NOVA BEDFORDIA CONDITA A.D. 1787
LUCEM DIFFUNDO
CIVITATIS REGIMINE DONATA A.D. 1847

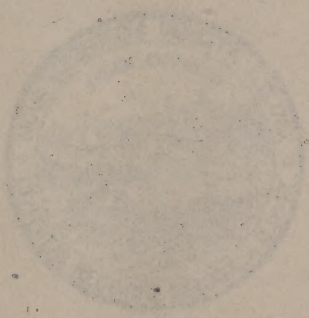
CITY DOCUMENTS.

MAYOR'S ADDRESS

TO THE CITY COUNCIL

CITY GOVERNMENT;

ANNUAL REPORTS, &c.,



CITY DOCUMENTS.

MAYOR'S ADDRESS

TO THE CITY COUNCIL;

CITY GOVERNMENT;

ANNUAL REPORTS, &c.,

For the Year 1873-4.

NEW BEDFORD:
E. ANTHONY & SONS, PRINTERS TO THE CITY.
1874.

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1874—CITY DOCUMENT No. 1.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

OF

GEORGE B. RICHMOND,

MAYOR

TO THE

CITY COUNCIL OF NEW BEDFORD,

DELIVERED BEFORE THE

TWO BRANCHES IN CONVENTION,

January 5, 1874.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

NEW BEDFORD:
E. ANTHONY & SONS, PRINTERS TO THE CITY.
1874.

ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CITY COUNCIL:

We come up hither to assume the trust which the citizens have confided to us, under new and happy auspices. We are called to the discharge of important municipal functions by a unanimity of expression rarely occurring in municipal elections; and for the first time, since the prohibitory policy has been the leading question in our local politics, all branches of the City Government are in full accord. Hitherto the contest waged at the polls has been transferred to the council chambers, not unfrequently to the delay of measures needful for the public good, and oftentimes to the injury of the financial interests of the city. To-day we may congratulate ourselves that nothing threatens to distract the harmony of our relations to each other, or obstruct our efforts to advance the city's material and moral interests. We must not, however, overlook the fact that this extraordinary expression of confidence on the part of our fellow-citizens adds additional weight to the responsibilities which we have now assumed, and demands of us an increased prudence and vigilance in discharging our several duties. We cannot flatter ourselves that our acts will escape scrutiny;

this we should fearlessly invite. Nor should we expect they will pass without unfriendly criticism. If we are true to our convictions, and to the solemn oath we have taken, seeking to do our duty in the fear of God, and in the spirit of self-sacrifice to promote the public good, we cannot fail of winning the approbation of our constituents, and, what is better than the plaudits of the multitude, the higher satisfaction of having carried out our own policy with an approving conscience.

I have no new professions to make, nor any new line of policy to suggest. The experience of three years during which I held the position of Mayor, has not changed the views presented in my first inaugural address. My conviction of the value of the Prohibitory statute, and of my obligation, and more than that my *greatest pleasure* to enforce it, remains the same. Instead of weakening, time has strengthened my faith in prohibition as the most effective of instrumentalities of lessening the evils of intemperance. The prophecy of injury, and even of destruction to the business of the city from its enforcement, has proved false; and our city has gained in credit abroad and in material prosperity at home, the more rigorous such enforcement has been.

The progress of our city in the last four years is noteworthy. Its population has been gradually increasing; its mechanical and manufacturing interests have steadily grown; real estate has advanced at least 25 percent in value; the Potomska Mills have infused new life into the south-

ern section of the city; a horse railroad has been laid through some of our principal streets, and will be soon farther extended; a commodious bridge has been built to facilitate intercourse with Fairhaven, which is now annexed by bands of iron; the extension of the New Bedford railroad to tidewater, the dream of years, has become a reality, and steam communication with New York has been more than doubled; wharves, which a few years since threatened to bear only a crop of weeds, now groan with merchandise, and today are trodden by busy feet. In producing these results, moral causes have contributed not a little. The elevation of the laborer increases the value of his labor; while to a city where sobriety is the rule and drunkenness the exception, capitalists always will be attracted, as a prosperous field for investments and a pleasant home.

With an ample wealth of millions, and with a spirit of enterprise which the torrid sun has not weakened nor the arctic cold chilled, we shall make rapid advancement; and we shall do so the faster, as our respect for law is kept up by its impartial and faithful enforcement, and drunkenness is diminished by lessening the temptation to its indulgence.

To labor to this great end is the duty we have assumed. To fortify every enterprise which promises to add to our population or increase our wealth; to furnish the means of education or encourage their improvement; to preserve the peace and good order of our city, and sustain the enviable reputa-

tion it has achieved, should enlist our best energies and kindle our warmest enthusiasm.

From these general remarks, I pass to some of the details, which will claim your attention during the year.

FINANCES.

Having no data from which I can furnish any information as to the general expenditures of the city, I call your attention to two particulars, simply giving the facts without any comment, placing them side by side, for comparison.

I refer to these in particular, because in the canvass of 1872 the question of such expenditures was much discussed.

The Special Appropriations of 1872, (water not included,) were	$36,150.00
The Special Appropriations of 1873, (water not included,) were	47,200.00

Again,

The cost of the Special Police service for the financial year of 1872, was	$1,115.06

At the commencement of the administration of 1873, the police ordinance was so amended that eight police officers were daily on duty instead of six as formerly.

The cost of the Special Police service for the financial year of 1873 thus far in addition to the pay of the two additional officers, is	$514.76

PERMANENT DEBT.

The debts which the municipal governments of our country have contracted and which of late years have so largely increased, and which are constantly increasing, have become not only a subject of municipal and state discussion, but of national attention and interest. It is a problem not easily solved, to what extent it is safe and profitable for a community, in the management of its municipal affairs, to provide for its convenience and varied interests by those means which are obtained by pledging the property and income of future generations.

This is a question which cannot be here any more than alluded to. We have in the exercise of the general and special authority conferred by the laws, contracted obligations, whose fulfillment we have left to those who are to occupy our places in the future. I have called your attention to this subject because it is one which may enter deeply into our prospects of future prosperity, and to meet the wishes of those to whom this course of municipal proceeding is a subject of deep interest and of a comprehensive examination.

I lay before you a brief statement of the public debt of the city.

The whole amount of Water Bonds,	$600,000.00
Investment Fund from Sylvia Ann Howland bequest,	100,000.00
Bonds for general purposes,	316,500.00
Making a total of	$1,016,500.00

During the past year the water debt has been increased by the issue of 7 percent bonds to the amount of $100,000.00

A new issue of bonds has been authorized and made of for payment for the lot purchased for the purpose of a new High school house.	$12,000.00
The amount of the principal of our bonded debt to be paid this year is	$21,500.00
Amount of interest,	59,396.00
Showing a total amount of to be paid this year from the treasury by taxation.	$80,896.00

HIGHWAYS.

The expenditure in no department of the city government comes so directly to the knowledge of the tax-payers as that upon the highways. With the growth of the city, this expenditure necessarily increases. Our citizens, accustomed to flagged sidewalks, will tolerate no small economy in the care of the streets. The government of last year attempted to retrench the expenses in this direction, and reduced the annual appropriation for highways from $39,800 to $35,000. The attempt was a failure. The policy of the administration of 1870, 1871, and 1872, in this regard, was to encourage the city's growth by opening new avenues, sometimes in advance of actual wants; by building sewers to improve the sanitary condition of the city; and by making streets and walks as perfect as possible within the appropriations. In the year 1872 the sum of $14,000 was appropriated for macadamizing Acushnet avenue and County street; and the value of the improvements then made is fully appreciated today. In the same year the following work was done:

Length of streets macadamized,	8,936 feet.
Length of concrete walk, laid 4 feet wide,	2,630 "
Length of flagging stones,	2,500 "
Length of curbing and crossing stones,	2,336 "

The net expenditures on the highways for the financial year 1872 were	$41,945.12
The net expenditures on the Bridge,	1,908.58
The net expenditures of special appropriation for Acushnet avenue,	5,966.34
The net expenditures of special appropriation for County street,	5,653.66
Making a net expenditure of	$55,473.70

During the past year there has been appropriated:

In the annual tax levy for highways,	$35,000.00
Special appropriation for Acushnet avenue,	6,000.00
Special appropriation for highways,	10,000.00
Transfers from Willis Street sewer and cemeteries,	4,854.90
Making a total of appropriations,	$55,854.90

I have but little sympathy with the popular yearly cry of economy, raised as it often is by the very men who show themselves the most willing to make drafts upon the treasury; but I cordially assent to the rule, and believe in its rigid enforcement, that those charged with the expenditure of public moneys should be held to the strictest accountability by the people. Our policy in regard to highways should be a liberal one. The streets should be kept up to a high standard of repairs. New streets should be opened, not only to accommodate but to encourage the growth of the city; and these should be worked as rapidly as our financial condition may warrant, that men of moderate means may find sites for houses, and owners of unproductive property be stimulated to put it upon the market. Prior to 1870, the policy had been

never to accept a street so long as the demand for its acceptance could be resisted. In the three years following, 33 streets were opened or extended at a cost not exceeding $3,500. Since then, on several of these, property has more than doubled in value.

In this connection, I call your attention to the proposed continuation of Third street north to Ray street. Of the feasibility of this project you will judge; but I will remind you of the facts that by the running of the street railway cars through Purchase street, travel is necessarily much impeded, and the business interests of the northern and southern sections of the city are constantly suggesting to our people the opening of an avenue that shall facilitate communication between these points. One other fact should be considered. In the line of Third to Ray street, between William and Elm streets, for two thirds of the distance, a way of 20 feet wide has been thrown out. Between William and Elm streets there are but few impediments, and I am satisfied that at no future time can the improvements be made at so small a cost to the city. Under the application of the betterment law, the enhanced value of the land on the line would leave but small damages to be paid to abutters. As a matter of prudence, therefore, I would recommend that, before any more buildings are placed in the line of the proposed street, that is, between William and Elm streets, it should be laid out and accepted as a public highway.

WILLIS STREET SEWER.

The value of a liberal policy was illustrated in the construction, in 1872, of the Willis Street sewer. The bitter contest it provoked is fresh in your recollections. No effort was wanting in and out of the courts to defeat it, but the action of the Mayor and Aldermen was sustained in every particular, and one of the largest and best sewers of the city was completed, at a cost of $11,976.81. Its construction was attended with three beneficial results: it met the sanitary wants of the abutters on Willis street; it relieved householders upon Sycamore street from fear of flood from the brook; it opened the way for a complete drainage for a large section of land west of County street; and by the consequent extension of Willis street to the west, a large number of building lots has been brought into market. Experience shows that the measure was wise and provident; and I am glad to say that all the assessments upon abutters have been promptly met.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

From the Superintendent of Public Schools, I learn that these as a whole are in excellent condition, the exceptions to this gratifying state of things being fewer than at any former period. The whole number of pupils in attendance at present, is 3579, an exceptionally large number for this season of the year. The number of children between the ages of 5 and 15 years as returned by the assessors, is 3790. This is 180 less than the

number returned the previous year. Taking into consideration the fact, that the school register shows a decided increase of children, and that a large number of children between the ages named are in private schools, and that very many fail to attend any school, it is clear that the whole number must be in excess of that returned by the assessors. I call your attention to this matter, because the city's share of the school fund is decided by the number of these children.

The cost of education per scholar, in the various grades, was during the past year, as follows:

In Primary Schools,	$10.50
In Grammar Schools,	20.00
In High School,	23.50

As our population increases, greater accommodations for our schools are imperatively demanded. In view of this, the city government in the past year, after careful investigation of the subject, purchased a beautiful site for a new High school house. From the evidence before me, I am entirely satisfied that such a structure will soon be an absolute necessity. The present High school building is forced to accommodate not only the High school pupils, but those of the Middle Street Grammar school, and is crowded to the manifest inconvenience and detriment of both scholars and teachers. It is for you to inquire and determine according to our financial ability, whether the erection of a new school house can with a prudent regard for the interests of the schools be longer postponed.

The public schools are under the special care of a competent committee, to whose report you will look for a detailed statement of their condition. But as it is clearly within the scope of my duty to make such general suggestions as I deem important to the educational interests of the city, I call your attention to what seems to me a marked defect in the practical workings of our school system.

The common school should be what the name purports,—the common place for the training of all the children of the city.

To separate from the mass, the children of what are often called the more favored classes of society, is an equal injury to those thus isolated and those who remain in the public schools. It is clearly in keeping with the spirit of our institutions, that the young should start upon the same plane, with equal advantages of education and opportunities of culture. The common school is that plane where all the young should meet, where the generous impulses of youth have full play, where the refining influences of education should operate upon all alike, and where the petty distinctions of birth or fortune should be forgotten.

Are we not behind our sister cities in this healthful association of pupils, especially in the higher grades of education? Elsewhere, the public schools, and especially the High school, afford to the children the highest intellectual culture, and make needless the separate education of a social class in private schools and academies. Should it not be so here? With ample taxable wealth, with gen-

erous appropriations, and added to these the income from the Howland fund, the city should maintain a better school than any portion of its citizens,—a school for all, as well as a school supported by all.

In this connection, I call your attention to the singular fact, that while the Mayor, by the charter, is made a member of the board of overseers of the poor, and by ordinance is a member of the water board and a trustee of the free public library, he has no direct connection with the school board. Believing that advantages would be gained by bringing the Mayor into closer relations with the schools, I suggest the propriety of an amendment of the charter to that effect.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

This institution continues to grow in favor and usefulness. Regarded as a complement to our system of popular education, it rightfully assumes a position as a branch of our public school arrangements.

In this connection I would suggest the propriety of establishing, from the funds of the Sylvia Ann Howland bequest, a Free Public Reading Room, where those who may not have the means of perusing the public journals of the day may find a pleasant room, always provided with the principal newspapers of the country, as a part of our system of popular education. While we are by moral suasion and law warring against the rum traffic and its influences, we must to the same extent offer such

intellectual inducements and amusements as shall meet the wants of the public in this direction.

The reports of the several departments will soon be laid before you. I would call your attention especially to that of the Water Board. Its wants are daily increasing, and must be met by large outlays during the present year.

During the past year the city council purchased a new steam fire engine. Its introduction has met the same opposition as always follows the advancement of new ideas and innovations of old customs. It should be tested on its merits, not of beauty, but of supply and endurance. This department is the strong arm of protection to our property, and should be maintained to the highest possible standard. I would suggest for your consideration the necessity of so amending the city ordinance that the engineers of the fire department shall be elected for a term of years.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS.

I have before said, that I have no new views to express upon the subject of enforcing the laws. "I have but little faith in holding over the shoulders of the people the whip, or in constantly following up minor offences with rigor;" but I *have faith* in such an execution of the laws as shall protect our property, make safe our homes, and drive vice, immorality, and intemperance, the fruitful source of so many crimes and woes, as far as possible from our borders. I do not entertain the

utopian idea that we can drive all evil from the world; but we can and should maintain constant battle with it, and thus lessen its power. As the parent repels whatever threatens to degrade or ruin his children, so the people, through their government, seek by law to protect themselves from the lawless and the tempter. The law is the expression of the public sentiment. It may not be thoroughly enforced, but this fact does not prove it to be worthless. If it did, then all criminal laws are of no avail, since none are perfectly executed. How much the prohibitory enactment fails to accomplish we can readily see; but the actual good it effects, the restraining influences it exerts, the men it saves from ruin and the homes from desolation, we cannot calculate or count. But we do know that in proportion as the law is enforced, crime and pauperism are diminished.

Our county has during the last two years expended more than $150,000 in the erection of a large building in Taunton for the confinement of criminals. The outlay was necessary, and the people of the county must defray the expense by taxation. But the necessity would not have existed if, during the last five years, the prohibitory law had been enforced in the county as it might and should have been.

So long as the rum-shop is tolerated, either in the gilded saloon or in the haunts of crime, so long will there be need of the maintenance and enlargement of prisons and alms-houses. Our own city alms-house is nearly as much a penal as a charita-

ble institution; for of its inmates over forty-two per cent. are sent there as criminals, and three quarters of them are there as the result directly or indirectly of intemperance.

Judge Aldrich, of the Superior Court, recently remarked on the bench: "It would be as easy to attempt to dam the Mississippi at its mouth as to check the progress of crime while the numberless places where intoxicating liquors were sold were allowed to continue and prosper. There was no way to stop crime but to stop the cause of it."

Believing in the truth of this, and regarding the recent election as an indorsement of the views I have heretofore so frankly expressed, it will be my care and one of my pleasantest of duties, to see that the liquor law is enforced as rigorously and as impartially as any of the laws of the Commonwealth, or the ordinances of the city; and not only from a respect for the law, but because I believe its enforcement is peculiarly calculated both morally and pecuniarily to benefit and give character to our city.

Gentlemen of the City Council:

I close with the expression of a single desire,—that looking to our Heavenly Father for guidance and direction, our labors may be crowned with success, and that this year may be to our citizens a *year of prosperity*.

GOVERNMENT

OF THE

City of New Bedford,

1874.

MAYOR.

GEORGE B. RICHMOND.

Office, No. 1 Library Building.

ALDERMEN.

WARD 1—WILLIAM J. KILBURN.
WARD 2—JOSEPH BUCKMINSTER.
WARD 3—JOSEPH KNOWLES.
WARD 4—JOSEPH R. READ.
WARD 5—AUGUSTUS A. GREENE.
WARD 6—SOLOMON CHADWICK.

COMMON COUNCIL.

PRESIDENT—RUFUS A. SOULE.

Ward One.

JONATHAN C. HAWES,
LUTHER G. HEWINS, JR.,
FREDERICK P. CHASE,
LOUM H. FAUNCE.

Ward Two.

SAMUEL DAMMON,
STEPHEN H. SHEPHERD,
JOHN MCCULLOUGH,
RUFUS A. SOULE.

Ward Three.

JACOB TABER,
AUGUSTUS SWIFT,
JOHN H. ROUNDS,
ISAAC W. BENJAMIN.

Ward Four.

ATWOOD HOLMES,
CHARLES R. TUCKER, JR.,
WILLIAM F. POTTER,
EDWARD T. COVELL.

Ward Five.

FREDERIC A. WASHBURN,
EDWIN S. THAYER,
GEORGE B. WILBOR,
HIRAM W. WENTWORTH.

Ward Six.

SAMUEL GIFFORD,
LEMUEL R. ELDRIDGE,
EZRA B. CHACE,
GEORGE S. BOWEN.

CITY CLERK.

HENRY T. LEONARD.

Office, No. 5 Library Building.

TREASURER AND COLLECTOR OF TAXES.

JAMES B. CONGDON.

Office, No. 2 Library Building.

CITY AUDITOR.

HIRAM WEBB.

Office, No. 3 Library Building.

CLERK OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

FREDERICK A. WASHBURN.

CITY MESSENGER.

WILLIAM FERGUSON.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN.

On Police—The Mayor, and Aldermen Kilburn and Chadwick.

On Laying out, Widening and Repairing Streets—The Mayor, and Aldermen Greene and Knowles.

On Enrolments—Aldermen Read, Knowles and Buckminster.

On Licenses—Aldermen Buckminster, Chadwick and Kilburn.

On Burial Grounds—Aldermen Buckminster, Chadwick and Read.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

On Finance—The Mayor, President of the Common Council, and Councilmen Hawes, Benjamin, Tucker, Washburn and E. B. Chace.

On Accounts—Aldermen Buckminster and Kilburn, and Councilmen Wentworth, Potter and Benjamin.

On Public Property—Aldermen Greene and Knowles, and Councilmen Holmes, Bowen and Faunce.

On Public Instruction—Aldermen Knowles and Buckminster, and Councilmen Thayer, Wilbor and Shepherd.

On Lighting the Streets—Aldermen Greene and Chadwick, and Councilmen Dammon, McCullough and Swift.

On Roads, Bridges, Main Drains and Common Sewers—Aldermen Knowles and Greene, and Councilmen Eldridge, Covell and Thayer.

On Fire Department—Aldermen Read and Chadwick, and Councilmen F. P. Chase, Wilbor and Hewins.

On Alms-House and Poor—Aldermen Kilburn and Buckminster, and Councilmen Taber, E. B. Chace and Gifford.

On Wooden Buildings in the Fire District—Aldermen Chadwick and Read, and Councilmen McCullough, Dammon and Faunce.

On Armories and Military Property—Aldermen Read and Chadwick, and Councilmen Shepherd, Eldridge and Taber.

On Water Works—Aldermen Read and Kilburn, and Councilmen Swift, Wentworth and Rounds.

On Printing—Alderman Buckminster, and Councilmen Shepherd and Holmes.

On Fuel—The Mayor, and Councilmen Swift, Gifford and F. P. Chase.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

On Elections and Returns—Councilmen Covell, Hawes and Bowen.

On Bills in Second Reading—Councilmen Washburn, Tucker and Hewins.

On Enrolled Ordinances and Resolutions—Councilmen Wilbor, Potter and Rounds.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

B. S. BATCHELOR, Chairman.

HENRY F. HARRINGTON, Secretary.

R. A SOULE, President of Common Council, *ex-officio*.

Ward One.

CALEB HAMMOND,
GEORGE W. CHACE,
ALANSON BORDEN.

Ward Two.

EBENEZER HERVEY,
BENJAMIN S. BATCHELOR,
I. S. CORNISH.

Ward Three.

I. W. BENJAMIN,
CYRENIUS W. HASKINS,
JOHN SPARE.

Ward Four.

GEORGE H. DUNBAR,
CHARLES D. PRESCOTT,
H. M. KNOWLTON.

Ward Five.

HUMPHREY S. KIRBY,
CHARLES T. BONNEY,
EDMUND RODMAN.

Ward Six.

CHARLES H. SANFORD,
BARTHOLOMEW OTHEMAN, Jr.
ISAAC H. COE.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

HENRY F. HARRINGTON.

Office, City Hall Basement. Office hours 8½ to 9 A. M., 12½ to 1 P. M. Saturdays, 9½ to 10 A. M.

ASSESSORS.

Office, No. 4 Library Building.

DAVID B. WILLCOX, Chairman. WILLIAM TALLMAN, Jr.,
CHAS. D. TUELL.

ASSISTANT ASSESSORS.

Ward 1—JOSEPH W. CORNELL.
Ward 2—JOHN BRYANT.
Ward 3—AMASA BULLARD.
Ward 4—JOSEPH WILCOX, Jr.
Ward 5—HOLDER HOWLAND.
Ward 6—DAVID WOOD.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

Office in City Hall Building.

His Honor GEORGE B. RICHMOND, Mayor, *ex-officio* Chairman.

PELEG S. MACY, Secretary.

Ward 1—REUBEN WASHBURN.
Ward 2—HENRY R. WILCOX.
Ward 3—BENJAMIN F. BROWNELL.
Ward 4—CALEB L. ELLIS.
Ward 5—PELEG S. MACY.
Ward 6—SIMON S. POLLOCK.

WARDENS.

Ward 1—THOMAS A. HOWLAND.
Ward 2—ROBERT S. LAWTON.
Ward 3—HENRY B. ALMY.
Ward 4—JOSHUA C. HITCH.
Ward 5—SAMUEL IVERS.
Ward 6—ALBERT G. STANTON.

WARD CLERKS.

Ward 1—IRA S. NEGUS.
Ward 2—JOHN L. GIBBS, 2d.
Ward 3—AUGUSTUS G. MOULTON.
Ward 4—HIRAM WEBB.
Ward 5—CHARLES S. KELLEY.
Ward 6—PELEG PEASE.

INSPECTORS OF ELECTIONS.

Ward One.

CHARLES E. TRIPP,
BENJAMIN F. LEWIS,
JOHN F. KIRK.

Ward Two.

DAVID W. HOLMES,
WILLIAM H. PITMAN,
EZRA HOLMES.

Ward Three.

JAMES D. ALLEN,
ANTHONY D. HALL,
JAMES A. RUSSELL.

Ward Four.

GILBERT D. KINGMAN,
WILLIAM SANDERS,
MORGAN ROTCH.

Ward Five.

ALBERT W. HOLMES,
DAVID S. PARKER,
ORRICK SMALLEY, JR.

Ward Six.

CHARLES H. SHERMAN,
CHARLES H. SNOW,
LEMUEL R. ELDRIDGE.

CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Office in City Hall Building.

SAMUEL C. HART.

ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

First Assistant—ALFRED M. CHAPMAN.
Second Assistant—CHARLES H. TABER.
Third Assistant—LORING T. PARLOW.
Fourth Assistant—MICHAEL F. KENNEDY.

CLERK OF THE BOARD OF ENGINEERS.

CHARLES S. PAISLER.

TRUSTEES OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

HIS HONOR GEORGE B. RICHMOND, Mayor, *ex-officio* President.
RUFUS A. SOULE, President of the Common Council, *ex-officio.*
JOSEPH KNOWLES, Chairman of the Committee on Public Instruction, *ex-officio.*
GEORGE HOWLAND, JR., for one year.
JAMES B. CONGDON, for one year.
WARREN LADD, for two years.
BENJAMIN F. H. REED, for two years.
S. GRIFFITTS MORGAN, for three years.
THOMAS H. KNOWLES, for three years.

COMMITTEES.

ON THE LIBRARY—The Mayor, Messrs. Ladd, Howland, Congdon and Morgan.
ON THE BUILDING—Messrs. J. Knowles and Soule.
ON BINDING AND BLANKS—Messrs. T. H. Knowles and Morgan.
ON THE MUSEUM—Messrs. Morgan, Reed and Congdon.

LIBRARIAN.

ROBERT C. INGRAHAM.

ASSISTANT LIBRARIANS.

JOSEPHINE A. MERRICK, MARY E. BROWN.

ACUSHNET WATER BOARD.

Office in City Hall Building.

His Honor GEORGE B. RICHMOND, Mayor, *ex-officio* President.
RUFUS A. SOULE, President of the Common Council, *ex-officio*.
HENRY J. TAYLOR.
GEORGE HOWLAND, Jr.
WILLIAM W. CRAPO.
Superintendent and Engineer—GEORGE B. WHEELER. Office in City Hall Building.
Clerk, and Water Registrar—JAMES B. CONGDON.

COMMITTEES.

On Mains—The President, Messrs. Crapo and Soule.

Supplies—The President, Messrs. Taylor and Soule.

Services—Messrs. Crapo and Soule.

Engines and Engine Lot—The President, and Messrs. Howland and Taylor.

CITY MARSHAL.

Office, Central Police Station, South Second Street.

JOSHUA W. FROST.

ASSISTANT MARSHALS.

SAMUEL C. PERRY, DANIEL A. BUTLER,
LUTHER M. DAYTON, HENRY C. HATHAWAY,
JAMES L. WILBER. GEORGE W. BASSETT.

CONSTABLES.

City Marshal and Assistants as above.

OFFICERS TO ATTEND THE SESSIONS OF THE POLICE COURT.

JOSHUA W. FROST, SAMUEL C. PERRY.

TRUANT OFFICERS.

BENJAMIN S. BATCHELOR, LUTHER M. DAYTON,
HENRY F. HARRINGTON, Supt. of Public Schools.

KEEPER OF THE LOCK-UP.

JOSHUA W. FROST.

CITY WATCH.

Officer of City Watch—SAMUEL C. PERRY.

Lewis G. Allen,	Robert Lawson,	Joseph Peeling,
Charles Bliss,	Augustus Manning,	*James P. Prior,
James Crafts,	Russell Maxfield,	Henry J. Paine,
Walton H. Delano,	Daniel Murphy,	Allen Raymond,
Henry C. Farnham,	Joseph D. Manchester,	†William Smith,
George T. Fisher,	John W. Murray,	John Savage,
Samuel P. Gammons,	Daniel C. Morey,	Silas Taber,
Daniel T. Gifford,	Charles R. Negus,	Edwin M. Tilton,
Stephen Hafford,	James O'Connor,	Lawrence Thornton,
Cornelius Jordan,	Frederick Otto,	Hiram Wordell.
Frederick Karcher,	Frederick A. Plummer,	

SUBSTITUTES FOR WATCHMEN.

David C. Briggs,	William H. Hathaway,	Allen L. Lee,
Peter C. Clark,	James I. Harper,	Michael Stevens,
Edward Dugan,	Antone Joseph,	Alfred A. Smith,
Dennis Finlan,	Robert Kilpatrick,	John Tower.

POLICE.

The members of the City Watch and Substitutes, and

Thomas T. Allen,	Oliver E. Gifford,	Josiah Richmond,
Lemuel D. Adams,	Patrick Gibson,	Holden B. Remington,
William Akin,	Henry Howard,	Eber C. Simmons,
Abraham Allen,	Thomas A. Howland,	Charles S. Spooner,
Anthony Baker,	Francis Harrison,	Stephen J. Stratton,
Robert T. Barker,	Charles W. Hammond,	Caleb Spooner,
Jeremiah H. Bennett,	James S. Hathaway,	William A. Searell,
Squire W. Butts,	Ebenezer Jenney,	Elias Staples,
John H. Cook,	John H. Jenifer,	William H. Smith, Jr.,
George H. Clark,	Jeptha F. Jenney,	Warren W. Sampson,
Frederick P. Chase,	Felix Kane,	Daniel Sweeney,
John Cranston,	Edward Kenney,	Charles H. Sherman,
Charles F. Cornell,	George W. Lapham,	(180 Grinnell st.,)
Frederick S. Case,	Daniel P. Lewis,	James H. Saxon,
Edward Canny,	Robert S. Lawton,	William W. Thomas,
James M. Dwyer,	Lot S. Lucas,	Theodore Taylor,
Thomas Davis,	George B. Macomber,	Alonzo B. Tripp,
Stephen Y. Dunham,	John McAfee,	Daniel F. Taft,
William Duffy,	George McNeil,	Horace S. Tower,
George Dunham,	James N. Peck,	Isaac B. Tompkins,
William Daniels,	Nathan L. Paine,	Otis C. Underwood,
Reuben S. Eldridge,	Charles S. Phillips,	Chas. W. Underwood,
Manuel Enos,	James P. Prior,	John Valentine, Jr.,
Henry Field, Jr.,	William W. Pease,	John P. West,
Joseph H. Gifford,	James A. Russell,	William H. Watkins.

*Resigned. †Discharged.

MEMBERS OF THE NEW BEDFORD PROTECTING SOCIETY, TO SERVE AT FIRES AND ALARMS OF FIRES.

* Gilbert Allen,	William Howe,	* George F. Parlow,
* Charles Almy,	Joshua C. Hitch,	Otis N. Peirce,
* Edward H. Allen,	Charles B. Hillman,	* Edward Russell,
* Gideon Allen, Jr.,	Sylvander Hutchinson,	* Jas. H. C. Richmond,
William H. H. Allen,	* Charles M. Haskell,	* James Robinson,
Francis T. Akin,	* Jonathan Handy,	* Abraham Russell,
William H. Bartlett,	* Ebenezer Hervey,	Wm. A. Robinson, Jr.,
* Samuel P. Burt,	* Ezra Holmes,	W. R. N. Silvester,
David S. Bliss,	Cyrenius W. Haskins,	William T. Smith,
* George L. Brownell,	* A. W. Hadley,	* Obed N. Swift,
Wm. P. S. Cadwell,	Edward Knight,	* Gardner T. Sanford,
* Chas. S. Cummings,	* George F. Kingman,	Charles Taber,
* Nathl. S. Cannon,	John P. Knowles, 2d,	William C. Taber, Jr.,
Wendell H. Cobb,	* Humphrey S. Kirby,	Robert B. Taber,
* Samuel H. Cook,	* Charles S. Kelley,	* Henry J. Taylor,
* Charles A. Case,	* Charles H. Lawton,	* Joseph Tillinghast,
* Henry C. Denison,	William C. Macy,	* E. Kempton Taber,
Leonard B. Ellis,	Edward D. Mandell,	Dennis Wood,
C. B. H. Fessenden,	John W. Macomber,	* Alden Wordell,
Edward R. Gardner,	Richard J. Newton,	* William H. Willis,
* Hum'y A. Gifford, Jr.,	* George R. Phillips,	* Alfred G. Wilbor,
Charles H. Gifford,	Andrew G. Pierce,	William G. Wood,
* George D. Gifford,	* William F. Potter,	* Alfred Wilson,
F. L. Gilman,	* B. Penniman, Jr.,	* William O. Woodman.

MEASURERS OF WOOD AND BARK.

Edward S. Burgess,	George B. Macomber,	Perkins B. Sherman,
Ira M. Chace,	Stephen W. McFarlin,	Hartley A. Sparrow,
George A. Cobb,	George Pickens,	Isaac B. Tompkins,
John A. Coggeshall,	George Perry,	Elihu Wood, Jr.
Isaac P. Francis,	Isaac C. Sherman,	

CITY WEIGHERS.

John Bryant,	Hum'y A. Gifford, Jr.,	Joseph W. Lumbard,
Wm. O. Brownell, Jr.,	Albert W. Holmes,	John A. Lee,
Ira M. Chace,	Henry Howard,	Peleg S. Macy,
Frederick P. Chase,	William Hammond,	John S. Perry,
George A. Cobb,	Benj. F. Hathaway, Jr.,	Charles S. Spooner,
James H. Dwyer,	Moses E. Hatch,	Henry B. Stone,
Isaac P. Francis,	Humphrey S. Kirby,	Eber C. Simmons.

COAL WEIGHERS.

Arthur Baylies,	Hum'y A. Gifford, Jr.,	Joseph W. Lumbard,
John Bryant,	Benj. F. Hathaway, Jr.,	Peleg S. Macy.
Ira M. Chace,	Albert W. Holmes,	
Michael Dugan,	William Hammond,	

* Qualified as Police Officers.

SURVEYORS OF LUMBER.

Charles Briggs, Aaron Davis, Leonard Jenney.

SURVEYORS OF TIMBER AND PLANK.

Charles Briggs, Aaron Davis, Leonard Jenney.

SURVEYORS OF SHINGLES AND CLAPBOARDS.

No person appointed to this office, or the two following, has accepted the position.

CULLERS OF HOOPS AND STAVES.

FENCE VIEWERS.

FIELD DRIVERS.

*Members of the City Watch, and

Shearjashub T. Viall, Charles F. Cornell, Charles W. Hammond,
Felix Kane, Thomas Davis, George W. Peckham.
John Sadler,

POUND KEEPERS.

Charles Hoefert, William P. Doty.

MEASURERS OF GRAIN.

William Prynn, Ira M. Chace, Charles S. Phillips.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Mayor and Aldermen.

HEALTH OFFICER.

JOSHUA W. FROST.

Office, Central Police Station.

QUARANTINE PHYSICIAN, AND PHYSICIAN TO THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

CHARLES D. PRESCOTT.

Office, Room No. 8, Liberty Hall Building.

INSPECTOR OF PETROLEUM.

HENRY TABER, 2D.

Office in City Hall Building.

*Except Frederick A. Plummer.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD.
IN COMMITTEE, March 26th, 1874.

The Joint Standing Committee on Finance, in compliance with the Ordinances of the city, herewith present to the City Council a statement of the receipts and expenditures for the financial year ending March 1st, 1874, by which it appears that the whole amount of receipts into the Treasury, including the balance on hand March 1st, 1873, has been $793,100.84; that the expenditures have been $784,537.87; leaving a balance in the Treasury of $8,562.97.

The receipts into the Treasury have been as follows, viz.:

Balance of last year,	$32,854.14
From the Collector of Taxes,	330,021.34
State Corporation Tax,	25,000.00
Unappropriated Taxes,	1,474.75
Special Appropriations, High School-House Lot,	12,000.00
City Liquor Agency,	18,575.97
Real Estate Tax Account,	87.68
Free Public Library,	850.98
Rural Cemetery,	1,865.00
Temporary Loan,	293,000.00

Oak Grove Cemetery,	1,320.00
Repairs of Highways and Streets,	5,310.48
Poor Department,	8,740.52
New Bedford Water Works,	20,757.30
Appropriations, 1872,	3,715.61
State of Massachusetts, State Aid,	5,800.00
Howland Street Sewer,	711.61
Middle, Ash and Elm Street Sewer,	269.85
Elm Street Sewer,	1,440.58
Lincoln Street Sewer,	935.65
Willis Street Sewer,	2,189.99
Ray Street Sewer,	1,799.71
Middle Street Sewer, (Summer to Cedar,)	416.51
Mill Street Sewer,	497.21
Trustees of Free Public Library,	3,156.00
New Bedford School Committee,	3,000.00
Incidental Expenses,	7,739.53
Public Schools, teachers,	16.28
" " incidentals,	1,735.03
Repairs of Public Property,	46.50
Fire Department,	1,020.28
Lighting the Streets,	668.91
Public Debt, principal and interest,	6,000.00
Salaries,	83.43
	$793,100.84

The payments have been as follows:

For Middle Street Dock,	$1,800.00
Commonwealth of Massachusetts,	6,182.50
Real Estate Tax Account,	1,096.17
Middle, Ash and Elm Street Sewer,	100.00
Sycamore Street Sewer,	34.53
Liquor Agency,	17,512.39
Willis Street Sewer,	918.54
Middle Street Sewer, (Summer to Cedar,)	789.42
Trustees of Free Public Library,	5,330.59
New Bedford School Committee,	2,972.68
Incidental Expenses,	25,259.32
New Bedford Water Works,	80,282.33
Public Schools, teachers,	54,036.74
" " incidentals,	17,406.01
Repairs of Public Buildings,	13,601.23
Fire Department,	26,264.42
Lighting the Streets,	16,327.48

City Watch,	19,291.50
Public Debt, principal and interest,	81,884.81
Oak Grove Cemetery,	396.67
Rural Cemetery,	843.75
New Bedford and Fairhaven Bridge,	1,221.81
Highways and Streets,	46,192.56
Support of the Poor,	39,415.04
Salaries,	20,186.51
Temporary Loan,	270,000.00
Free Public Library,	2,323.96
Acushnet Avenue,	6,854.90
New Steam Fire Engine,	4,596.67
Coffin Street Sewer,	458.08
Grinnell Street Sewer,	8,939.26
Ward Room, Ward 5,	9.50
Ward Room, Ward 6,	8.50
High School-House Lot,	12,000.00
Total,	$784,537.87
Balance to new Account,	8,562.97
	$793,100.84

The amount of Bonds outstanding March 1st, 1873, was	$923,650.00
Paid in the year 1873,	19,150.00
Leaving amount due of	$904,500.00
Add Bonds issued in 1873 for High School-House Lot,	12,000.00
Amount of Bonds outstanding March 1st, 1874,	$916,500.00

The Trust Funds amount to $102,600.00

Viz.:

Educational Fund,	$50,000.00
Free Public Library Fund,	50,000.00
George Howland Jr. Fund,	1,600.00
Charles W. Morgan Fund,	1,000.00

Herewith are presented the reports of the sub-committees appointed to examine the accounts of the City Treasurer and Collector of Taxes, and of the City Auditor, and to prepare a schedule of the city property.

For the committee.

GEO. B. RICHMOND, Chairman.

IN COMMITTEE.
NEW BEDFORD, March 31st, 1874.

The subcommittee on Finance, to whom was referred the examination of the accounts of the Auditor and the City Treasurer and Collector of Taxes for the year ending March 1st, 1874, have attended to the duty assigned them, and beg leave to

Report, That they have examined the same, and find them correct.

Herewith are presented copies of their accounts in detail.

RUFUS A. SOULE,
CHAS. R. TUCKER, JR., } Committee.
I. W. BENJAMIN,

STATEMENT OF THE COLLECTOR OF TAXES,

1873-4.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD.
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER AND COLLECTOR OF TAXES,
March 28th, 1874.

To the City Council of the City of New Bedford:

GENTLEMEN, — In accordance with the provisions of the City Ordinances, I would respectfully present you with my account as Collector of Taxes for the year ending March 1st, 1874.

With much regard.

JAMES B. CONGDON,
Treasurer and Collector of Taxes.

Financial Year.	Unpaid March 1, 1873.	Paid and Remitted.	Unpaid March 1, 1874.
1862,	$1.97		$1.97
1863,	229.15	$2.00	227.15
1864,	26.20		26.20
1868,	2,027.07	12.00	2,015.07
1869,	1,584.74	12.00	1,572.74
1870,	5,749.77	3,712.65	2,037.12
1871,	3,334.31	276.80	3,057.51
1872,	6,872.12	4,099.33	2,772.79
	$19,825.33	$8,114.78	$11,710.55

TAXES FOR 1873.

CHARGES.

Tax Bills,		$420,449.03
State Tax,	$36,315.00	
County Tax,	23,679.57	
City Tax,	349,000.00	
Overlay,	11,454.46	$420,449.03

PAYMENTS.

State Treasurer,	$36,315.00	
County Treasurer,	23,679.57	
City Treasurer,	330,021.34	
Discount for prompt pay,	21,586.27	
Remittances,	1,541.89	413,144.07
Balance unpaid,		$7,304.96

NOTE.—For the last three years, 1871-2, 1872-3, 1873-4, the balance unpaid at the end of each financial year, as shown by the annual report of the Collector of Taxes, has been but a slight variation from one and one-half per centum.

MEMORANDUM.

Balance of Appropriation, 1873-4, as per the statement of the Auditor,		$8,978.66
Balance of Unpaid Taxes, 1874, as above,		7,304.96
Balance,		$1,673.70
Discount made by the Collector of Taxes for prompt payment,		$21,586.27
To meet this we have:		
Appropriation,	$10,000.00	
Overlay,	11,454.46	21,454.46
Excess of abatement over appropriation and overlay,		$131.81
Amount remitted by the Assessors,	$1,541.89	
Excess of abatement, as above,	131.81	$1,673.70
Balance of Appropriation, as above,		$1,673.70

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD.
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, March 1st, 1874.

JAMES B. CONGDON, Treasurer and Collector.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE CITY TREASURER.

Financial Year Ending March 1st, 1874.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, March 24th, 1874.

To the City Council of the City of New Bedford:

GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with the provisions of the City Ordinances, I respectfully herewith send you my account for the financial year ending March 1st, 1874.

With much regard.

JAMES B. CONGDON,
City Treasurer.

RECEIPTS.

The receipts for the year, including the balance in the Treasury March 1, 1873, have been as follows:

Balance in the Treasury March 1st, 1873,		$32,854.14

TAXES.

Upon assessments made the following years:

1861,	$6.20	
1863,	2.00	
1865,	10.40	
1866,	4.00	
1867,	5.45	
1868,	12.00	
1869,	12.00	
1870,	40.85	
1871,	176.40	
1872,	3,715.61	
1873,	330,021.34	334,006.25

APPROPRIATION OF 1873.

Of State Treasurer, for account of the Corporation Tax:			
1873,	$17,273.70		
1873,	4,701.95		
1872,	407.38	$22,383 03	
Of State Treasurer, for Bank Tax:			
1873,	$3,604.79		
1873,	217.63	3,822.42	
		$26,205.45	
Less amount to the credit of Unappropriated Taxes,		1,205.45	25,000.00

MEMORANDUM.—This sum of $25,000 was the amount deducted from the aggregate of the appropriation for city purposes, in anticipation of the payments reported above, which amounted to $1,205.45 more than the sum deducted.

UNAPPROPRIATED TAXES.

Balance of receipts from the State Treasurer for Corporation and Bank Taxes, as per memorandum above,	1,205.45

MEMORANDUM.—All the receipts from taxes assessed previous to 1872 have been placed to the credit of this account.

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1873.

Paid into the Treasury for sale of Bonds issued for the purchase of a Lot for a High School-House,	12,000.00

LIQUOR AGENCY.

Payments into the Treasury by the Liquor Agent,	18,575.97

REAL ESTATE TAX ACCOUNT.

Of real estate owners, for taxes on property sold for taxes:		
Neal Green, 1870,	$32.68	
Charles R. Sisson, 1871,	23.16	
Silas T. Lawrence, 1871,	31.84	87.68

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Error in audit,	$1.75	
Of Librarian, fines, &c.,	80.00	
Of County Treasurer, moiety of the Dog Tax,	769.23	850.98

TEMPORARY LOAN.

Received at sundry times for money borrowed,	293,000.00

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Paid into the Treasury for sale of engine, and from other departments for sundry demands,	1,020.28

RURAL CEMETERY.

Sale of Lots, paid into the Treasury by the Superintendent of Burial Grounds,	1,865.00

OAK GROVE CEMETERY.

Sale of Lots, paid into the Treasury by the Superintendent of Burial Grounds,	1,320.00

PUBLIC PROPERTY.

Sundry payments into the Treasury,	46.50

LIGHT DEPARTMENT.

Sundry payments into the Treasury,	668.91

SALARIES.

Repaid into the Treasury for over audit,	83.43

HIGHWAYS AND STREETS.

Received for sundry charges to other departments, and for sale of street dirt and other things by the Superintendent of Streets,	8,188.92

POOR DEPARTMENT.

Received of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth for State paupers, of sundry towns and cities for the support of the poor, and from the Superintendent for sales, &c.,	8,740.52

NEW BEDFORD WATER WORKS.

Received of water-takers,	$12,735.54	
Received for services,	7,221.44	
Received from sundry other sources,	800.32	20,757.30

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Received on account of our State Aid advances,	5,800.00

SCHOOLS.

INCIDENTALS.

Received from the Commonwealth, for proportion of the School Fund,	$831.06	
Received of the County Treasurer, one half of the Dog Fund,	769.22	
Received of the Superintendent of Schools, tuition,	125.00	
Sale of iron,	9.75	1,735.03

TEACHERS.

Over audit,	16.28

PUBLIC DEBT.

Paid into the Treasury by the Executor of the estate of Sylvia Ann Howland, for the same amount deducted from the bequest for United States Revenue, refunded,	6,000.00

NEW BEDFORD SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

One year's interest on the Sylvia Ann Howland School Fund,	3,000.00

TRUSTEES FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

One year's interest on the Sylvia Ann Howland Free Public Library Fund,	$3,000.00	
One year's interest on George Howland Jr. Fund,	96.00	
One year's interest on Charles W. Morgan Fund,	60.00	3,156.00

SEWERS.

Sewer-taxes collected,	$8,247.11	
Sale of stone,	14.00	8,261.11

INCIDENTALS.

Paid into the Treasury from various sources for this account,	7,739.53

MEMORANDUM.—The items for the credit of this and all the other accounts in this statement will be found in the account of the Auditor, to whom they are given as they are received.

$795,979.28

PAYMENTS.

Paid upon the Mayor's warrants,	$787,416.31	
Balance of cash in the Treasury,	8,562.97	$795,979.28

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, March 24, 1874.

JAMES B. CONGDON, City Treasurer.

Examined and found correct.

HIRAM WEBB, City Auditor.

SCHEDULE OF CITY PROPERTY.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD.
IN COMMITTEE, March 31st, 1874.

The subcommittee appointed by the Finance Committee to appraise the city property and prepare a schedule of the same, have attended to the duty assigned them, and submit the following report, viz.:

ALMS-HOUSE PROPERTY.

New alms-house and outbuildings,	$30,000.00	
Old alms-house and outbuildings,	1,400.00	
Small pox hospital,	1,000.00	
Farm containing 76 acres,	20,000.00	
Furniture in Superintendent's department,	300.00	
Furniture in inmates' department,	2,000.00	
Furniture in small pox hospital,	75.00	
Tools and farming utensils,	475.00	
Stone, mowing machines, and hay tedders,	440.00	
Carts, gears, and lumber wagons,	600.00	
Light wagons and harnesses,	840.00	
Farm stock, including horses,	2,275.00	
Hay and grain on hand,	1,200.00	
Woodshed in city yard,	500.00	$61,105.00

HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT.

Two stone crushers,	$1,800.00	
Two steam engines,	1,600.00	
14 horses,	3,000.00	
5 double and 5 single carts, and 2 stone gears,	2,000.00	
2 rollers,	500.00	
1 water cart,	150.00	
1 light wagon,	125.00	
14 sets of harnesses,	500.00	
1 hoisting derrick,	50.00	
Tools, shovels, picks, wheelbarrows, & tool-houses,	883.00	10,608.00

LIGHTING THE STREETS.

354 gas lamps, posts and lanterns, and 260 naphtha lamps, posts and lanterns,	$13,290.00	
Lighters' house and tools,	500.00	
Tools for inspector of petroleum oil,	50.00	13,840.00

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND LAND.

City Hall and lot,	$75,000.00	
City Library Building,	44,000.00	
City Common,	40,000.00	
Rural Cemetery,	40,000.00	
Oak Grove Cemetery,	20,000.00	
Pine Grove Cemetery,	800.00	
Old Town Hall and lot,	15,000.00	
Volumes in City Library,	30,000.00	
City Stable, outbuildings and lot,	9,300.00	
Land on William street, and Library lot,	12,000.00	
" on Clark's Point,	200.00	
" at Clark's Cove,	100.00	
" on Dartmouth street, bought of M. Merry,	1,000.00	
" near entrance to New Bedford Bridge, including all right and title to western approach to bridge, and also eastern approach from Fairhaven,	300.00	
Powder magazine,	450.00	
South pound lot,	200.00	
One acre of land near Jonathan Tobey's,	25.00	
Windmill lot,	250.00	
Watch-house and lot, Willis street,	350.00	
Ward room building and lot on Sherman street, in 6th ward,	1,600.00	
Ward room building and lot on Fourth street, in 5th ward,	1,400.00	
South station-house,	350.00	
Standard weights and measures,	300.00	
Surveying instruments,	300.00	
Two brass field pieces,	1,500.00	
Muskets and other equipments,	100.00	294,525.00

SCHOOL-HOUSES AND LOTS.

North	school-house and lot,	$800.00
Acushnet	" "	1,500.00
Plainville	" "	1,200.00
Rockdale	" "	1,200.00

Cannonville	school-house and lot,	1,500.00	
Hill	" "	2,500.00	
Merrimac Street	" "	18,000.00	
Parker Street	" "	25,000.00	
Cedar Street	" "	2,500.00	
High Street	" "	2,000.00	
Maxfield Street	" "	2,500.00	
Kempton Street	" "	5,000.00	
High	" "	35,000.00	
William Street	" "	5,000.00	
Arnold Street	" "	900.00	
Bush Street	" "	7,000.00	
Fifth Street	" "	35,000.00	
Sixth Street	" "	1,500.00	
Griffin Street	" "	500.00	
Dartmouth Street	" "	5,000.00	
Grove	" "	2,500.00	
Clark's Point	" "	800.00	
Apparatus in school-houses,		6,800.00	
Land bought for High school-house,		12,000.00	175,700.00

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Engine-house at Acushnet,	$400.00	
" and land, Hillman street,	12,000.00	
" " Purchase street,	12,000.00	
" " Purchase street, north,	12,000.00	
" " cor. Sixth & Bedford sts.,	12,000.00	
Hook and Ladder house, Market street,	250.00	
Steam engine Onward, and hose-reel,	4,500.00	
" Progress, and hose-reel,	4,500.00	
" Excelsior, and hose-reel,	4,500.00	
" Cornelius Howland, and hose-reel,	4,500.00	
" Zachariah Hillman, and hose-reel,	4,500.00	
Hand engine,	200.00	
Hook and Ladder carriages and ladders,	900.00	
Hose-reel carriage,	750.00	
Hose,	14,000.00	
Horses and harnesses,	4,000.00	
Wagons,	700.00	
Tank,	100.00	
Fire alarm telegraph,	12,500.00	
Sundries,	2,000.00	106,300.00

NEW BEDFORD WATER WORKS.

894,900.00

STOCK IN LIQUOR AGENCY.

	1,600.00
Total,	$1,558,578.00

RECAPITULATION.

Alms-house property,	$61,105.00	
Highway department,	10,608.00	
Lighting the streets,	13,840.00	
Public buildings and land,	294,525.00	
School-houses and lots,	175,700.00	
Fire department,	106,300.00	
New Bedford Water Works,	894,900.00	
Stock in liquor store,	1,600.00	
Total,		$1,558,578.00

EZRA B. CHACE,
JONATHAN C. HAWES,
F. A. WASHBURN,
} Committee.

1874.—CITY DOCUMENT No. 4.

THE AUDITOR'S

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

OF THE

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,

For the Financial Year Ending March 1, 1874.

NEW BEDFORD:
E. ANTHONY & SONS, PRINTERS TO THE CITY.
1874.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD.
AUDITOR'S OFFICE, March 31, 1874.

To the Honorable City Council, City of New Bedford:

The Auditor of Accounts respectfully submits the Report of the Receipts and Expenditures of the City of New Bedford, showing the financial transactions of the year ending March 1, 1874.

HIRAM WEBB, Auditor.

IN COMMON COUNCIL,
March 31, 1874.

Received and ordered to be printed. Sent up for concurrence.

FREDERICK A. WASHBURN, Clerk.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN,
March 31st, 1874.

Concurred.

HENRY T. LEONARD, City Clerk.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

RECEIPTS, &c.

The balance of money in the hands of the Treasurer March 1, 1873, was	$32,854.14
The amount of money received into the Treasury from all sources, from March 1, 1873, to March 1, 1874, was	760,246.70
	$793,100.84

As follows:

Balance in hands of Treasurer, March 1, 1873,	$32,854.14
Amount received for City Taxes,	330,021.34
State Corporation Tax,	25,000.00
Unappropriated Tax Account,	1,474.75
Special Appropriation, High School,	12,000.00
City Liquor Agency,	18,575.97
Real Estate Tax Account,	87.68
Free Public Library,	850.98
Rural Cemetery,	1,865.00
Temporary Loans,	293,000.00
Oak Grove Cemetery,	1,320.00
Repairs of Highways and Streets,	5,310.48
Poor Department,	8,740.52
New Bedford Water Works,	20,757.30
Appropriations, 1872,	3,715.61
State of Massachusetts, State Aid,	5,800.00
Howland Street Sewer,	711.61
Middle, Ash and Elm Street Sewer,	269.85
Elm Street Sewer,	1,440.58
Lincoln Street Sewer,	935.65
Willis Street Sewer,	2,189.99
Ray Street Sewer,	1,799.71
Middle Street Sewer, (Summer to Cedar,)	416.51
Mill Street Sewer,	497.21
Trustees Free Public Library,	3,156.00
New Bedford School Committee,	3,000.00
Incidental Expenses,	7,739.53
Public Schools, (teachers,)	16.28
" (incidentals,)	1,735.03
Repairs of Public Property,	46 50
Fire Department,	1,020.28
Lighting the Streets,	668.91
Public Debt, (principal and interest,)	6,000.00
Salaries Overpaid in 1872,	83.43
	$793,100.84

EXPENDITURES.

The amount expended and ordered to be paid from the Treasury from March 1, 1873, to March 1, 1874, was $784,537.37

These expenditures are charged to the following accounts, viz.:

Middle Street Dock,	$1,800.00
State of Massachusetts, State Aid,	6,182.50
Real Estate Tax Account,	1,096.17
Middle, Ash and Elm Street Sewer,	100.00
Sycamore Street Sewer,	34.53
Liquor Agency,	17,512.39
Willis Street Sewer,	918.54
Middle Street Sewer, (Summer to Cedar,)	789.42
Trustees of Free Public Library,	5,330.59
New Bedford School Committee,	2,972.68
Incidental Expenses,	25,259.32
New Bedford Water Works,	80,282.33
Public Schools, (teachers,)	54,036.74
" (incidentals,)	17,406.01
Repairs of Public Property,	13,601.23
Fire Department,	26,264.42
Lighting the Streets,	16,327.48
City Watch,	19,291.50
Public Debt,	81,884.81
Oak Grove Cemetery,	396.67
Rural Cemetery,	843.75
New Bedford and Fairhaven Bridge,	1,221.81
Highways and Streets,	46,192.56
Support of the Poor,	39,415.04
Salaries,	20,186.51
Temporary Loans,	270,000.00
Free Public Library,	2,323.96
Acushnet Avenue,	6,854.90
New Steam Fire Engine,	4,596.67
Coffin Street Sewer,	458.08
Grinnell Street Sewer,	8,939.26
Ward Room, Ward 5,	9.50
Ward Room, Ward 6,	8.50
High School-House Lot,	12,000.00
	$784,537.87
Balance in the hands of Treasurer,	8,562.97
	$793,100.84

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES.

Appropriations and Expenditures made by the City Council in the year 1873; transfers from one appropriation to another; unexpended balances of the previous year; amounts received into the treasury from various sources, and the expenditures of the city in detail; undrawn balances; amount of the city debt; and schedule of property belonging to the city.

CITY EXPENDITURES.

POOR DEPARTMENT.

Paid for Labor and Nursing:		
Earl C. Briggs,	$1,491.03	
John Blanding,	600.01	
A. A. Chace,	336.01	$2,427.05
Paid Salaries:		
Earl C. Briggs, Superintendent,	$1,000.00	
Overseers of Poor,	1,000.00	
G. W. Stearns, Chaplain,	162.00	2,162.00
Paid Repairs of Alms-House:		
Thomas H. Macy, carpentering,	$468.87	
James De Wolfe, painting,	38.85	
Nelson & Greene, painting,	58.15	
Ripley & Tripp, lumber,	150.85	
Greene & Wood, lumber,	430.07	
Ashley & Terry, shingles,	50.00	
Gustavus Delano, masonry,	188.63	1,385.42
Physicians and Medicines:		
Dr. Henry Johnson,	$526.66	
Dr. George T. Hough,	70.68	
E. H. Chisholm, medicines,	574.97	
James E. Blake, "	188.00	
C. H. & H. A. Lawton, "	111.66	
Thomas Otis, "	102.20	
C. H. Church, "	74.69	
John P. Taylor, "	56.35	
W. P. S. Cadwell, "	36.63	
W. A. Pease, "	86.50	
Liquor Agency, liquor,	134.34	
Abner Bartlett, cod liver oil,	5.50	1,968.18
Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes:		
George D. Gifford, dry goods,	$262.26	
Doane, Swift & Co., "	241.43	
G. M. Eddy & Co., "	239.28	
E. B. Whiting, "	18.24	
Edward Haskell, "	1.75	
William Tucker, Jr., "	16.50	
Taber, Read & Co., "	6.00	

J. Fisher & Co., dry goods,	35.31	
Alden Wordell, "	23.50	
Doane & Co., "	1.50	
P. Devoll & Son, boots and shoes,	233.44	
E. P. Freeman, " "	8.25	
Thomas Donaghy, " "	111.58	
E. S. Cannon & Co., caps,	3.00	
Union Boot & Shoe Store, shoes,	10.15	1,212.19

FUEL USED AT THE ALMS-HOUSE AND FURNISHED THE POOR OF THE CITY:

Jonathan Covell, wood,	$350.69	
A. T. Covell, "	316.03	
J. S. Davis, "	1,007.50	
J. H. Perry & Co., coal,	4,577.54	
Estate of R. Ashley, charcoal,	25.50	6,277.26

PAID FOR GROCERIES, MEAT, AND GRAIN:

Baylies & Cannon,	$1,085.87	
Tucker & Cummings, groceries,	910.50	
Driscol, Church & Hall, groceries,	870.88	
J. H. Denison & Co., flour and grain,	619.79	
William T. Luce, meat,	444.78	
J. H. Burgess, meat,	379.88	
J. H. Leonard, fish,	62.00	
S. M. Hall, flour and grain,	130.10	
Otis A. Sisson, soap,	121.80	
George Delano & Co., oil,	26.10	
Lot H. Gibbs, groceries,	109.88	
Bryant & Peirce, meat,	73.68	
N. B. Flour Co., flour,	46.00	
H. H. Fisher, bread,	6.75	4,888.01

PAID UNDERTAKERS:

B. G. Wilson,	$425.00	
Coggeshall & Co.,	210.75	
T. J. Murphy,	128.00	763.75

HOSPITALS AND OTHERS FOR BOARD AND SUPPLIES TO PERSONS OUTSIDE THE ALMS-HOUSE:

State Lunatic Asylum,	$2,767.09
State Reform School,	56.71
Central Union Store,	1,356.88
T. H. Sullivan,	417.20
Town of Fairhaven,	104.47

J. B. Congdon, Treasurer,	1,586.80
W. B. Dwight,	425.51
Brownell & Wheaton,	217.18
W. H. Chappell,	220.00
Robert Luscomb,	164.50
Tucker & Cummings,	583.84
Job M. Terry,	316.18
Gosnold Cooperative Co.,	208.92
James Peirce,	244.50
S. W. McFarlin,	58.62
George C. Lewis,	73.26
Town of Acushnet,	26.00
J. E. Dwight,	103.50
A. G. Stanton & Co.,	45.50
C. Henson,	27.50
Clinton Morse,	61.00
H. K. W. Lucas,	31.50
Cota & Smith,	71.70
Henry Holcomb,	239.00
James M. Tripp,	77.00
D. B. Folger & Co.,	67.50
Lot B. Bates,	101.00
S. N. Pollard,	77.00
J. C. Braley & Co.,	109.50
R. S. Lawton,	196.50
I. C. Sherman,	117.00
Town of Barnstable,	49.12
C. A. Bonney,	93.50
S. Bennett, agent,	890.46
F. Morse & Co.,	642.80
W. T. Luce,	132.78
E. Wood, Jr.,	36.00
J. B. Baylies,	9.68
Simeon Hawes,	21.00
Union Boot & Shoe Co.,	19.47
E. Milliken & Son,	317.56
F. R. Hathaway,	30.00
T. A. Gardner,	20.50
G. L. Dyer,	48.00
M. Holcomb,	63.00
Z. Sturtevant,	54.50
A. A. Almy,	102.50
John Clare,	71.42
J. Lowe & Sons,	14.50
T. J. Murphy,	5.00

D. Cook,	4.50	
R. E. Macomber,	22.50	
City of Lynn,	307.15	
A. W. Perkins,	620.40	
P. Devoll & Son,	5.00	
A. E. Lucas,	2.42	
George Pickens,	6.00	
O. G. Brownell & Son,	4.00	
R. Holcomb,	137.50	
Sylvester Snow,	90.00	
J. W. Braley,	81.00	
H. K. W. Lucas,	70.00	
John Notter,	29.50	
John Corey,	8.60	
Giles Sanford,	36.00	
Keziah Ellis,	13.00	
Daniel Perry,	6.00	
City of Boston,	167.38	
W. S. Anthony,	42.50	
H. H. Bliss,	30.00	
R. Driscoll,	25.50	
H. J. Johnson,	30.18	
F. C. Bliss,	4.50	
J. F. Fuller,	65.42	
W. E. Macomber,	4.50	
G. B. Macomber,	7.50	
David Kirby,	40.00	
William L. Davis,	10.65	
James A. Wixon,	10.65	
Highways,	190.20	
Town of Middleborough,	148.15	
H. P. Jenney,	142.00	
John Sweeney,	23.50	
F. Paul & Co.,	21 50	
George Chace,	16.00	
Manter,	2.42	
Town of Yarmouth,	156.00	
City of Charlestown,	80.25	
Town of Raynham,	22.00	
John Curling,	5.42	
Elijah Gifford,	4.84	
Hatch & Co.,	26.65	
N. B. Railroad,	28.45	15,524.38

PAID INCIDENTALS:

New Bedford Railroad, passages,	$55.18
Allen & Mills, stationery,	12 02
Hatch & Co., transporting poor,	53.20
Skiff & Co., blacksmithing,	61.43
Macomber Bros., timothy seed,	76.81
C. M. Peirce, Jr., cement and phosphate,	127.19
F. A. Sowle, well buckets,	16.00
S. A. Tripp, tinware,	44.33
W. H. Willis, repairs of harnesses,	53.45
Wheaton, printing,	14.23
E. Anthony & Sons, printing,	18.25
E. C. Briggs, sundries,	132.01
E. C. Briggs, oxen,	410.00
G. L. Brownell, exchange of wagon,	350.00
Sullings & Kingman, hardware,	240.13
S. S. Bliss, horse-hire,	5.60
A. W. Perkins, delivering orders,	123.38
Brownell, Ashley & Co., horse-shoeing, &c.,	227.28
Samuel Bennett, crockery,	96.90
W. G. White, repairing wagon,	18.50
A. Vincent, hardware,	8.70
S. Hutchinson, stationery,	8.62
Allen & Bliss, crockery and paper,	74.07
Gifford & Allen, coppersmithing,	7.67
W. K. Tallman, horse-hire,	20.50
P. S. Macy, travel and stamps,	26.75
W. Watkins, iron rods,	4.74
Highways, putting in coal,	115.00
J. H. Perry & Co., paints,	74.00
George Delano & Co., oil,	1.90
Wood, Brightman & Co., stoves, and fitting furnace,	99.44
T. W. Cook & Co., paints,	34.05
State Industrial School,	9.00
George Perry, measuring wood,	11.18
N. B. & N. Y. Steamship Co., freight,	5.00
C. Maxfield, furniture,	21.59
Simpson Hart, manilla rope,	8.32
J. S. Cook, horse-hire,	16.40
House of Correction, baskets,	2.13
B. Hillman, travel,	4.80
E. W. Waite, travel,	13.30
Collins & Allen, bookbinding,	3.00

DR. POOR DEPARTMENT.

R. B. Taber, stationery,	.75	
Highways, manure,	100.00	2,806.80
		$39,415.04
Transfer to Special Appropriation 1872,		365.01

Amount carried forward, $39,780.05

DR. POOR DEPARTMENT.

Amount brought forward,	$39,780.05
Amount carried forward,	$39,780.05

CONTRA. Cr.

By Appropriation, 1873,	$25,000.00	
By Amount Received of Sundry Towns and Cities, viz.:		
Town of Marion,	166.25	
" Dartmouth,	878.73	
" East Bridgewater,	118.74	
" Westfield,	244.77	
" Freetown,	99.84	
" Harwich,	50.02	
" West Roxbury,	57.62	
" Falmouth,	79.50	
" Arlington,	66.45	
" Nantucket,	637.77	
" Haverhill,	3.30	
" Mattapoisett,	146.55	
" Sandwich,	643.09	
" Yarmouth,	24.44	
" Chatham,	2.12	
" Fairhaven,	172.75	
" Edgartown,	57.50	
" Dedham,	27.03	
" Westport,	1,806.21	
" Acushnet,	267.35	
" Rochester,	95.59	
" Tisbury,	74.11	
" Newton,	22.94	
" Hanson,	104.50	
" Raynham,	22.33	
" Middleborough,	92.40	
" Gloucester,	17.04	
" Weymouth,	89.64	
" Barnstable,	45.73	
" " (Hyannis,)	107.96	
" Gardner,	8.89	
" Lakeville,	8.00	
" North Brookfield,	3.50	
City of Boston,	355.81	
" Salem,	2.58	
" Charlestown,	32.79	
" Taunton,	42.57	
" Fall River,	316.64	
State, for State Paupers,	627.99	
E. C. Briggs, products of farm,	964.84	
Amount carried forward,		33,565.88

DR. POOR DEPARTMENT.

Amount brought forward,	$39,780.05
Balance to new account,	1,460.47
	$41,240.52

DR. NEW BEDFORD AND FAIRHAVEN BRIDGE.

Paid W. Hudson, draw tender,	$594.35
Highways, stone,	299.57
P. Potter, painting,	3.11
A. Vincent, hardware,	2.00
E. Haskell, coal,	7.70
E. J. Kempton, painting,	209.90
Abraham Chace, carpentering,	95.25
Ripley & Tripp, lumber,	9.93
	$1,221.81
Transfer to Credit of Fire Department,	45.04
" " Schools,	191 44
" " Lights,	541.71
	$2,000.00

CONTRA. Cr.

By amount brought forward,		33,565.88	
Coggeshall & Co., overpaid last year,		10.25	
E. H. Chisholm, " "		2.00	
Overseers of Poor,		78.04	
For Hay,		64.35	
By transfers, viz.:			
From Highways,	$3,000.00		
Unappropriated Tax Account,	525.00		
Oak Grove Cemetery,	325.00		
Rural Cemetery,	1,250.00		
Willis Street Sewer,	1,300.00		
Grinnell Street Sewer,	1,100.00	7,500.00	$41,240.52

1874, March 1. By Balance, $1,460.47

CONTRA. Cr.

By Appropriation, $2,000.00

$2,000.00

HIGHWAYS AND STREETS.

LABOR AND TEAMS:

Pay Rolls,	$29,421.24

PAID FOR FLAGGING AND OTHER STONES:

Isaac K. Potter,	$13.85
Wilcox & Richmond,	18.20
A. Rodgers,	446.38
J. W. Manchester,	236.69
B. D. Tripp,	20.37
G. W. Tripp,	60.86
W. P. Coggeshall,	207.35
Pardon Russell,	7.20
C. M. Peirce, Jr.,	2,565.17
A. W. Perkins,	14.32
Robert Bennett,	46.11
J. L. Humphrey,	19.80
S. A. Gifford,	21.63
H. J. Ashley,	29.40
L. B. Brownson,	188.13
B. B. Wordell,	51.63
S. T. Grew,	202.22
J. P. G. Munroe,	135.92
C. H. Tripp,	74.50
William Doran,	175.05
R. C. Wilson,	19.08
T. S. Corson,	64.46
Thomas P. Terry,	50.52
Pardon Cornell,	292.70
James Moore,	125.44
B. Beeden,	79.79
George Vogel,	31.50
C. H. Butts,	39.33
E. G. Turner,	34.35
D. B. Kempton,	425.60
T. R. Hawes,	18.37
J. W. Wilbur,	14.04
A. B. Grinnell,	10.31
Estate of J. S. Ashley,	26 20
D. W. Sherman,	3.04
B. S. King,	3.00
W. L. Davis,	2.76
Estate of Cornelius Howland,	219.55
W. & B. Cummings,	108.03

Job L. Shaw,	5.90	
S. C. Caldwell,	14.62	
George H. Bliss,	117.30	
Estate of R. Ashley,	8.08	
Jabez Hathaway,	3.28	
Levi Hawes,	3.76	
D. Grew, Jr.,	5.39	
L. B. Woodbury, concrete walks,	1,077.50	
W. King, Jr.,	4.37	7,343.05

Paid Repairs of Wagons and Harnesses, and New ones:

S. B. Skiff & Co.,	$271.30	
W. H. Willis, new harness, and repairing,	303.25	
Allen & Brownell,	5.45	
Franklin Shaw,	53.50	
W. F. King,	35.08	
Brownell, Ashley & Co., new wagon, and repairing,	723.27	
William Cronin,	73.65	
Lee & Staples,	11.15	
Jesse Allen,	10.32	
C. W. Mendell,	2.50	
Luther Brownell,	42.10	1,531.57

Paid for Hay, Grain, &c.:

J. L. Humphrey,	$108.20	
Wilbur & Deacon,	3.75	
New Bedford Flour Co.,	372.52	
Baylies & Cannon,	371.58	
A. P. Robinson,	54.00	
John Braley,	56.41	
Michael Bennett,	46.20	
J. G. B. Sherman,	24.07	
George Weeks,	21.97	
A. E. Hathaway,	592.89	
B. Almy,	142.27	
J. H. Denison & Co.,	277.95	
A. W. Perkins,	17.00	
Charles Slocum,	238.54	
Matthew Merry,	17.07	
J. E. Little,	66.10	
S. M. Hall,	33.20	
W. Howland,	12.50	
J. D. Hoxie,	23.20	

Denison Brothers,	84.30	
S. Studley,	10.97	
J. W. Cornell,	46.11	
John Kirk,	220.89	
J. Libby & Co.,	131.57	
J. F. Backus,	123.50	
Poor Department,	64.35	
J. W. Slocum,	43.95	3,205.06

Paid for Sharpening and Repairing Tools:

S. B. Skiff & Co.,	$327.44	
W. F. King,	109.11	
S. F. King,	7.05	
D. W. Sherman,	4.81	
B. D. Hathaway,	158.23	
F. C. Terry,	2.25	
Pike & King,	23.01	
G. D. Swift,	5.83	
A. R. Springer,	1.69	
C. H. Tripp,	135.04	
Allen Chace,	13.37	787.83

Paid Incidental Expenses:

S. Hutchinson, stationery,	$2.70
J. C. Allen, "	18.20
A. J. Smith, horse-shoeing,	52.09
Brownell, Ashley & Co., "	153.68
Perkins & Shaw, "	2.25
O. H. Flagg, doctoring horses,	37.00
A. E. Hathaway, one pair of horses,	500.00
Ashley & Terry, one pair of horses, and mare,	875.00
New Bedford Gas Co., gas,	22.20
Wheaton, printing,	5.83
E. Anthony & Sons, printing,	11.25
A. W. Perkins, coal,	54.00
W. A. Robinson & Co., oil,	48.65
S. Leonard & Co., oil,	3.60
D. G. Wilson, clearing snow,	2.80
Union Boot & Shoe Co., rubber boots,	12.00
W. H. Swain, stone crusher,	80.00
T. P. Potter, scrapers and plank,	3.25
C. H. Taber, masonry,	44.06
John Clarke, hose pipe,	7.00
S. B. Skiff & Co., blacksmithing,	21.95
S. Eggers, powder and fuse,	4.56

G. B. Wheeler, levelling streets,	31.55	
James Duddy,	9.38	
Wood, Brightman & Co., lanterns,	9.75	
George Vogel, cutting holes in flagging,	7.50	
City Liquor Agency, liquor,	6 99	
Water Works, oil and lead,	25.91	
O. A. Manchester, cutting curb-stones,	1.80	
B. S. Pierce, cement pipes, &c.,	355.68	
Highways, cement,	10.80	
H. G. Webster, horse-hire,	10.00	
L. Grinnell, damages,	100.00	
Sturtevant & Sherman, carpentering,	8.15	
F. W. Hammond, "	92.44	
Ripley & Tripp, lumber,	171.77	
C. Hammond, carpentering,	89.07	
Greene & Wood, lumber,	5.65	
Fire Department, pumping reservoir,	10.00	
C. M. Peirce, Jr., bricks and cement,	201.21	
T. J. Gifford & Co., work on crushers,	17.41	
Union Boiler Co., repairs,	42.90	
J. A. Gifford, labor on geer,	39.66	
E. Briggs, chestnut posts,	70.90	
A. Vincent, hardware,	100.41	
Sullings & Kingman, hardware,	88.47	
E. Grinnell, roll castings, and labor,	100.41	
Railroad, freight,	28.69	
Ellis & Collins, labor,	16.24	
F. A. Sowle, barrows, &c.,	44.26	
S. S. Paine & Bro., cement,	10.35	
Gifford & Allen, coppersmithing,	4.25	
C. A. Gray & Co., drayage,	11.25	
Joseph Taber, repairing pump,	5.75	
Central Union Store, salt,	3.00	
Blake Crusher Co.,	165.60	
J. C. Sherman, drilling,	.75	
J. C. Caldwell & Co., shovels,	31.00	
Driscol, Church & Hall, soap,	4.94	
House of Correction, baskets,	4.00	
J. C. Sherman, hose pipe,	3.85	
		3,903.81
Amount carried forward,		$46,192.56

DR. HIGHWAYS AND STREETS.

Amount brought forward,		$46,192.56
Transfer to credit of Ward Rooms,	2,600.00	
" " Poor Department,	3,000.00	
" " Lights,	517.92	6,117.92
		$52,310.48

DR. COFFIN STREET SEWER.

To Pay Roll, labor and teams,	$297.74
W. F. King, sharpening tools,	1.98
Green & Wood, lumber,	130.36
A. Vincent, nails, &c.,	21.00
C. Hammond, carpentering,	7.00
Transfer to General Sewer Account,	741.92
	$1,200.00

CONTRA. Cr.

By Appropriation,	$33,000.00	
Special Appropriation,	10,000.00	
Transfer from Willis Street Sewer,	3,000.00	
Transfer from Rural Cemetery,	1,000.00	47,000.00
Received for two horses,	100.00	
" Overpaid Bills,	44.66	
Received of New Bedford and Fairhaven Bridge,	299.57	
" City Stable,	428.09	
" Water Works,	1,159.33	
" Poor Department,	405.20	
" Middle Street Sewer,	115.47	
" Horse Railroad,	133.94	
" Repairs of Public Property,	70.15	
" Fire Department,	54.85	
" New Bedford Railroad,	1,055.45	
" Grinnell Street Sewer,	359.27	
Received for Dressing,	13.90	
" Dirt,	462.38	
" Flagging,	395.13	
Received of Highways,	10.80	
" Acushnet Avenue,	202.29	5,310.48
		$52,310.48

CONTRA. Cr.

By Special Appropriation,	$1,200.00
	$1,200.00

ACUSHNET AVENUE.

Paid Labor and Teams, as per Pay Rolls,		$3,819.90
Paid for Stone, Gravel, &c.:		
Charles L. Wood,	$55.20	
H. T. Ashley,	54.25	
Job Shaw,	211.80	
B. B. Covell,	72.00	
S. Caldwell,	36.45	
Simeon Hawes,	312.40	
Jonathan Parker,	57.00	
A. Rodgers,	321.00	
J. L. Humphrey,	260.40	
Thomas Hawes,	125.70	
Julia E. Robinson,	117.75	
L. B. Brownson,	148.25	
John R. Case,	64.50	
Mrs. Willard Nye,	31.87	
S. A. Gifford,	131.17	
Robert Bennett,	43.87	
Thomas P. Terry,	37.85	
William Reynolds,	30.75	
George A. Cobb,	24.75	
E. Reynolds,	13.12	
A. B. Grinnell,	10.50	
William Seekel,	10.50	
W. P. Coggeshall,	9.00	
Jabez L. Hathaway,	6.50	
J. C. Hawes,	15.18	
C. Reynolds,	12.28	
Noah Tripp,	560.03	
Job Hathaway,	2.25	2,776.32
C. M. Peirce, Jr., cement,	$25.03	
A. W. Perkins, coal,	78.38	
Blake Crusher Co., crusher,	62.40	
Jones Robinson, grain,	10.57	
W. A. Robinson & Co., oil,	1.00	
J. A. Gifford, repairing gear,	14.94	
F. C. Terry, sharpening tools,	10.70	
B. D. Hathaway, sharpening tools,	23.49	
A. Vincent, hardware,	1.38	
Ripley & Tripp, carpentering,	12.29	
Timothy Smith, labor,	12.00	
F. A. Sowle, canal barrow,	6.50	258.68
		$6,854.90

CONTRA. Cr.

By Special Appropriation,	$6,000.00
By Transfer to Oak Grove Cemetery,	854.90
	$6,854.90

Dr. MIDDLE STREET SEWER — SUMMER TO CEDAR.

To Pay Roll, labor and teams,	$282.50
S. S. Paine & Bro., brick and cement,	261.75
W. F. King, sharpening tools,	9.54
W. P. Coggeshall, sand,	6.30
F. A. Sowle, water pails,	1.95
E. Howland, setting lanterns,	1.86
Highways, labor, &c.,	115.47
S. Eggers, fuse,	1.93
C. H. Taber, masonry,	93.68
C. Hammond, carpentering,	3.95
A. Vincent, hoes and twine,	1.74
T. S. Corson, teaming,	8.75
	$789.42
Transfer to General Sewer Account,	7.08
	$796.50

Dr. WILLIS STREET SEWER.

To W. W. Crapo,	$559.60
Sarah W. Read, damages,	358.94
Transfer to Highways,	3,000.00
" Support of Poor,	1,300.00
" General Sewer Account,	49.11
	$5,267.65

Dr. SYCAMORE STREET SEWER.

To Balance of last year's Account,	$248.19
Sullings, Kingman & Co.,	17.75
C. M. Corson,	1.50
James H. Pease,	1.48
N. Moulton,	13.80
	$282.72

CONTRA.	Cr.
By Balance from last year's Account,	$379.99
Amount received of Abutters,	416.51
	$796.50

CONTRA.	Cr.
By Balance of last year's Account,	$3,077.66
Amount received of Abutters,	2,189.99
	$5,267.65

CONTRA.	Cr.
By Transfer to General Sewer Account,	$282.72
	$282.72

DR. GRINNELL STREET SEWER.

EXPENDITURES:

Labor and Teams,	$5,078.65
Builders' Iron Co., frames and covers,	211.34
New Bedford Railroad, freight,	20.21
S. B. Skiff & Co., picks and handles, steel bar,	16.30
W. A. Robinson & Co., oil,	19.00
S. Eggers, powder and fuse,	40.75
A. Rogers, stone,	10.00
Hopkins & Pomeroy, stone,	73.36
C. M. Peirce, Jr., brick,	1,852.11
Greene & Wood, lumber,	122.93
W. D. Sherman, sharpening tools,	83.81
George D. Swift, "	59.74
B. D. Hathaway, "	7.02
W. P. Coggeshall, sand,	168.60
Ambrose Vincent, pails, shovels, &c.,	43.28
Sullings, Kingman & Co., lanterns and shovels,	16.98
Caleb Hammond, carpentering,	15.33
New Bedford Water Works, lumber,	12.00
Fire Department, pumping reservoir,	10.00
T. W. Swift, use of pump,	6.00
S. S. Paine & Bro., cement, &c.,	845.81
Abiathar Rogers, stone,	48.34
Antone Manuel, lighting lanterns,	21.00
Michael Welsh, labor,	18.40
Abraham Dyer, pails, and mending tackle,	2.10
Joseph Taber, use of pump,	5.00
George Vogel, granite for sand catchers,	120.00
Isaac C. Sherman, powder and fuse,	11.20
	$8,939.26
Transfer to Support of Poor,	1,100.00
	$10,039.26

DR. ELM STREET SEWER.

To Balance of last year's Account,	$1,219.85
Transfer to General Sewer Account,	220.73
	$1,440.58

CONTRA.	Cr.
By Amount of Special Appropriation,	$10,000.00
Transfer to General Sewer Account,	39.26
	$10,039.26

CONTRA.	Cr.
By Amount received of Abutters,	$1,440.58
	$1,440.58

Dr. LINCOLN STREET SEWER.

To Balance of last year's Account,	$18.51
Transfer to Credit of Lights,	700.00
Transfer to General Sewer Account,	217.14
	$935.65

Dr. HOWLAND STREET SEWER.

To balance of last year's Account,	$850.38

Dr. MILL STREET SEWER.

To Transfer to General Sewer Account,	$822.52

Dr. MIDDLE, ASH, AND ELM STREET SEWER.

To Balance of last year's Account,	$2,893.26

Dr. TRIPP'S BROOK SEWER.

To Balance of last year's Account,	$1,606.43

Dr. RAY STREET SEWER.

To Transfer to General Sewer Account,	$1,896.20

CONTRA.	Cr.
By Amount received of Abutters,	$935.65
	$935.65

CONTRA.	Cr.
By Amount received of Abutters,	$711.61
Transfer to General Sewer Account,	138.77
	$850.38

CONTRA.	Cr.
By Balance of last year's Account,	$325.31
Amount received of Abutters,	497.21
	$822.52

CONTRA.	Cr.
By Amount received of Abutters,	$269.85
Transfer to General Sewer Account,	2,623.41
	$2,893.26

CONTRA.	Cr.
By Transfer to General Sewer Account,	$1,606.43

CONTRA.	Cr.
By Balance of last year's Account,	$96.49
Amount received of Abutters,	1,799.71
	$1,896.20

DR. TRIPP'S BROOK, AND REPAIRS.

To Transfer to General Sewer Account,	$22.60

DR. CHESTNUT AND SUMMER STREETS.

DR. MIDDLE STREET SEWER (FOOT.)

To Transfer to General Sewer Account,	$64.72

DR. GENERAL SEWER ACCOUNT.

To Tripp's Brook Sewer,	$1,606.43
Sycamore Street Sewer,	282.72
Middle, Ash and Elm Street Sewer,	2,623.41
Howland Street Sewer,	138.77
Middle and Elm Street Sewer,	100.00
Grinnell Street Sewer,	39.26
	$4,790.59

CONTRA.	Cr.
By Balance,	$22.60

CONTRA.	Cr.
By Special Appropriation,	$3,000.00

CONTRA.	Cr.
By Balance of last year's Account,	$64.72

CONTRA.	Cr.
By Willis Street Sewer,	$49.11
Middle Street Sewer (Summer to Cedar,)	7.08
Mill Street Sewer,	822.52
Lincoln Street Sewer,	217.14
Middle Street Sewer (foot,)	64.72
Ray Street Sewer,	1,896.20
Elm Street Sewer,	220.73
Coffin Street Sewer,	741.92
Tripp's Brook, and Repairs,	22.60
	$4,042.02
Transfer to Oak Grove Cemetery,	43.43
" Rural Cemetery,	19.07
" City Liquor Agency,	686.07
	$4,790.59

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

PAY OF TEACHERS.

HIGH SCHOOL:

Charles P. Rugg,	$1,799.98	
C. T. Lasell,	744.19	
M. S. Mendall,	906.95	
S. D. Ottiwell,	900.00	
S. B. Cornish,	799.99	
L. P. Briggs,	650.00	
R. A. Cranston,	650.00	
L. J. Cranston,	650.00	
W. C. Lawton,	802.32	$7,903.43

FIFTH STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL:

A. F. Wood,	$1,553.50	
H. B. Robinson,	525.00	
B. B. Winslow,	279.08	
R. H. Brady,	548.26	
S. E. Stoddard,	525.00	
C. C. Carr,	525.00	
M. E. Allen,	525.00	
M. A. Codding,	525.00	
S. M. Reid,	525.00	
M. R. Hinckley,	525.00	
M. A. Macy,	525.00	
E. J. Ashley,	254.06	6,834.90

MIDDLE STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL:

M. O. Rodgers,	$1,360.97	
M. A. Brightman,	525.00	
C. D. Corey,	525.00	
C. S. Staples,	525.00	
S. A. Carr,	525.00	
E. C. Brownell,	559.89	
A. R. Commerford,	548.26	
M. B. Gooding,	134.30	
A. A. K. Howard,	244.19	
A. E. Allen,	220.94	
H. B. S. Wilcox,	134.31	
D. N. Griffin,	69.77	
L. Leach,	6.98	
A. H. Delano,	231.97	
H. C. Arey,	254.06	
S. E. Sears,	254.06	6,119.70

GRIFFIN STREET SCHOOL:		
A. F. Bryant,	$525.00	
C. E. Callaghan,	220.94	
S. E. Kirwin,	200.57	946.51
MILL SCHOOL:		
E. R. Wentworth,	$684.68	
L. J. Remington,	595.00	
Annie L. Braley,	69.76	1,349.44
GROVE SCHOOL:		
E. J. Ashley,	$220.94	
S. A. C. Pray,	463.37	
M. J. Graham,	415.09	
C. E. Callaghan,	280.81	1,380.21
NORTH SCHOOL:		
M. Devoll,	$209.31	
D. H. Gammons,	240.69	450.00
ACUSHNET SCHOOL:		
G. T. Russell, Jr.,	$1,000.00	
M. S. Howard,	186.05	
L. Leach,	213.95	1,400.00
PLAINVILLE SCHOOL:		
Sara H. Kelley,		450.00
ROCKDALE SCHOOL:		
S. W. Almy,	$395.36	
E. F. Weaver,	186.05	
S. E. Tuell,	213.95	
H. C. Arey,	83.73	879.09
CLARK'S POINT SCHOOL:		
J. C. Thompson,		505.25
FARM SCHOOL:		
W. H. Taylor,	$93.00	
N. Sherman,	167.44	
E. G. Smith,	102.32	362.76
SUPERNUMERARY:		
J. E. Gilmore,		600.00

DRAWING SCHOOL:		
F. G. Hersey,	$279.08	
G. F. Eddy,	430.23	
J. T. Meats,	400.00	1,109.31
MUSIC TEACHER:		
J. White,		1,500.01
EXTRA:		
H. B. Parker,	$29.64	
E. G. Smith,	13.95	
S. E. Kirwin,	10.46	
A. T. Richmond,	29.65	
L. J. Cranston,	29.87	
J. Foster,	26.16	
Sarah E. Sears,	12.21	151.94
CEDAR STREET SCHOOL:		
A. S. Homer,	$525.00	
L. S. Heath,	452.90	
J. S. Macomber,	475.00	
H. C. Arey,	52.32	
A. D. Whitney,	254.06	
A. H. Whitton,	220.94	1,980.22
MAXFIELD STREET SCHOOL:		
M. B. White,	$629.66	
S. E. Field,	475.00	
F. F. Wilcox,	353.49	
M. K. Bartlett,	437.18	
H. B. S. Wilcox,	121.51	2,016.84
KEMPTON STREET SCHOOL:		
P. R. Almy,	$525.00	
E. Commerford,	475.00	
H. V. Hathaway,	353.49	
S. E. Stowe,	475.00	
A. Lincoln,	475.00	
H. B. S. Wilcox,	121.51	2,425.00
BUSH STREET SCHOOL:		
S. H. Cranston,	$525.00	
S. L. Spare,	475.00	
C. E. Webster,	475.00	
A. M. H. Walker,	475.00	

M. A. Kane,	475.00	
E. H. Sanford,	475.00	
S. E. Sears,	64.53	2,964.53
DARTMOUTH STREET SCHOOL:		
J. E. Finkill,	$525.00	
B. P. Chapman,	475.00	
A. D. Whitney,	220.94	
J. F. Eldridge,	401.72	
S. E. Phillips,	213.95	1,836.61
PARKER STREET SCHOOL:		
C. E. E. Mosher,	$1,750.08	
M. M. Gordon,	525.00	
J. M. Gardner,	525.00	
J. Hunter,	559.89	
E. J. D. Shepherd,	525.00	
M. A. Hemmenway,	525.00	
D. W. Sears,	525.00	
Kate Commerford,	390.70	
M. J. Leary,	244.19	
S. E. Phillips,	52.32	
A. H. Whitton,	254.06	5,876.24
CANNONVILLE SCHOOL:		
D. W. Gammons,	$232.55	
B. W. Gifford,	425.03	
A. A. K. Howard,	280.81	938.39
ARNOLD STREET SCHOOL:		
S. M. Tompkins,		525.00
HILL SCHOOL:		
E. P. Spooner,	$525.00	
P. C. Burt,	353.49	
H. B. Parker,	305.80	
A. F. Richmond,	95.93	1,280.22
MERRIMAC STREET SCHOOL:		
S. H. Hewins,	$525.00	
E. Lincoln,	475.00	
M. E. Hayes,	438.40	
A. B. Nash,	380.21	
Amount carried forward,	$1,818.61	

Dr. PAY OF TEACHERS.

Amount brought forward,	$1,818.61	
A. West,	388.35	
S. E. Thomas,	44.18	2,251.14
		$54,036.74

Dr. REAL ESTATE TAX ACCOUNT.

To Balance of Account,	$250.65
Paid City Treasurer for Unpaid Taxes sold, viz.:	
Wamsutta Mills, Purchase street,	604.69
" " Ray street,	360.95
Isaiah Chace's estate,	33.23
" " "	12.67
Adam Mackie,	14.53
Henry Ryder,	61.18
John C. Warren,	8.92
	$1,346.82
To Balance,	$1,259.14

Dr. TRUSTEES OF FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

To paid for Books, &c.,	$4,566.80
Balance to new Account,	9,231.94
	$13,798.74

CONTRA.	Cr.
By Appropriation,	$54,000.00
Amount of J. F. Eldridge, for overpayment last year,	16.28
Transfer to New Bedford and Fairhaven Bridge,	20.46
	$54,036.74

CONTRA.	Cr.
By Amount received from Real Estate Owners for Taxes on Property sold for taxes, viz.:	
Neal Greene, 1870,	$32.68
Charles R. Sisson, 1871,	23.16
Silas T. Lawrence, 1871,	31.84
	$87.68
Balance to new Account,	1,259.14
	$1,346.82

CONTRA.	Cr.
By Balance of Acccount, March, 1873,	$10,642.74
Interest on the Sylvia Ann Howland Educational Fund,	3,000.00
" " George Howland Jr. Fund,	96.00
" " C. W. Morgan Fund,	60.00
	$13,798.74
By Balance,	$9,231.94

PUBLIC SCHOOLS (INCIDENTALS.)

SALARIES:		
H. F. Harrington, Superintendent,	$2,116.66	
" " Secretary of School Board,	150.00	$2,266.66
Paid Teachers of Evening and Drawing Schools,	$1,627.56	
Janitor " " "	155.50	
Rent of Hall,	200.00	
Extra Teaching,	24.94	2,008.00
PAID FOR STOVES, PIPE, AND REPAIRS OF SAME:		
Alonzo Hill,	$3.00	
W. G. Hayden,	56.60	
George E. Hatch,	394.50	
S. A. Tripp,	57.35	
Wood, Brightman & Co.,	176.23	
J. C. Wilson,	11.98	
A. Brightman,	268.70	
Nathan Lewis,	94.40	
Parker & Sherman,	32.90	
George A. Cobb,	23.05	1,118.71
PAID FOR ADVERTISING AND PRINTING:		
Boston Journal,	$10.00	
Boston Daily Advertiser,	6.40	
E. Anthony & Sons,	60.25	
Fessenden & Baker,	243.63	
W. F. Wheaton,	27.90	348.18
PAID FOR BOOKS AND STATIONERY:		
John C. Allen,	$608.70	
S. Hutchinson,	349.01	
Allen & Mills,	12.25	
J. S. Hammett,	18.75	
Collins & Allen,	14.00	1,002.71
PAID FOR SWEEPING AND CLEANING:		2,992.86
REPAIRS, &C., OF SCHOOL-HOUSES:		
Nathan Phinney, whitewashing, &c.,	$9.00	
Allen & Bliss, paper, &c.,	47.84	
F. T. Akin, painting,	257.89	
C. H. Taber, masonry,	65.77	
C. R. Sherman, keys, locks, &c.,	47.90	
Sullings, Kingman & Co., hardware,	20.15	
H. S. Kirby, hardware,	2.78	
M. H. Bliss, carpentering,	274.29	
Pardon Potter, painting,	7.10	

Purrington & Brown, paper, &c.,	29.61	
Greene & Wood, lumber,	12.06	
F. W. Hammond, carpentering,	26.47	
Barrows, Lawton & Co., glazing, &c.,	10.58	
Gustavus Delano, masonry,	9.50	
Caleb Hammond, carpentering,	522.15	
Bosworth & Baker, carpentering,	154.38	
H. J. Taylor, shades, curtains, &c.,	126.73	
J. C. Sherman, burners, and labor on furnace,	28.97	
James De Wolfe, carpentering.	13.60	
J. K. Cushing, "	197.27	
Nelson & Greene, "	27.05	
W. A. Kirby, "	1.47	
T. J. Gifford & Co., fitting gas, &c.,	43.43	1,935.99

Paid Miscellaneous Expenses:

New Bedford Five Cents Savings Bank, rent,	$150.00	
H. F. Harrington,	133.71	
Edwin Dews, diplomas,	150.00	
P. Cannavan, services,	40.02	
New Bedford Gas Light Co., gas,	77.10	
Coggeshall & Co., fitting pump,	2.00	
W. T. Soule,	1.33	
John L. Hill, tuning instruments,	14.00	
J. M. Tripp, oil, &c.,	19.65	
C. W. Hurll, repairing clocks,	112.42	
B. W. Peirce, hanging pictures,	9.30	
C. H. & H. A. Lawton, chemicals,	27.64	
A. Robbins, wood,	22.00	
C. R. Sherman,	5.90	
George Peirce, tuning and repairing organ,	10.00	
W. G. Shattuck, desks,	568.54	
J. H. Perry & Co., coal,	2,432.57	
C. Maxfield, furniture,	157.64	
G. R. Paddack, repairing clocks,	6.00	
Railroad, freight,	11.60	
C. A. Gray & Co., drayage,	2.25	
Allen & Bliss, jars,	1.50	
E. M. Hathaway, blackboards,	2.25	
A. E. Hathaway, horse-hire,	2.00	
Hatch & Co., expressage,	2.05	
J. W. Williams, janitor,	128.45	
James Wiggin, getting in coal,	25.48	
W. H. Stewart, " "	32.22	
Amount carried forward,	$4,147.62	

DR. PUBLIC SCHOOLS (INCIDENTALS.)

Amount brought forward,	$4,147.62	
Jesse Richardson, getting in coal,	14.85	
Stephen Robinson, " "	2.45	
H. J. Taylor, dusters, tumblers, &c.,	38.05	
Liberty Hall, use of hall,	25.00	
Samuel Bennett, crockery,	21.96	
B. S. Batchelor, truant officer,	83.33	
A. Gomley, drayage,	39.46	
John S. Cook, horse-hire,	362.16	
Samuel Bennett, crockery,	17.62	
George E. Hatch, screens, &c.,	18.68	
Wood, Brightman & Co., screens, &c.,	12.54	
W. H. Watkins, washing,	15.00	
Sullings, Kingman & Co., hardware,	7.42	
Christopher Gifford, carting,	6.60	
C. R. Sherman, repairing instruments,	5.00	
A. G. Stanton & Co., wardrobe,	5.00	
Gifford & Allen, fitting battery,	1.37	
A. Brightman, pans,	3.00	
C. M. Hathaway, carting,	2.85	
E. S. Ritchie & Sons, fitting pumps,	6.02	
Caleb Handy, repairing chairs,	1.85	
Dexter & Haskins,	28.25	
B. S. Jenkins, painting sign,	9.00	
G. B. Hathaway, writing diplomas,	8.00	
E. Boden, Jr., tuning piano,	2.50	
H. G. Webster, clearing vaults,	282.00	
H. S. Kirby, hardware,	63.03	
W. H. Johnson, getting in coal,	49.28	
E. Haskell, ribbons, &c.,	4.25	
J. C. Rooth, tuning piano,	1.75	
Estate of R. Ashley, charcoal,	309.90	
D. W. Sherman, wood,	30.00	
H. B. & O. Chamberlain, chemical apparatus,	31.36	
G. W. Chace, horse-hire,	9.00	
C. Maxfield, furniture,	35.50	
R. H. Piper & Co., delivering notices,	6.00	
F. A. Sowle, steps,	3.75	
W. H. Ellis, carpet,	.50	
C. Hazeltine, tuning piano,	3.00	
W. E. Thomas, dumb bells,	15.00	
S. B. Skiff & Co., blacksmithing,	3.00	5,732.90
		$17,406.01

CONTRA. Cr.

By Appropriation,	$15,500.00
Half of Amount received for Dog Licenses,	769.22
Amount received from Commonwealth,	831.06
" " for Tuition,	125.00
" " " Old Iron,	9.75
Transfer to New Bedford and Fairhaven Bridge,	170.98
	$17,406.01

Dr. SALARIES.

George H. Dunbar, Mayor,	$800.00
James B. Congdon, Treasurer and Collector,	3,000.00
Henry T. Leonard, City Clerk,	1,600.00
Assessors at Large,	1,200.00
George B. Wheeler, Superintendent of Streets,	1,250.00
John W. Nickerson, Marshal,	1,200.00
James L. Wilber, Assistant Marshal,	1,150.00
Benjamin Hillman, "	1,000.00
Luther M. Dayton, "	1,000.00
Henry W. Bumpus, "	1,000.00
John Corey, "	1,000.00
James A. Wixon, "	1,000.00
William L. Davis, Edward W. Waite, Assistant Marshals,	1,902.88
Wendell H. Cobb, City Solicitor,	400.00
William H. Watkins, City Messenger,	700.00
George H. Mitchell, Superintendent of Lights,	400.00
Frank O'Connor, Sealer of Weights and Measures,	450.00
" " Sealer of Baskets,	15.00
B. S. Batchelor, Truant Officer,	333.21
William H. Jenney, Superintendent of Burial Grounds,	200.00
Isaac Barnes, Bell Ringer,	200.00
William L. Kelley, Superintendent of City Clock,	75.00
Samuel C. Perry, Assistant Marshal,	22.06
F. A. Sowle, "	19.18
F. R. Hathaway, "	19.18
W. A. Church, Clerk of Common Council,	250.00
	$20,186.51
Transfer to Credit of Fire Department,	196.92
	$20,383.43

Dr. NEW BEDFORD WATER WORKS.

To sundry payments, as per Account of Water Board,	$80,282.33
Balance to new Account,	3,165.75
	$83,448.08

CONTRA.	Cr.
By Amount of Appropriation,	$20,300.00
Overpayments, 1872,	83.43
	$20,383.43

CONTRA.	Cr.
By Balance of last year's Account,	$30,690.78
Appropriation for water for city purposes,	12,000.00
Special Appropriation,	20,000.00
Receipts by Water Registrar,	20,757.30
	$83,448.08
By Balance,	$3,165.75

INCIDENTALS.

ELECTION EXPENSES:

Ward Officers, Rents, &c.,		$382.15

POLICE EXPENSES:

Special Police,	$606.21
E. T. Case, janitor,	991.17
J. B. Baylies, mattresses, &c.,	87.14
J. T. Almy, repairing badges,	34.83
W. Read & Sons, revolvers,	107.00
T. J. Gifford & Co., gas fitting,	28.94
Perry Brownell, horse-hire,	209.70
A. E. Hathaway, "	356.25
John S. Cook, "	11.10
W. K. Tallman, "	4.50
W. L. Kelley,	17.00
New Bedford Gas Co., gas,	357.60
S. A. Tripp, pipe, buckets, stoves,	89.80
Gifford & Allen, coppersmithing,	14.39
C. Maxfield, furniture,	8.05
Dean & Driggs, lantern,	11.50
T. O. Falvey, arrest of criminal,	3.50
H. H. Fisher, bread,	9.42
O. E. Gifford, painting,	60.63
Allen & Bliss, crockery,	32.96
D. A. Snell, bread,	4.50
Parker & Sherman, taking down stove,	1.50
E. Dews, stationery,	34.54
G. T. Sawyer, masonry,	56.42
H. M. Knowlton, legal fees,	25.00
Bosworth & Baker, carpentering,	31.48
R. B. Wood, "	107.18
E. L. Barney, legal fees,	15.00
Wood, Brightman & Co., stove pipes,	4.76
Dr. J. H. Mackie, physician,	8.00
Dr. S. W. Hayes, "	5.00
Estate of R. Ashley, charcoal,	10.65
C. H. Briggs, chair and cushion,	6.00
Sullings, Kingman & Co., hardware,	16.60
New Bedford Ice Co., ice,	76.90
Gifford & Allen, coppersmithing,	6.46
C. L. Swasey, physician,	8.00
C. R. Sherman, thermometer,	1.75
H. T. Wood, land rent,	16.00

B. H. Waite, felting,	6.00	
P. Devoll & Son, brush and blacking,	1.75	
J. W. Frost, sundry items,	121.72	
Purrington & Brown, spittoons,	2.25	
J. H. Perry & Co., coal,	275.20	
J. C. Raymond, batons,	93.88	
C. W. Hammond, janitor, and feeding prisoners,	74.49	
F. A. Sowle, box,	4.50	
Bent & Bush,	15.69	4,072.91

ASSESSORS AND ASSISTANTS, AND CLERK HIRE:

James H. Hathaway, writing,	$386.75	
James C. Hitch, "	8.00	
F. S. Tucker, Assistant Assessor,	28.00	
Amasa Bullard, "	56.00	
John Bryant, "	105.00	
Zephaniah Pease, "	36.75	
Abraham Russell, "	35.00	
E. Dews, stationery,	1.50	
C. C. Sayer, searching deeds,	25.00	
Extra for Assessors, in addition to salary,	900.00	1,582.00

RENT OF ARMORIES:

George A. Bourne,	$600.00	
E. Anthony & J. B. Watkins,	300.00	900.00

PRINTING AND STATIONERY:

E. Anthony & Sons,	$405.70	
Wheaton,	46.24	
Fessenden & Baker,	1,267.87	
B. Lindsey,	30.61	
J. Allen,	3.75	
R. B. Taber,	31.67	
E. Dews,	147.87	
S. Hutchinson,	23.62	
J. C. Allen,	4.90	
William Howe,	121.00	
Allen & Mills,	288.96	2,372.19

SMALL POX EXPENSES:

Nursing, &c.,	$634.26	
K. E. Terry, amt. awarded family of R. Ashley,	800.00	
Amount awarded to Annie Peckham,	400.00	1,834.26

DAMAGES, AND LAND:

Gosnold Mills,	$600.00	
C. R. Kelley,	400.00	
E. P. Haskell,	600.00	
Mrs. Lineas Wood,	100.00	
J. S. Tillinghast,	176.15	
C. F. Tripp,	300.00	
Heirs of William Tobey,	500.00	
Estate of T. C. Allen,	175.00	
J. H. Coggeshall,	150.00	3,001.15

DRAIN, NORTH SECOND STREET:

C. S. Paisler, cement, &c.,	$202.70	
Pay Roll, labor,	183.50	
F. Parker, powder and fuse,	9.50	
S. B. Skiff & Co., blacksmithing,	5.49	401.19

MISCELLANEOUS:

W. H. Forbes, engraving bonds,	$110.00	
W. H. Watkins, washing,	79.21	
J. W. Nickerson, sundries,	106.25	
Morris & Ireland, safe,	140.00	
New Bedford Gas Light Co.,	733.20	
J. W. Nickerson, health officer,	262.50	
Joseph Taber, use of pump,	3.60	
P. Cannavan, getting in coal,	6.75	
F. O'Connor, carting scales,	4.97	
S. B. Skiff & Co., blacksmithing,	3.33	
S. Hart, repairing flag,	2.50	
New Bedford Railroad, freight,	4.40	
T. J. Gifford & Co., chandeliers,	192.27	
S. A. Tripp, sundries,	33.94	
A. Robbins, fuel,	1.00	
J. B. Baylies, hat stand,	4.00	
F. A. Sowle, window screens,	13.75	
D. B. Willcox, services on voting lists,	126.00	
Truant Officers,	40.00	
C. Chamberlain, envelopes,	29.85	
G. F. Howland, remittance of tax,	6.80	
Liquor Agency, liquor for meters,	10.34	
G. B. Wheeler, maps of city,	9.37	
H. H. Fisher, cleaning guns,	6.50	
C. L. Swasey, health physician,	100.00	
B. G. Wilson, return of deaths,	69.70	
Coggeshall & Co., "	25.50	

T. J. Murphy, return of deaths,	26.40
H. C. Hazard, carpentering,	6.87
Street Railway,	3.00
R. C. Root, Anthony & Co., inkstands,	6.00
Theodore Taylor, labor,	5.50
J. Williams, labor,	9.00
Hiram Webb, Auditor, salary, &c.,	1,144.46
Delivery of Notices,	169.50
J. H. Hathaway, writing,	63.00
C. Maxfield, furniture,	42.97
T. Tilman, cleaning,	29.82
A. Gomley, drayage,	37.00
Sullings, Kingman & Co., hardware,	10.80
R. H. Piper & Co., delivering notices,	5.40
S. Bennett, foot mat,	3.00
Tucker & Cummings, blacking, &c.,	1.61
C. H. & H. A. Lawton, sal soda, sponge, &c.,	6.37
C. R. Sherman, thermometer, and bands,	4.90
J. Johnson, removing building,	25.00
C. M. Peirce, Jr., lime,	2.33
Allen & Bliss, sundries,	23.67
H. H. Fisher, firing salute,	64.65
W. K. Tallman, horse-hire,	95.95
J. S. Cook, "	8.10
H. J. Taylor, cuspadors,	4.00
H. F. Martin, labor,	6.00
Henry Taber, 2d, petroleum agent, &c.,	81.00
H. T. Leonard, sundries,	403.30
B. S. Batchelor, horse-hire,	2.00
J. C. Sherman, lock,	.50
Obed Gifford, Pine Grove Cemetery,	7.00
Isaac Gwinn, labor,	29.45
J. B. Congdon, sundry expenses,	333.08
Chauncey Russell, getting in coal,	64.80
E. C. Bridgman, envelopes,	9.75
A. Brightman, tin box,	5.00
Estate of R. Ashley, charcoal,	101.70
W. H. Cobb, return from sewer,	20.00
New Bedford Ice Co., ice,	52.45
W. P. S. Cadwell,	1.25
Dr. E. P. Abbe, damage to carriage,	75.00
Greenough, Jones & Co.,	24.00
Railroad,	14.00
M. F. Whittemore, soap,	8.10
Amount carried forward,	$5,163.41

Dr. INCIDENTALS.

Amount brought forward,	$5,163.41	
L. B. Ellis, mirror, &c., for mayor's office,	50.09	
S. F. Townsend, washing,	1.00	
Central Union Store, cordage,	3.63	
One-third of expense of Dinner, given on account of extension of Railroad,	473.62	
G. M. Stevens & Co., city clock,	600.00	
Grand Army of Republic,	300.00	
J. H. Perry & Co., coal,	594.90	
Non-resident Shipowners, remittance of tax,	1,805.78	
Entertaining Agassiz Party,	131.32	
New Bedford Ins. for Savings, interest,	1,589.72	10,713.47
		$25,259.32
Balance to new Account,		155.24
		$25,414.56

Dr. PUBLIC DEBT (PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST.)

To paid Interest on Bonds,	$51,866.05
" " Sylvia Ann Howland Fund,	6,000.00
" " George Howland Jr. Fund,	96.00
" " C. W. Morgan Fund,	60.00
" " Temporary Loan,	4,712.76
" Bonds due in 1873,	19,150.00
	$81,884.81
Balance to new Account,	256.69
	$82,141.50

CONTRA.	Cr.
By Balance of last year's Account,	$1,566.53
Appropriation,	15,108.50
Interest on Deposits,	2,007.80
Received for Rents,	454.70
Premium on Water Bonds,	1,000.00
Received from Police Court and City Marshal,	2,071.48
Received of J. Dootson, for expense of son,	13.85
" Insurance Co.,	19.20
Received for lost rattle,	2.50
Received of State, for Armories,	750.00
Received for sale of Scow, &c.,	155.00
" Watchmen's fees,	491.75
" Error in audit,	34.85
" Entering sewers,	160.00
" Licenses,	424.50
Received of Pine Grove Cemetery,	35.00
Received for sundries,	118.90
	$24,414.56
Amount of Special Appropriation,	1,000.00
	$25,414.56
By Balance,	$155.24

CONTRA.	Cr.
By Amount of Appropriation,	$76,141.50
Interest on Sylvia Ann Howland Fund,	6,000.00
	$82,141.50
By Balance,	$256.69

REPAIRS OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

PAID PEST HOUSE:

Thomas H. Macy, carpentering,	$494.08	
C. M. Peirce, masonry,	12.32	
E. Lawrence, Jr., painting,	32.94	$539.34

PAID IMPROVEMENTS IN LIBRARY BUILDING:

Morris & Ireland, vault doors, &c.,	$225.00	
C. H. Taber, masonry,	472.01	
B. S. Jenkins, painting,	231.92	
Caleb Hammond, carpentering,	382.33	
Moss & White, iron gate,	19.25	
T. J. Gifford & Co., fixtures,	129.39	
Gifford & Allen, lead pipe, &c.,	21.12	1,481.02

IMPROVEMENTS OF LIBRARY ROOM:

Caleb Hammond, carpentering,	$257.59	
Caleb Maxfield, furniture,	156.75	
B. S. Jenkins, painting,	23.17	
Wood, Brightman & Co., ventilators,	24.98	462.49

CITY COMMON:

J. K. Almy, superintendent,	$500.00	
Sullings, Kingman & Co., hardware,	37.33	
T. W. Swift, repairs,	6.87	
Caleb Hammond, carpentering,	1.70	
T. H. Macy, "	4.19	
Sullings, Kingman & Co., nails, &c.,	7.94	
Simpson Hart, repairing flag,	2.98	
J. M. Tripp, pail and broom,	1.15	
J. A. Gifford, fitting fence,	5.13	567.29

JANITORS OF LIBRARY BUILDING:

Patrick Cannavan,	$483.85	
John Murdock,	28.63	512.48

PAID EXTENSION OF CITY STABLE:

A. Rogers, stone posts and gate sill,	$40.60	
C. M. Peirce, masonry,	32.88	
S. B. Skiff & Co., blacksmithing,	16.79	
Sturtevant & Sherman, carpentering,	1,486.45	
Highways, stone and labor,	428.09	
Sullings, Kingman & Co., hardware,	47.86	
Murdock & Co., partition guards,	114.75	

B. S. Jenkins, painting,	64.29	
Water Works, pipe, &c.,	28.90	
S. A. Tripp, "	17.75	
A. Vincent, hardware,	.38	
T. J. Gifford & Co., fixtures,	17.67	
F. W. Hammond, carpentering,	38.28	
William Weeks, drain, stone, and grate,	5.00	
Caleb Hammond, specifications,	8.00	2,347.69

PAID POLICE STATIONS:

Stephen A. Tripp, furnace, &c.,	$320.47	
T. H. Macy, carpentering,	90.26	410.73

PAID REPAIRS OF LIBRARY BUILDING:

T. J. Gifford & Co., gas and steam fixtures,	$206.57	
B. S. Jenkins, painting,	15.43	
E. Grinnell, steam works,	20.88	
S. B. Skiff & Co., blacksmithing,	2.89	
C. H. Taber, masonry,	86.23	
E. J. Kempton, painting,	20.53	
Caleb Hammond, carpentering,	18.99	
Moses H. Bliss, "	16.73	
New Bedford Water Works, repairing basin, &c.,	2.00	390.25

ENGINE TOWER:

Moses H. Bliss, carpentering,	$105.25	
C. M. Peirce, Jr., brick and cement,	105.30	
C. H. Taber, masonry,	296.58	507.13

PAID INCIDENTAL EXPENSES:

D. B. Willcox, moving books, &c.,	$4.23
C. H. & H. A. Lawton, salad oil,	2.00
Isaac Gwinn, labor,	1.95
Sturtevant & Sherman, repairs of stable,	414.20
Fairbanks, Brown & Co., scales,	35.00
C. Hammond, carpentering,	163.33
B. S. Jenkins, painting,	207.83
Railroad, freight,	1.43
J. Clarke, hose for stable,	137.40
E. J. Kempton, painting,	86.11
Highways, clearing snow,	70.15
P. Cannavan, labor,	19.20
C. M. Peirce, well flag stone,	5.08
Parker & Sherman, pipe, zinc, &c.,	18.55
Wood, Brightman & Co., labor on stoves,	12.50

S. B. Skiff & Co., blacksmithing,	5.50	
F. T. Akin, painting,	7.75	
W. A. Kirby, sundries,	1.45	
James Durfee, repairing bell,	5.87	
Soule & Cranston, curtain fixtures,	79.35	
W. H. Ellis, carpet,	72.00	
Elm Street Sewer, assessment,	181.92	
New Bedford Water Works, sundries,	31.74	
William Watkins, washing,	6.00	1,570.54

Paid Repairs of School-Houses:

C. Hammond, carpentering,	$139.97	
Sullings, Kingman & Co., hardware,	27.18	
E. Lawrence, Jr., painting, &c.,	728.60	
T. H. Macy, carpentering,	1,896.89	
Nelson & Greene, carpentering,	344.60	
Coggeshall & Co., fitting pump,	1.00	
Soule & Cranston, fitting carpets,	10.36	
B. S. Jenkins, painting,	219.39	
A. K. P. Sawin, drayage,	1.25	
F. T. Akin, painting,	71.03	
Barrows & Lawton, glazing,	5.09	
O. E. Gifford, painting,	188.02	
J. Richardson, whitewashing,	53.16	
Water Works, service pipe,	15.11	
C. H. Taber, masonry,	336.44	
J. W. Williams, labor,	35.75	
Mosher & Brownell, blinds,	113.00	
J. G. Grinnell, iron plate,	24.75	
Thomas Cook, well pipe,	47.00	
S. A. Tripp, pipes and conductors,	11.48	
William K. Tallman, horse-hire,	2.50	
A. E. Hathaway, "	7.00	
W. D. Swan, repairing pumps,	2.85	
T. W. Cook, labor on wells,	5.50	
Gifford & Allen, lead pipe, &c.,	279.44	
E. J. Kempton, painting,	66.85	
F. W. Hammond, carpentering,	21.45	
Joseph Clarke, repairing pumps,	17.91	
Greene & Wood, lumber,	11.48	
Parker & Sherman, conductors,	11.05	
G. T. Sawyer, whitewashing,	17.36	
J. De Wolfe, glazing,	15.67	
Amount carried forward,	$4,729.13	

Dr. REPAIRS OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

Amount brought forward,	$4,729.13
Amount carried forward,	$4,729.13

Dr. REPAIRS OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

Amount brought forward,	$4,729.13	
James Durfee, blacksmithing,	28.51	
G. D. Swift, iron work,	3.75	
Bosworth & Baker, carpentering,	42.63	
E. Lawrence, painting,	3.50	
A. Brightman, labor,	2.75	4,810.27
Transfer to Credit of Lights,		445.27
		$14,044.50

Dr. FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

To paid Salaries,	$2,150.00
Insurance,	37.50
New Bedford Gas Co.,	11.70
J. S. Johnson,	26.50
John Williams,	55.50
Rent of Young Men's Natural History Rooms,	300.00
Wheaton, printing,	58.62
E. Dews, stationery,	45.85
R. B. Taber, "	59.04
Allen & Mills, "	34.85
E. Anthony & Sons, printing,	8.25
James B. Congdon, Treasurer,	19.75
S. E. Morse,	10.50
Mrs. Card,	21.00
R. J. Newton,	10.00
Books, &c.,	238.69
Balance,	763.23
	$3,850.98

Dr. DISCOUNT ON TAXES.

To Amount transferred to Appropriation of 1873,	$10,000.00

CONTRA.	Cr.
By Appropriation,	$14,000.00
Sale of sundries from School-Houses,	35.00
Ward Room, Ward 5,	9.50
	$14,044.50

CONTRA.	Cr.
By error in bill of 1872,	$1.75
Amount of Appropriation,	3,000.00
Amount received of Librarian,	80.00
One half of amount received for Dog Licenses,	769.23
	$3,850.98
By Balance,	$763.23

CONTRA.	Cr.
By Annual Appropriation,	$10,000.00

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

PAID ENGINEERS AND ENGINEMEN:		$12.864.61
PAID REPAIRS OF ENGINE-HOUSES:		
Sullings, Kingman & Co.,	$35.02	
Jireh C. Sherman,	93.77	
Hazard & Weaver,	56.35	
Moses H. Bliss,	581.72	
Oliver E. Gifford,	30.06	
Charles H. Taber,	158.92	
Thomas H. Macy,	280.24	
B. S. Jenkins,	17.85	
Allen & Robinson,	76.59	1,330.52
PAID FOR HAY AND GRAIN:		
Macomber Bros.,	$312.78	
J. H. Denison & Co.,	81.17	
A. K. P. Sawin,	85.63	
New Bedford Flour Co.,	150.12	
W. J. Lawton,	994.45	
T. E. Lawton,	99.91	
Baylies & Cannon,	209.93	
D. H. Potter,	47.70	
S. M. Hall,	24.48	
J. Libby & Co.,	31.95	
G. K. Howland,	83.02	
J. W. Cornell,	35.91	2,157.05
PAID MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES:		
New Bedford Gas Light Co., gas,	$573.30	
Lowden, Tower & Co., cop waste,	40.07	
A. J. Smith, horseshoeing,	121.18	
A. P. De Voursnay, replating lamps,	69.00	
J. B. Baylies, bedding,	28.50	
Allen & Mills, stationery,	4.62	
Thomas Donaghy, leather,	3.75	
C. Williams, Jr., tapper and lightning arrester,	19.83	
W. T. Soule, sheeting and blankets,	14.58	
New Bedford Copper Co., spelter,	48.44	
Driscol, Church & Hall, soap,	7.50	
G. M. Eddy & Co., bedding,	6.00	
L. G. Tilloston & Co., telegraph wires, &c.,	154.55	
F. C. Luce, hose wrenches,	35.46	
J. H. Perry & Co., coal,	272.06	

Gamewell & Co., signal boxes, &c.,	503.75
S. B. Skiff & Co., blacksmithing,	82.34
Brownell, Ashley & Co., horseshoeing,	57.96
H. J. Taylor, dusters,	21.30
O. H. Flagg, doctoring horses,	3.50
R. B. Taber, stationery,	4.50
Mason, Dawley & Wheaton, sulphate copper,	116.75
W. E. Macomber, labor,	11.25
House of Correction, baskets,	10.00
W. K. Tallman, horsekeeping,	8.00
A. E. Hathaway, "	4.50
Parker & Sherman, stoves, &c.,	181.00
A. K. P. Sawin, carting,	.25
A. H. Howland, Jr., sundry expenses,	133.10
Charles H. Tripp, horseshoeing,	27.82
George A. Bourne, rent,	25.00
George P. Palmer, Downer's oil,	8.75
L. M. Kollock, coal,	442.50
N. B. & N. Y. Steamship Co., freight of hose,	6.75
Street Department, flagging and paving,	54.85
C. Maxfield, repairs of mattresses,	16.99
Fessenden & Baker, printing,	49.14
Andrew Dwelley, carriage-hire,	3.50
W. A. Searell, dinner, firemen's celebration,	350.00
Smith's Band, music, firemen's celebration,	50.00
New Bedford Band, music, " "	40.00
Acushnet Band, music, " "	45.00
Chapman & Tripp, cigars, " "	24.00
Fessenden & Baker, printing, " "	9.75
William Peirce, flowers, " "	8.00
E. Anthony & Sons, printing, " "	13.00
A. M. Chapman, labor,	2.00
S. Leonard & Co., oil,	34.20
S. S. Bliss, horse-hire,	9.50
A. E. Hathaway, horsekeeping,	3.50
Liquor Agency, liquor,	2.50
Hatch & Co., express,	10.30
C. H. Tripp, horseshoeing,	32.34
W. H. Willis, new harness,	100.00
New Bedford Cordage Co., rope,	12.33
W. E. Macomber, labor,	6.25
B. Reynolds, "	6.00
Nathan Lewis, mops,	1.60
M. F. Whittemore, soap,	10.43
E. Grinnell, castings,	3.31

New Bedford Railroad, freight,	1.04	
G. L. Brownell, wrench,	1.00	
Edwin Dews, stationery,	33.80	
A. H. Howland, Jr., sundry expenses,	119.28	
Mason, Dawley, Wheaton & Co., sulphate of copper,	79.37	
Allen & Bliss,	16.75	
Driscol, Church & Hall, soap,	8.52	
C. H. Tripp, horseshoeing,	6.05	
W. P. S. Cadwell, skins,	3.75	
T. S. Corson, team,	2.25	4,218.16

PAID REPAIRS OF ENGINES AND HOSE, AND NEW HOSE:

Gutta Percha Rubber Co.,	$153.00	
Amoskeag Manufacturing Co.,	295.08	
S. B. Skiff & Co.,	139.22	
Allen & Brownell,	8.75	
Mt. Washington Glass Co.,	5.00	
T. J. Gifford & Co.,	2.17	
J. C. Sherman,	104.21	
John A. Gifford,	453.53	
John Clark,	102.60	
Union Boiler Co.,	9.28	
William Cronin,	237.38	
James M. Tripp,	7.45	
F. C. Luce,	92.15	
T. J. Miller,	18.00	
E. Grinnell,	27.28	
C. L. Davis, repairs of engine and hose,	15.00	
Chapman & Shurtleff, repairs of hose,	10.94	
G. L. Brownell, " "	3.25	
W. H. Willis, repairing harnesses,	90.88	
W. G. White, repairing wagons,	18.58	
B. S. Groves, labor,	17.25	
A. J. Smith, blacksmithing,	25.64	
New York Belting Co., new hose,	3,360.00	
Franklin Shaw, painting engine, &c.,	61.75	
Charles Searell, rigger,	5.00	
M. H. Bliss, repairs of hooks and ladders, &c.,	38.24	
Boston Nickel Co., plating,	156.20	
Gifford & Allen, repairs,	21.01	
B. S. Jenkins, painting,	24.15	
Sullings, Kingman & Co., hardware,	24.01	
Amount carried forward,	$5,527.00	

DR. FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Amount brought forward,	$5,527.00
Amount carried forward,	$5,527.00

DR. FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Amount brought forward,	$5,527.00	
W. C. Parker, painting,	10.58	
J. M. Tripp, repairs,	6.00	
Simpson Hart,	5.18	
J. Warren & Co.,	4.50	
W. J. Marr,	8.00	
G. L. Brownell,	90.87	
Wood, Brightman & Co.,	20.00	
Luther Brownell,	16.95	
Lee & Staples,	5.00	5,694.08
		$26,264.42

DR. NEW STEAM FIRE ENGINE.

To paid Expenses of Committee,	$96.67
Paid for Fire Engine,	4,500.00
Balance to new Account,	403.33
	$5,000.00

DR. LIQUOR AGENCY.

Paid for Liquors,	$15,174.43
Salaries and Rent,	1,926.09
Miscellaneous,	411.87
Transfer to Credit of Lights,	295.17
" " General Sewer Account,	686.07
" " Special Appropriations, 1872,	829.65
	$19,323.28

CONTRA.		Cr.
By Appropriation, 1873,		$23,000.00
Amount received of Highways,		20.00
" " Water Works,		276.50
Amount of rent of building on Market Square,		75.00
Sale of Engine No. 6,		625.00
Error in bill of J. Warren,		.50
Sale of Dressing,		6.18
Duplicate bill, S. Leonard & Co.,		17.10
TRANSFERS:		
From Salary Account,	$196.92	
Rural Cemetery,	2.18	
New Bedford and Fairhaven Bridge,	45.04	244.14
		$26,264.42

CONTRA.	Cr.
By Appropriation,	$5,000.00
	$5,000.00
By Balance,	$403.33

CONTRA.	Cr.
By Balance of last year's Account,	$747.31
Amount received of Liquor Agent,	18,575.97
	$19,323.28

DR. LIGHTING THE STREETS.

PAID LAMP LIGHTERS AND LABOR:		
		$3,832.76
PAID LANTERNS AND LAMP POSTS:		
Thomas Cook,	$168.00	
Gideon Wood,	33.93	
G. F. Hatch,	26.50	
J. G. Grinnell,	25.00	
J. Richardson,	9.25	
Walter D. Swan,	7.00	
Stephen A. Tripp,	23.18	
Charles Briggs,	37.50	
J. H. Perry & Co.,	173.45	
E. Grinnell,	345.55	
New Bedford Gas Co.,	108.14	
Wood, Brightman & Co.,	334.00	
S. B. Skiff & Co.,	1.69	
J. Macy, Jr.,	1.40	1,294.59
PAID FOR GAS, NAPHTHA, AND OIL:		
New Bedford Gas Co.,	$6,858.56	
New England Gas Co.,	1,884.67	
Thomas Cook, naphtha,	103.68	
Otis A. Sisson, "	197.24	
W. Howland, gasoline,	64.78	
G. S. Homer, oil,	4.00	9,112.93
Paid New England Gas Co., patent attachment,		1,939.22
MISCELLANEOUS:		
Sullings, Kingman & Co., steps,	$12.00	
John Allen, labor,	7.00	
Phebe Macomber, land rent,	15.00	
C. H. Morgridge, shovel,	1.50	
Allen & Bliss, wicks,	4.50	
American Screw Co., bolts,	2.69	
E. Milliken & Son, matches,	20.00	
A. Gomley, drayage,	8.95	
Thomas Cook, paint,	6.27	
J. F. Tynan, labor,	46.35	
J. C. Sherman, burners and cocks,	15.34	
G. E. Hatch, repairs of tanks,	8.38	147.98
		$16,327.48

CONTRA. CR.

By Appropriation,	$11,000.00
Received for old iron,	11.10
Received for damages to lanterns,	22.25
Received of New England Gas Co.,	635.56
Transfers from Lincoln Street Sewer,	700.00
" " Oak Grove Cemetery,	450.00
" " New Bedford and Fairhaven Bridge,	541.71
" " City Watch,	708.50
" " Repairs of Public Property,	445.27
" " Highways,	517.92
" " Liquor Agency,	295.17
Special Appropriation,	1,000.00
	$16,327.48

Dr. UNAPPROPRIATED TAX ACCOUNT.

To transfer to Poor Department,	$525.00
" " Special Appropriation of 1871,	949.75
	$1,474.75

Dr. WARD ROOM, WARD FIVE.

To paid T. J. Gifford & Co., gas fitting,	$9.50
Balance to new Account,	790.50
	$800.00

Dr. WARD ROOM, WARD SIX.

To paid C. Hammond, drawing specifications,	$8.50
Balance to new Account,	1,791.50
	$1,800.00

Dr. MIDDLE STREET DOCK.

To paid E. Haskell, damages,	$1,800.00

CONTRA.	Cr.
By receipts on Taxes made the following years:	
1861,	$6.20
1863,	2.00
1856,	10.40
1866,	4.00
1867,	5.45
1868,	12.00
1869,	12.00
1870,	40.85
1871,	176.40
By Balance of receipts from the State Treasurer, for Corporation and Bank Taxes,	1,205.45
	$1,474.75

CONTRA.	Cr.
By Amount transferred from Highways and Streets,	$800.00
	$800.00
By Balance,	$790.50

CONTRA.	Cr.
By Amount transferred from Highways and Streets,	$1,800.00
	$1,800.00
By Balance,	$1,791.50

CONTRA.	Cr.
By Appropriation,	$1,800.00

DR. RURAL CEMETERY.

Paid Sullings, Kingman & Co., hoes,	$1.30
E. Anthony & Sons, printing,	4.00
Sundry labor,	427.01
W. W. Crapo, fencing,	238.14
Kempton & Covell, painting,	118.24
Jireh C. Sherman, repairing lock,	3.00
W. H. Jenney, sundries,	6.45
M. H. Bliss, carpentering,	11.09
T. W. Swift, pump, and setting,	26.67
Ripley & Tripp, lumber,	3.85
S. C. Caldwell & Co.,	4.00
Transfer to Credit of Poor Department,	1,250.00
" " Fire Department,	2.18
" " General Sewer Account,	19.07
" " Highways and Streets,	1,000.00
	$3,115.00

DR. OAK GROVE CEMETERY.

To paid C. F. Cornell, labor, &c.,		$390.30
Ripley & Tripp, lumber,		3.37
Jireh C. Sherman, locks and keys,		3.00
		$396.67
Transfer to Poor Department,	$325.00	
" Acushnet Avenue,	854.90	
" Lighting the Streets,	450.00	
" General Sewer Account,	43.43	1,673.33
		$2,070.00

DR. COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

To Balance of last year's Account,	$7,871.47
Paid State Aid,	6,182.50
	$14,053.97
To Balance of Account,	$8,253.97

CONTRA.	Cr.
By Amount of Appropriation,	$1,250.00
Sale of Lots,	1,865.00
	$3,115.00

CONTRA.	Cr.
By Amount of Appropriation,	$750.00
Sale of Lots,	1,320.00
	$2,070.00

CONTRA.	Cr.
By Amount of State Treasurer,	$5,800.00
Balance to new Account,	8,253.97
	$14,053.97

DR. TRUST FUNDS.

DR. PUBLIC PROPERTY, OTHER THAN WATER WORKS.

Property, as per valuation,	$663,928.00
Bonds issued for payment of High School Lot,	12,000.00
	$675,928.00
To Balance,	$656,428.00

DR. BALANCE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

CONTRA. Cr.

By Sylvia Ann Howland Free Public Library Fund:

One half of the bequest of Sylvia Ann Howland, for the support of Liberal Education and Free Public Library,	$50,000.00

By Sylvia Ann Howland Educational Fund:

One half of the bequest of Sylvia Ann Howland, for the support of Liberal Education and Free Public Library,	$50.000.00

By George Howland Jr. Fund:

Donation to Free Public Library,	$1,600.00

By Charles W. Morgan Fund:

Bequest to Free Public Library,	$1,000.00

By Cemetery Fund:

Deposit in the Treasury by Borden Wood,	$50.00	
" " " Emeline Colesworthy,	15.00	
" " " for Paul Spooner,	100.00	
" " " by Edward R. Gardner,	100.00	
" " " Jonathan Howland,	150.00	
" " " Sylvia G. Cross,	150.00	
" " " Thomas Buchanan,	100.00	
" " " Wm. Blackmer's est.,	50.00	$715.00
		$103,315.00

CONTRA. Cr.

By payment of Bonds,	$19,500.00
Balance,	656,428.00
	$675,928.00

CONTRA. Cr.

By difference between the valuation and all obligations, including Trust Funds,	$340,278.00

Dr. SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1873.

Fire Engine,	$5,000.00
Acushnet Avenue,	6,000.00
Coffin Street Sewer,	1,200.00
New Bedford Water Works,	20,000.00
Grinnell Street Sewer,	10,000.00
Highways and Streets,	10,000.00
Chestnut and Summer streets,	3,000.00
High School,	12,000.00
Fire Department,	2,000.00
Lighting the Streets,	1,000.00
Incidentals,	1,000.00
	$71,200.00
To Balance,	$59,200.00

Dr. APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1873.

Amount of Appropriations, including Corporation Tax of $25,000.00,	$374,000.00
To Balance,	$8,978.66

Dr. CITY WATCH.

Paid Watchmen, as per Pay Rolls,	$19,291.50
Transfer to Lights,	708.50
	$20,000.00

Dr. TEMPORARY LOANS.

To paid sundry Notes,	$270,000.00
Balance to new Account,	63,000.00
	$333,000.00

CONTRA.	Cr.
By High School Lot,	$12,000.00
Balance to new Account,	59,200.00
	$71,200.00

CONTRA.	Cr.
By Amount of Collections by Collector,	$355,021.34
Amount of Abatement,	10,000.00
Balance,	8,978.66
	$374,000.00

CONTRA.	Cr.
By Appropriation,	$20,000.00

CONTRA.	Cr.
By Balance of last year's Account,	$40,000.00
Sundry Loans from Savings Bank,	293,000.00
	$333,000.00
By Balance,	$63,000.00

Dr. APPROPRIATION, 1872.

To Balance,	$6,783.32
To Balance,	$3,067.71

Dr. SPECIAL APPROPRIATION, 1871.

To Balance,	$2,144.41

Dr. SPECIAL APPROPRIATION, 1872.

To Balance of Account,	$36,150.00

Dr. WATER WORKS.

To Balance,	$800.000.00

Dr. BONDS.

CONTRA.	Cr.
By Amount for taxes,	$3,555.36
" "	160.25
Balance to new Account,	3,067.71
	$6,783.32

CONTRA.	Cr.
By transfer to Unappropriated Tax Account,	$949.75
" " Liquor Agency,	829.65
" " Poor Department,	365.01
	$2,144.41

CONTRA.	Cr.
By Appropriation, 1873,	$36,150.00

CONTRA.	Cr.

CONTRA.	Cr.
By Bonds,	$916,150.00

CITY DEBT.

The funded Debt of the City amounts to the sum of viz.:		$1,019,100.00
Coupon Bonds,	$719,500.00	
Registered Bonds,	197,000.00	916,500.00
Trust Funds,		102,600.00
		$1,019,100.00
The Water Bonds amount to	$600,000.00	
Bonds issued for War expenses,	175,000.00	
Bonds issued for City purposes,	141,500.00	
Amount of Bonds as above,		$916,500.00

The Trust Funds are as follows:

Sylvia Ann Howland Educational Fund,	$50,000.00
Sylvia Ann Howland Free Public Library Fund,	50,000.00
George Howland Jr. " " "	1,600.00
Charles W. Morgan " " "	1,000.00

$1,019,100.00

THE FOLLOWING TABLE EXHIBITS THE AMOUNT OF THE DEBT; THE AMOUNT OF BONDS PAYABLE EACH YEAR; THE AMOUNT DUE EACH YEAR FOR INTEREST; AND THE AGGREGATE OF BOTH PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST.

Year.	Bonds.	Coupons and Interest.	Amount.
1874,	$21,500.00	$60,026.00	$81,526.00
1875,	20,000.00	59,046.00	79,046.00
1876,	20,000.00	57,946.00	77,946.00
1877,	30,000.00	56,846.00	86,846.00
1878,	25,000.00	55,296.00	80,296.00
1879,	37,000.00	53,996.00	90,996.00
1880,	27,000.00	51,856.00	78,856.00
1881,	25,000.00	50,456.00	75,456.00
1882,	25,000.00	49,156.00	74,156.00
1883,	35,000.00	47,856.00	82,856.00
1884,	41,000.00	45,856.00	86,856.00
1885,	35,000.00	43,556.00	78,556.00
1886,	35,000.00	41,356.00	76,356.00
1887,	35,000.00	39,156.00	74,156.00
1888,	35,000.00	36,956.00	71,956.00
1889,	35,000.00	34,756.00	69,756.00
1890,	35,000.00	32,556.00	67,556.00
1891,	30,000.00	30,356.00	60,356.00
1892,	30,000.00	28,456.00	58,456.00
1893,	20,000.00	26,556.00	46,556.00
1894,	20,000.00	25,356.00	45,356.00
1895,	20.000.00	24,156.00	44,156.00
1896,	20,000.00	22,956.00	42,956.00
1897,	20,000.00	21,756.00	41,756.00
1898,	20,000.00	20,556.00	40,556.00
1899,	20,000.00	19,356.00	39,356.00
1900,	20,000.00	18,156.00	38,156.00
1901,	20,000.00	16,956.00	36,956.00
1902,	20,000.00	15,756.00	35,756.00
1903,	20.000.00	14,556.00	34,556.00
1904,	20,000.00	13,356.00	33,356.00
1905,	20,000.00	12,156.00	32,156.00
1906,	20,000.00	10,956.00	30,956.00
1907,	20,000.00	9,756.00	29,756.00
1908,	20,000.00	8,556.00	28,556.00
1909,	20,000.00	7,356.00	27,356.00
	$916,500.00	$1,163,736.00	$2,080,236.00

Amount of Bonds,	$916,500.00
Trust Funds,	102.600.00
	$1,019,100.00

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE AMOUNT OF TAXES LEVIED IN THIS CITY SINCE 1863, AND THE RATE PER THOUSAND FOR STATE, COUNTY AND CITY PURPOSES; ALSO THE NUMBER OF POLLS.

Year.	Valuation of Real Estate.	Valuation of Personal Property.	State Tax.	County Tax.	City Tax.	Overlay.	No. of Polls.	Rate of Tax.
1863,	$8,610,200.00	$14,496,900.00	$61,632.00	$22,881.42	$159,000.00	$8,861.43	4,875	$10.50
1864,	8,158,500.00	10,935,100.00	61,632.00	19,358.55	225,000.05	8,523.05	4,508	16.00
1865,	8,161,800.00	12,171,800.00	92,919.00	19,461.85	215,000.00	7,106.35	4,578	16.00
1866,	8,118,300.00	13,240,800.00	59,310.00	20,434.95	252,000.00	8,637.10	4,658	15.50
1867,	8,268,500.00	13,740,000.00	98,850.00	20,434.95	200,000.00	9,136.30	4,647	14.50
1868,	8,288,100.00	13,508,100.00	39,540.00	21,083.67	230,000.00	13,633.03	5,004	13.50
1869,	8,277,900.00	14,652,100.00	49,425.00	19,461.85	287,000.00	9,340.15	4,906	15.50
1870,	8,774,500.00	14,221,514.00	49,425.00	17,840.02	290,000.00	9,475.20	5,151	15.50
1871,	9,115,600.00	13,844,651.67	49,425.00	22,705.48	293,300.00	12,599.52	5,333	16.00
1872,	10,050,800.00	13,742,898.00	32,280.00	18,943.65	356,000.00	13,181.96	5,577	17.20
1873,	11,125,700.00	14,114,364.20	36,315.00	23,679.57	349.000.00	11,454.46	5,780	16.20

Average rate for 11 years, $15.12 8-11.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1874.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,
IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, March 31st, 1874.

Ordered, That the sum of Three Hundred and Seventy-Nine Thousand Dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated to meet the expenses of the several departments of the City Government for the present financial year, viz.:

Support of Public Schools, pay of teachers,		$54,000.00
Support of Public Schools, Incidentals, viz.:		
Drawing Schools,	$1,500 00	
Evening Schools,	1,000.00	
Superintendent's Salary,	2,350.00	
Truant Officers,	650.00	
Incidentals,	12,000.00	17,500.00
Repairs of Highways,	$10,000.00	
Repairs of Streets,	32,000.00	42,000.00
Repairs of Public Property, viz.:		
Alterations and Repairs of School-Houses,	$4,500.00	
Library Building and City Hall,	500.00	
Police Stations,	500.00	
City Stable,	200.00	
Janitor's Salary,	600.00	
Incidentals,	3,100.00	
City Common,	600.00	10,000.00
Incidental Expenses,		16,574.35
New Bedford Water Works (by Ordinance,)		12,000.00
Support of the Poor, viz.:		
Alms-House,	$8,000.00	
Farm School,	1,500.00	
Workhouse,	500.00	
Outside Relief,	8,000.00	
Lunatics,	2,000.00	
Reform School,	200.00	20,200.00
Fire Department,		20,000.00
City Watch,		19,000.00
Lighting the Streets,		11,000.00
Rural Cemetery,		500.00
Oak Grove Cemetery,		1,000.00
Pine Grove Cemetery,		100.00

Free Public Library,		2,500.00
New Bedford and Fairhaven Bridge,		2,000.00
City Debt,		81,526.00
Salaries of Public Officers,		20,190.00
Discount for Prompt Payment of Taxes,		10,000.00
Special Appropriations, 1873:		
New Fire Engine,	$4,596.67	
Acushnet Avenue,	6,854.90	
Coffin Street Sewer,	458.08	
Repairs of Highways,	10,000.00	
Grinnell Street Sewer,	10,000.00	
Opening Chestnut Street,	3,000.00	
Fire Department,	2,000.00	
Lighting the Streets,	1,000.00	
Incidental Expenses,	1,000.00	38,909.65
		$379,000.00

Adopted in concurrence April 9th, 1874.
A true copy of the record. Attest:

HENRY T. LEONARD, City Clerk.

To HIRAM WEBB, Esq., Auditor.

NOTE. — For Schedule of City Property, see Report of Finance Committee.

SALARIES OF CITY OFFICERS, AS ESTABLISHED BY THE CITY COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1874.

The Mayor, by Charter,	$800.00
Treasurer and Collector of Taxes, including clerk hire,	3,000.00
City Clerk,	1,600.00
Chairman of Board of Assessors, for all services rendered, and clerk hire,	1,000.00
Two other Assessors at Large, each $750, for all services rendered, and clerk hire,	1,500.00
Superintendent of Streets,	1,250.00
City Marshal, including Officer at Police Court,	1,200.00
First Assistant Marshal and Officer of the Night Watch, and Officer of Police Court,	1,150.00
Five Assistant Marshals, each $1000,	5,000.00
City Solicitor,	400.00
City Auditor,	1,000.00
Clerk of the Common Council,	250.00
City Messenger,	700.00
Superintendent of Street Lamps,	400.00
Sealer of Weights and Measures,	450.00
Superintendent of Burial Grounds,	200.00
City Bell Ringer,	200.00
Superintendent of City Clock,	75.00
Sealer of Coal Baskets,	15.00
	$20,190.00

Also the salaries of the following officers, to be charged to their several departments:

Overseers of the Poor,	$1,000.00
Chief Engineer of the Fire Department,	500.00
Four Asst. Engineers of the Fire Department, $100 each,	400.00
Clerk of the Board of Engineers,	100.00

1874.—CITY DOCUMENT No. 5.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF ENGINEER

OF THE

FIRE DEPARTMENT

OF THE

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,

For the year ending December 31,

1873.

NEW BEDFORD:
E. ANTHONY & SONS, PRINTERS TO THE CITY.
1874.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE
CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT,
CITY HALL, Jan. 3d, 1874.

To His Honor the Mayor, and City Council of New Bedford:

Another year is numbered with the past, and with its close I am called upon, as one of my official duties, to render an account of my stewardship, and also present to your notice the condition of the fire department, its organization, efficiency and wants, and to offer some suggestions relative to the same. Upon assuming the duties and responsibilities of the office of Chief Engineer, I resolved that no effort on my part should be wanting which would promote the efficiency and morality of the fire department, and now, after the lapse of three years, I feel that I can speak understandingly of its labors and condition, and that my almost undivided devotion to its interests has been eminently successful, and, to a great extent, the object of my mission attained.

ORGANIZATION.

The manual force of the department consists of one hundred and thirty-one officers and members, viz.: one

chief engineer; four assistant engineers; four steam fire engine companies, composed of eighteen men each; one hook and ladder company, composed of 23 men; one hose company, composed of nine men; and one hand engine company, (stationed at Acushnet,) composed of twenty-two men. Considering the fire department the most important of the several departments of our city, and being fully aware of the great responsibilities resting upon it, in all my appointments and approvals of members I have, laying aside all personal and political influences, endeavored to have men of temperate habits, prompt and efficient in the discharge of duty, with a knowledge of and a determination to perform those duties, amid all the vicissitudes and dangers attending their vocation as firemen, and I feel fully justified, and take pleasure in stating that the character, morality, and fitness of the members for their several positions, are such as should receive the commendation of our citizens, for no more willing, able and gentlemanly body of firemen can be found within the range of my personal experience and observation.

APPARATUS.

The apparatus consists of four Amoskeag steam fire engines; one Clapp & Jones engine, the latter purchased and put into active service during the year, in place of Excelsior Engine, No. 3, which is now held in reserve; two hook and ladder trucks, one held in reserve; five horse hose carriages; and one hand engine and reel. The engines One, Two and Five are in thorough repair and good condition; the Number Four is now undergoing an entire overhauling, and when completed will be in first class order; the Number Three, now held in reserve, needs extensive repairs, the boiler having become much weakened from imperfections in the fire-box, and is inadequate in steaming qualities. The ensuing city government would

do well to give this subject their immediate attention, and as an emergency requiring the entire apparatus may at any time occur, it is necessary that the reserve apparatus be put and kept in the best possible condition. The hook and ladder truck now in commission needs some alterations, it having become somewhat insufficient for the wants of the department. The hand engine and reel at Acushnet are in excellent order, and demand no immediate outlay.

HOSE.

This important necessity of our department is one over which constant and vigilant care is required, as neglect may not only cause a loss of hose by decay and otherwise, but the bursting of a poor length may render the destruction of property much greater, and the loss of life possible, as experience has upon several occasions demonstrated; and for the express purpose of ascertaining the condition of the hose relative to its strength and reliability, a test was established to which nearly all has been subjected, and all lengths failing to stand the test have been carefully washed, dried, and placed in the storeroom for future disposition. The amount of hose thus laid aside being quite large, the quantity of what we supposed to be reliable hose has been somewhat reduced, and although fourteen hundred feet of vulcanized rubber hose has been purchased and applied to the want of the department during the year, yet I consider it very important, and good policy, for the city to have at all times an ample supply of new hose, in addition to that in immediate use, to meet emergencies of any magnitude that may come upon us. A large quantity of hose is yearly rendered defective by the chafing to which it is subjected while upon the spools of the two-wheeled hose carriages, for whenever the department is called into service, there being no springs to relieve the jostling of the hose, it chafes

against the spokes and sides of the spools, cutting the fibres of the cotton, thereby materially weakening and rendering it unreliable, and in some cases entirely useless. The loss of hose in this manner annually aggregates no small amount, and as this difficulty is so admirably obviated on the new four-wheeled carriage, I earnestly recommend the adoption of that style of carriage, believing that the necessities of the case demand the most perfect and complete apparatus, and trust that this defect in our department will be partially, if not wholly obviated ere the close of another year. Another suggestion I desire to lay before you is the procuring of a liberal supply of reducers and expanders, with threads cut thereon to fit those used in the departments of the cities of Taunton and Fall River, as an emergency may occur when we should realize the necessity of calling upon them for assistance, and unless some preparation had been made their services would be rendered almost useless by the want of proper connections to fit our hydrants and hose: therefore it seems certainly advisable for us to take the precaution of guarding against any liabilities of this kind.

HORSES.

There are fourteen horses attached to the department, which, with one exception, are required for the conveyance of the apparatus. Some of them have become almost incompetent for the performance of the duties required of them, but by the generous care and gentle usage of the hostlers another year's service has been executed without materially weakening the efficiency or alacrity of the department. Undoubtedly a change will be made in the department during the present year. In visiting the departments of other cities, I have not found any, where the term of service rendered by the horses surpasses that of our own, owing, undoubtedly, to the skill and system

of caring for their wants and requirements. Cases of sickness among them are rare, and when any occur they are almost invariably successfully treated by the hostlers in charge, so that the services of a veterinary surgeon are rarely required. The hostlers are able and competent men for their positions, kind and forbearing, keeping and caring for the details of the stables in a manner worthy of high commendation. The simple and effective method adopted during the year, of training the horses immediately upon hearing the gong to take their respective places at the apparatus to which they belong, has been entirely successful, and adds greatly to the alacrity of getting to fires, an improvement which I trust meets the approval of every citizen. The exercising or supply wagons, together with the harnesses and other stable paraphernalia, are in good condition, being well cared for by those in charge of the same.

HOUSES.

The houses occupied by the several companies of the department are, I am pleased to say, in excellent repair and condition, having been during the past three years thoroughly renovated and improved, and I am confident that no department has apartments better adapted to the purpose than our own. Extra stable accommodations have been furnished at the engine-houses of steamers Four and Five, which afford conveniences for standing the horses upon the ground during the dry summer weather, (a requirement necessary for the healthy condition of their feet,) and also for stabling extra horses during the severe storms of winter, when the streets and thoroughfares are blocked with snow and almost impassable. I have also applied an improved fastening to the large engine-room doors, which, while they effectually fasten the same, are susceptible of being immediately controlled by the drivers, and opened at their discretion.

WATER SUPPLY AND HYDRANTS.

Since the laying and attaching of the sixteen inch water pipe in Cedar street, the supply of water at the hydrants has been somewhat increased, and the former deficiency in supplying the engines in some localities has been largely overcome; but I do earnestly recommend the putting in of more hydrants, both upon the outskirts, where much property would be jeopardized in case of fires in those localities from lack of water, and also in and around the central part of our city, where the liability for large fires is daily increasing from the want of a proper enforcement of the ordinance governing the erection of wooden buildings in what is prescribed as the fire district. The cost of the laying of water pipes and setting of hydrants being less per foot than first quality rubber or cotton hose, and the pipes being far more reliable and durable, I deem it economy for the city to largely increase the number of hydrants, which would add much to the efficiency of the fire department, and enable it to compete more successfully with its special enemy, fire.

FIRE ALARM.

This efficient branch of the fire department has, without exception, performed its duties in a manner worthy of special mention. It is complete in its workings, always ready, and entirely reliable. It has summoned the department twenty-three times during the year without error or delay, in sunshine and storms, and although our losses sum up in amount far in excess of last year, yet I feel that but for the present system of communicating alarms of fire, the destruction of property would have been far greater. For the success which has attended this part of the fire apparatus I am largely indebted to the superintendent, Mr. Daniel D. Briggs, who has been faithful and

untiring in the discharge of his duties, vigilant, and eminently qualified for the responsibility which rests upon him; and as a slight expression of my appreciation of his devotion to the interests of the department, I desire thus publicly to extend to him my earnest thanks.

FIRES.

There have been twenty-three alarms during the year just closed, one of which was false, given by some one who had unlawfully obtained possession of a key to the boxes, undoubtedly for amusement, and without any malicious intent. The most destructive fire during the year was that which destroyed the Concert Hall and buildings adjoining, on the morning of the 22d of February last, and which at one time seemingly threatened the entire property in the vicinity; but the efficiency of the department, the zeal and determination of its members, the protection of the roofs of neighboring buildings by snow and ice, all combined, although the weather was bitter cold, finally subdued the raging conflagration, and added fresh laurels to the history of our fire department. The fire of April 27, which originated upon the premises of Mr. Gerrett Geils, 148 Purchase street, threatened to be far more destructive than the one previously mentioned, occurring as it did in the midst of an extended dry season, upon a sultry, hot day, with four barrels of petroleum and excelsior matting for fuel, and a good start previous to the arrival of the engines. The roofs of buildings in the vicinity of the fire, and even as far away as North Water street, were frequently ignited by flying embers, but fortunately, while the department was engaged in subduing the main fire, the citizens rendered valuable assistance in extinguishing the small ones upon the roofs of other buildings, and although the management of the fire was severely criticised, yet I feel that the citizens have cause to

rejoice in its successful termination. The total destruction of the South Shore Boot and Shoe Factory, August 18, was caused almost entirely from the want of water sufficiently near for the accommodation and supply of the engines. Had there been hydrants within a few hundred feet of the building, instead of a thousand feet, I think I may safely say that there would have been but a partial loss; but owing to the great delay and inconvenience of getting water, and long lines of hose requisite to reach the building, and frequent bursting of hose from the immense pressure necessary for forcing water to the fire, the building was entirely destroyed.

FINANCES.

I annex for your examination a tabular statement of the monthly audits, from March 1st, 1873, to January 1st, 1874, with a summary and recapitulation of the same, showing an expenditure of $20,887.57, and receipts amounting to $949.

PROTECTING SOCIETY.

This organization, established by special ordinance to act as police in time of fire, assist in the removal of goods and protection of the same, has, perhaps, excepting a few members, become more an ornamental than useful branch of the department, as the actual service performed, except by the few, is so very limited that its disorganization would not, I think, increase the risk of property or life, nor hazard the efficiency of the fire department. There are a few energetic and able members whose faces are almost invariably seen at fires, bearing upon their person the implements and badge of the association, ready and willing to assist and execute the duties assigned them, and whose assistance and cooperation in the contests of the last three years have been fully appreciated. In my an-

nual report for the year 1871, I strongly recommended the disbandment of the organization, and I see no reason for changing my opinion at this time. In view of this subject I would suggest the formation of a company of perhaps twenty members, whose duty it shall be to assist in the removal of goods, the protection of property, and in case of a serious conflagration to have charge of and apply explosives to such buildings as in the opinion of the engineers shall become necessary for arresting the spread of the fire. Such explosives, prepared in the most reliable manner for transportation, as may be deemed most effectual for the demolition of buildings, should be kept in such quantities and in such depots as shall by ordinance be provided for. And for the purpose of facilitating the duties as suggested, I recommend the purchase of a horse and suitable wagon, with a competent and reliable driver permanently employed, to be located in the most exposed section of our city, in which shall be kept in constant readiness six or more fire extinguishers, for extinguishing small fires and protecting surrounding roofs from flying embers; also an ample supply of oiled cloth coverings, for the protection of goods inside buildings or after removal, and as this auxiliary force to fire departments in other cities has such flattering records in the great saving of property, why should our city, with a similar organization, not receive like benefits?

During the month of October last, by vote of the Board of Engineers, I attended the convention of chief engineers of fire departments at Baltimore, where the representatives of some fifty cities, from different sections of our land, assembled to deliberate upon the all-important subject of the prevention and extinguishment of fires, and the result of which deliberations will without doubt be the means of materially adding to the effectual and suc-

cessful management of fires, a subject of vital importance to every municipality, and one which should receive the heartiest support from every citizen, municipal, state and national governments. Earnestly desiring that important considerations which engrossed the deliberations of the convention should be presented to the citizens of New Bedford for their perusal, and trusting that our city will adopt and enforce the recommendations presented, I annex the report of the executive committee.

ADDRESS TO THE CHIEF ENGINEERS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Gentlemen, The undersigned, a Committee appointed by the Convention of Chief Engineers, held in Baltimore, October 20th and 21st of the present year, to revise the reports made at that Convention, and to condense and embody the same in an address to the Chief Engineers of the United States, enter upon their labors with the fullest assurance of a common conception of the importance of the matters to be discussed, and of the earnest cooperation on the part of all executive officers of fire departments toward such reforms as promise to reduce the number of fires or to render more efficient the means for their extinguishment. Never in the history of our country have the fears of our citizens been so awakened to the dangers of fire as at present, and the favorable opportunity now presented for sowing the seeds of reform gives promise of speedy and abundant fruit. Prominent among the reforms needed for the prevention of fires is the general adoption of stringent building laws, and the strict enforcement of the same to the end that "the limitation or disuse of combustible material in the structure of buildings; the reduction of excessive height in buildings, and the restrictions of the dangers of elevator passages, hatchways and mansards," may be accomplished. * * * It is a common opinion that one test of the efficiency of a chief engineer is the character of his annual reports; the community look to such an officer for information as to the dangers which threaten them, and the most effectual means for removing the cause and guarding against its occurrence. It is clear that the security of heating apparatus can only be insured by having the same regulated by the several Building Laws, and we recommend that efforts be made to secure such a regulation. We urge you to recommend the general employment of watchmen in buildings where large quantities of merchandise are stored, in manufactories, and in places of public entertainment, provided with all the improved apparatus for rendering their services effectual. We recom-

mend the chiefs of the several fire departments to urge upon the municipal authorities of their respective places, the importance of establishing regulations to control the storage and sale of the more inflammable material generally, and of the products of petroleum in particular. The greed of the vicious and the recklessness of the ignorant lead to the almost universal debasements of the fluid designed by the petroleum refiners for the purpose of illumination. The lighter and more dangerous portions which have been extracted are restored, because they are cheaper, and therefore the adulterated article can be sold at a lower price and yield a greater profit. One result is that these inferior and highly dangerous mixtures, under their various fanciful and often false names, indicating either superior excellence or safety, or the possession of some peculiar non-explosive quality, have taken the place of really good articles; and another result is that hundreds of deceived people have been burned to death, and property worth millions of dollars has been destroyed. The punishment administered to those who mix or sell such compounds, and who are so much like murderers and incendiaries, should be so severe and certain as to create a wholesome terror, and thus lead to the abandonment of their bad business. In New York city the execution of the law respecting such articles is placed in the hands of the commissioners of the fire department, and the thoroughness with which the provisions of the law are enforced in that city proves that the matter is in the proper hands. The same department has the execution of the law relating to the storage of all combustibles. A copy of that law should be placed in the hands of the chiefs of all the fire departments in the country. The need of information as to the dangers of spontaneous combustion is very great. Instances of such combustion are very numerous, and in most cases a very small amount of care, with the requisite knowledge, would have prevented them. This subject is commended to the consideration of the convention of next year. Let us urge upon you, as a matter of the greatest importance, and as one of the most effectual measures for the repression of incendiarism, the propriety of a rigid, minute and impartial inquiry into the causes of fires, instituted immediately on their occurrence, cannot be questioned. Such inquiry, by developing the causes of fires, will lead to the prevention of other fires from like causes, and where such causes take the form of incendiarism, should lead to the punishment of the perpetrators. Such investigation should be made under the authority of well-considered laws, and be confided to the hands of able and discreet officers. In some of our cities such laws already exist, and are executed by an officer known as a fire marshal, who ought in all cases to be invested with such powers as are possessed by police magistrates or justices of the peace. In some foreign countries, the company insuring burned property are obliged, if so directed by the investigating authority, to withhold the payment

of the losses until the result of the investigation is announced. A copy of the existing ordinances should be obtained and furnished to the several chiefs of fire departments. The subject of "fire escapes," "actually serviceable for invalids, women and children," has been referred to the Executive Committee of the National Association of Fire Engineers, with authority to memorialize Congress (in behalf of the Association) to stimulate the inventive genius of the country by offering a premium for the "fire escape" that will accomplish the work desired. Should such a measure be brought before Congress we trust you will use your influence with the members of your several districts, to the end that the lives of the men under your command may be protected, and that the danger of the horrible death by fire may be decreased. We heartily approve the report of the committee on "the best mode of organization and the most effective system of discipline for fire departments, and the importance of separating the departments from political influence," which we give herewith, trusting that you will not fail to urge the importance of their suggestions in your successive reports.

"The committee appointed to consider the best mode of organization, and the most effective system of discipline for fire departments, and the importance of separating the departments from political influence, would respectfully report:

"1st. That in the opinion of your committee the system of organization and discipline of all departments, whether under full pay, partial pay or volunteer, should be made subservient to a thorough discipline tending to the actual duty of extinguishing fires.

"2d. And your committee further recommend, as the means of accomplishing the best results accruing from the highest desirable state of disciplined training, that the full paid system should be generally adopted, as speedily as is consistent with opportunities which may be afforded for its adoption, in every city or town in this country possessing a fire department.

"3d. Your committee are further of the opinion that the terms of office for which the chiefs and other executive officers of fire departments are appointed, should cover as long a period as may be possible, and not be subject to removal for any cause other than unfitness or incompetency for the efficient discharge of the responsible duties assigned them."

The importance of a uniform coupling, we are satisfied, you are already convinced of. Numerous instances could be cited of fire departments of different cities being present at one fire, many of which were utterly unable to render assistance owing to the difference in size of couplings. While it cannot be expected that a perfect uniformity can be secured at present, this committee, at its session in New York, adopted the following preamble and resolution, and im-

pressed with their importance, we earnestly solicit your cooperation therein:

WHEREAS, It appears from the reports of engineers that the two and a half inch coupling, with eight threads to the inch, is used in a majority of cities; and whereas, it is of the greatest importance that a still more general uniformity be secured:

Be it Resolved, That the two and a half inch coupling, eight threads to the inch, be recommended as the national standard, and that departments may not be embarrassed in their efforts to render assistance to other cities by reasons of a difference in size, we recommend a general supply of reducers and expanders.

Thus far we have called your attention principally to matters pertaining to the prevention of fire, and we know that in this direction chief engineers have the greatest difficulty in securing reform; but feeling assured to point out the danger is one of the most important duties of your position, we urge you to be faithful in indicating the danger. "Having been placed as watchmen on the walls, you must give no uncertain sound." We recommend that you bring to the notice of your city authorities any deficiency in the supply of water in your several cities, and impress on them that an "increase in the number of fire hydrants is relatively cheaper than the cost of hose"; also that it is of paramount importance that there should be perfected and adopted a fire alarm telegraph, thoroughly automatic and reliable, so arranged and simplified by engineering skill as to meet the understanding of all firemen. We urge you to have men designated, either firemen or employes of gas companies, whose duty it shall be to shut off gas from burning buildings.

Fraternally yours,

J. S. DAMRELL, *Chief Engineer Boston Fire Department*,
H. SPILMAN, " " *Baltimore Fire Department*,
ELI BATES, " " *New York* " "
THOS. F. NEVINS, " " *Brooklyn* " "
O. E. GREENE, " " *Providence* " "
E. R. CARHUFF, " " *Newark* " "
W. H. JOHNSON, " " *Philadelphia* " "
GEO. T. HOPE, *President Continental Ins. Co., New York*,
J. W. KINGSLEY, *Secretary Faneuil Hall Ins. Co., Boston*,
MARTIN L. CROWELL, *President Irving Fire Ins. Co., N. Y., and Chairman Committee on New York Fire Patrol*,
M. B. WILSON, *Superintendent New York Fire Patrol*,
HENRY H. HALL, *Secretary National Fire Insurance Co.*,
Committee.

The year of 1873 and its history have closed. The record of the labors of the fire department has been added to its already flattering history. The pleasures attending the department have been enjoyed, and its trials, I trust, have been successfully met; and whatever may be its future, its past has been one worthy of honorable mention. It now enters upon a new year clothed with honor, and quietly awaits the summons for adding fresh laurels to its enviable and well-earned reputation.

I take great pleasure in referring to the valuable services rendered by my associate engineers, who have ever been prompt and efficient in the discharge of their duties, and ever ready to cooperate with me in advancing measures for the efficiency of the department, services which have been fully appreciated; and I am also especially thankful for the kind attention and respect which they have displayed towards me.

It would be difficult for me to speak too highly of the zeal and efficiency displayed by the officers and members of the department, as a body, in the work they have performed. They have at all times responded with alacrity, obeyed cheerfully, and I feel that I have enjoyed their confidence, and owe them a debt of gratitude which I can never cancel.

Respectfully submitted.

ABRAHAM H. HOWLAND, Jr.,
Chief Engineer.

FIRE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,

AS ORGANIZED DECEMBER 31st, 1873.

CHIEF ENGINEER.
ABRAHAM H. HOWLAND, JR.
Residence 104 County st.

FIRST ASSISTANT ENGINEER.
MOSES H. BLISS.
Residence 40 Russell street.

SECOND ASSISTANT ENGINEER.
FREEMAN C. LUCE.
Residence 231 County street.

THIRD ASSISTANT ENGINEER.
CHARLES H. TABER.
Residence 157 Middle street.

FOURTH ASSISTANT ENGINEER.
LORING T. PARLOW.
Residence 299 Purchase street.

CLERK OF THE BOARD OF ENGINEERS.
MOSES H. BLISS.
Office, City Hall. Hours from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

ONWARD

STEAM FIRE ENGINE, No. 1.

HOUSE ON PURCHASE, FOOT OF FRANKLIN STREET.

Engine built by Amoskeag Manufacturing Co., Manchester, N. H. It is a double reciprocating vertical engine, cylinders 7⅝-inch diameter, 8-inch stroke, pumps 4⅜-inch diameter, capacity 500 gallons per minute. Weight of engine, as drawn to fires, 6950 pounds; weight of hose carriage, with 1050 feet Boyd's cotton hose, 2850 lbs. Put into service August 26, 1869. Company organized January 1st, 1860.

Admitted to Membership.	Name.	Age.	Rank.	Residence.	Occupation.
Dec. 30, 1871.	Marr, William J.,	36	Foreman,	129 Ray street,	Harnessmaker.
" "	Brown, George F.,	24	1st Assistant,	143 Purchase,	Clerk.
Dec. 23, 1872.	Stetson, Charles F.,	33	2d "	71 Middle,	Engineer.
Dec. 30, 1871.	Milliken, Eben C.,	30	Clerk,	241 Purchase,	Merch. Baker.
Dec. 23, 1872.	Colyar, Sylvester A.,	36	Hoseman,	169 Pleasant,	Ropemaker.
" "	Hammond, Edgar B.,	21	"	66 North,	Civil Engineer.
July 29, 1873.	Hathaway, Chas. R.,	21	"	243 Purchase,	Millman.
Dec. 23, 1872.	Hathaway, R. B.,	24	"	117 Ray,	Tool maker.
Mar. 27, 1872.	Smith, Irving,	24	"	72 Kempton,	Clerk.
Jan. 27, 1873.	Sweet, Julian A.,	25	"	158 Pleasant,	Roll-coverer.
Apr. 29, 1873.	Tinkham, Allen W.,	21	"	66 North,	Carpenter.
Oct. 30, 1873.	Dollard, Philip H.,	23	"	72 No. Water,	Car'ge painter.
Dec. 30, 1871.	Parker, George H.,	25	Engineman,	Engine-House,	Engineer.
" "	Stratton, Charles S.,	24	Stoker,	149 State,	Machinist.
" "	Bryant, James L.,	35	Hostler,	Engine-House,	Hostler.
Dec. 23, 1872.	Hathaway, B. F. Jr.,	21	Reel Driver,	286 Purchase,	Clerk.
July 29, 1873.	Mague, Frank A.,	21	Torchbearer,	Purchase, cor. Franklin,	Ins. of cloth.
May 5, 1873.	Colyar, Edward,	16	"	169 Pleasant.	Spinner.

ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR 1873.

Julian A. Sweet,	in place of	Edgar A. Tripp,	honorably	discharged.	
Allen W. Tinkham,	"	"	James Scholin,	"	"
Chas. R. Hathaway,	"	"	George T. Bumpus,	"	"
Philip H. Dollard,	"	"	D. W. Smith,	"	"

PROGRESS

STEAM FIRE ENGINE, No. 2.

HOUSE CORNER OF PURCHASE STREET AND MECHANICS' LANE.

Engine built by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Co., Manchester, N. H. It is a double reciprocating vertical engine, cylinders 8-inch diameter, 12-inch stroke, pumps 4½-inch diameter, capacity 600 gallons per minute. Weight of engine, as drawn to fires, 8135 pounds; weight of hose carriage, with 1050 feet Boyd's cotton hose, 2850 pounds. Put into service October 27, 1860. Company organized October 27, 1860.

Admitted to Membership.	Name.	Age.	Rank.	Residence.	Occupation.
Sept. 1, 1862.	Shaw, Franklin,	45	Foreman,	57 Summer st.,	Wheelwright.
Jan. 11, 1873.	Chapman, Alfred M.,	55	1st Assistant,	53 Elm,	Sailmaker.
Jan. 1, 1872.	Harding, James G.,	40	2d "	99 No. Second,	Shipwright.
" "	Paisler, Charles S.,	32	Clerk,	146 Kempton,	Accountant.
Nov. 2, 1863.	Downey, John,	37	Hoseman,	75 No. Second,	Laborer.
Feb. 5, 1866.	Gifford, Charles L.,	37	"	201 Purchase,	Stable keeper.
Jan. 6, 1868.	Olstein, John,	44	"	203 Middle,	Rigger.
June 3, 1867.	Rowe, Thomas B.,	31	"	9 So. Second,	Teamster.
Oct. 4, 1869.	Chadwick, Geo. H.,	39	"	163 Kempton,	Car'ge Painter.
Jan. 7, 1871.	Southwick, Henry T.,	35	"	98 No. Second,	Blacksmith.
Jan. 1, 1872.	Spooner, Edward C.,	39	"	8 William,	Teamster.
May 7, 1872.	Allen, James D.,	37	"	30 Hill,	Marble worker.
Sept. 1, 1864.	Wood, Charles H.,	39	Engineman,	Engine-House,	Engineer.
Jan. 7, 1872.	Negus, Adoniram S.,	23	Stoker,	69 High,	Machinist.
May 1, 1871.	Sowle, William P.,	41	Hostler,	Engine-House,	Hostler.
Nov. 7, 1873.	Sherman, Henry A.,	20	Torchman.	40 County,	Blacksmith.
Apr. 1, 1872.	Dollard, Edward,	21	"	91 No. Water,	Clerk.

ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR 1873.

Alfred M. Chapman, in place of John Duffy, honorably discharged.

CORNELIUS HOWLAND

STEAM FIRE ENGINE, No. 4.

HOUSE CORNER OF SOUTH SIXTH AND BEDFORD STREETS.

Engine built by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Co., Manchester, N. H. It is a double reciprocating vertical engine, cylinders 8-inch diameter, 12-inch stroke, pumps 4¼-inch diameter, capacity 600 gallons per minute. Weight of engine, as drawn to fires, 8350 pounds; weight of hose carriage, with 1050 feet Boyd's cotton hose, 2850 pounds. Put into service February 1st, 1867. Company organized Feb. 1st, 1867.

Admitted to Membership.	Name.	Age.	Rank.	Residence.	Occupation.
Feb. 1, 1867.	Murdock, John,	42	Foreman,	125 Purchase,	Shipwright.
" "	Mc Donald, Hugh,	29	1st Assistant,	27 Union,	Blacksmith.
Oct. 30, 1870.	Wing, Joseph B.,	27	2d "	94 Fourth,	House painter.
Feb. 26, 1872.	Barker, Giles G.,	33	Clerk,	20 Bush,	Car'ge builder.
Feb. 1, 1867.	Tripp, James M.,	37	Hoseman,	87 Third,	Housewright.
Dec. 27, 1869.	Gibbs, William A.,	23	"	64 Bedford,	Frame Manuf.
Oct. 30, 1871.	Peckham, John B.,	29	"	15 County,	Hostler.
Oct. 1, 1872.	Barker, Henry A.,	30	"	69 Forest,	Car'ge builder.
Jan. 27, 1873.	Wood, Augustus A.,	24	"	106 Fourth,	Boxmaker.
" "	Gillis, John,	21	"	21 Morgan row,	Blacksmith.
Sept. 29, 1873.	Taber, Charles G.,	23	"	23 Sycamore,	Machinist.
" "	Brownell, Daniel H.,	21	"	53 School,	Car'ge builder.
Feb. 1, 1867.	Briggs, Daniel D.,	34	Engineman,	Engine-House,	Engineer.
" "	Paul, Sylvester,	46	Stoker,	66 Forest,	Blacksmith.
" "	Tripp, George H. W.,	38	Hostler,	Engine-House,	Hostler.
Nov. 9, 1868.	Borden, Charles W.,	35	Reel Driver,	30 Bedford,	"
Aug. 29, 1871.	Wing, Charles S.,	19	Torchman,	39 Elm,	Grocer.
May 5, 1873.	Baylies, Arthur,	18	"	74 Bedford,	Weigher.

ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR 1873.

Augustus A. Wood, in place of William E. Macomber, honorably discharged.
John Gillis, " " Henry C. Smith, " "
Charles G. Taber, " " James A. Murdock, " "
Daniel H. Brownell, " " John Mc Carty, " "

ZACHARIAH HILLMAN

STEAM FIRE ENGINE, No. 5.

HOUSE CORNER OF COUNTY AND HILLMAN STREETS.

Engine built by Messrs. Clapp & Jones, Hudson, N. Y. It is a double reciprocating horizontal engine, cylinders 8-inch diameter, 7-inch stroke, pumps 4⅝-inch diameter, capacity 500 gallons per minute. Weight of engine, as drawn to fires, 7250 pounds; weight of hose carriage, with 1050 feet Boyd's cotton hose, 2850 pounds. Put into service December 13, 1873. Company organized Dec. 13, 1873.

Admitted to Membership.	Name.	Age.	Rank.	Residence.	Occupation.
Dec. 13, 1873.	Gifford, Job H.,	36	Foreman,	37 Smith street,	Mason.
" "	Gifford, Henry M.,	33	1st Assistant,	229 County,	Photographer.
" "	Plummer, H. M.,	33	2d "	29 Willis,	Confectioner.
" "	Wheeler, Chas. W.,	21	Clerk,	39 Smith,	Accountant.
" "	Hafford, Joseph,	52	Hoseman,	21 Hillman,	House painter.
" "	King, William T.,	34	"	235 County,	Furniture "
" "	Wilcox, Isaiah H.,	38	"	96 Ray,	House "
" "	Bly, Orando F.,	26	"	36 Chestnut,	Frame Manuf.
" "	Smith, Wm. W. C.,	23	"	80 Purchase,	Steam and Gas Fitter.
" "	Peirce, Warren G.,	41	"	75 Elm,	Mason.
" "	Wheeler, Joseph H.,	26	"	37 Smith,	Shoemaker.
Dec. 30, 1873.	Chaloner, Luther W.,	38	"	35 Third,	Harnessmaker.
Jan. 1, 1869.	Blanchard, M. Jr.,	31	Engineman,	Engine-House,	Engineer.
Dec. 19, 1873.	Meigs, Henry L.,	22	Driver,	"	Hostler.
Oct. 20, 1873.	Sanford, Frank H.,	21	Reel Driver,	102 High,	"
Dec. 13, 1873.	Maxfield, Frank H.,	19	Torchman,	99 Hillman,	Housewright.
" "	Gifford, Clarence,	17	"	37 Smith,	Frame maker.

FRANKLIN

HOSE CARRIAGE, No. 1.

HOUSE CORNER OF PURCHASE STREET AND MECHANICS' LANE.

Carriage built by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Co., Manchester, N. H. Weight of carriage and 900 feet vulcanized rubber hose, 2790 pounds. Put into service January 1, 1872. Company organized Dec. 31, 1871.

Admitted to Membership.	Name.	Age.	Rank.	Residence.	Occupation.
Jan. 1, 1872.	Sherman, Pliny B.,	45	Foreman,	4 Kempton st.,	Printer.
" "	Gardner, Herbert B.,	27	1st Assistant,	4 Sears court,	"
" "	Vansant, Clarfaus,	37	2d "	75 No. Second,	Blacksmith.
" "	Hathaway, James S.,	43	Clerk,	60 Mechanics' lane,	Shipwright.
" "	Nelson, Peter,	39	Hoseman,	67 So. Second,	Rigger.
" "	King, Benj. F. Jr.,	33	"	91 Third,	Blacksmith.
" "	Spooner, Joseph W.,	22	"	46 William,	Laborer.
Dec. 15, 1873.	Howland, David W.,	36	"	13 Bonney,	Blacksmith.
Mar. 17, 1873.	Perry, Samuel C.,	40	Hostler.	Engine-House,	Hostler.

ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR 1873.

Samuel C. Perry, as driver.
David W. Howland, in place of Jeremiah H. Cavanaugh, honorably discharged.

PIONEER

HOOK AND LADDER, No. 1.

HOUSE CORNER OF PURCHASE STREET AND MECHANICS' LANE.

Carriage built by Messrs. Joseph Brownell & Co., of this city. The number of ladders carried is 10; also 4 hooks, 4 axes, 4 hay forks, 3 lanterns, ropes, &c. Weight of apparatus, as drawn to fires, 3170 pounds. Carriage put into service July 4, 1855.

Admitted to Membership.	Name.	Age.	Rank.	Residence.	Occupation.
Aug. 7, 1863.	Tripp, Philip M.,	35	Foreman,	56 North street,	Teamster.
Apr. 28, 1869.	Judson, John H.,	32	1st Assistant,	123 Third,	Saddler.
Jan. 31, 1870.	Davis, Lysander W.,	39	2d "	76 Chestnut,	Shipwright.
Apr. 29, 1873.	Gifford, Charles H.,	27	Clerk,	33 Willis,	"
May 11, 1858.	Doull, Alexander,	41	Ladderman,	114 Fourth,	Blacksmith.
Mar. 29, 1869.	Conway, James S.,	35	Axeman,	11 Bush,	Teamster.
Oct. 26, 1863.	Luscomb, A. R.,	33	"	31 Pleasant,	Grocer.
Nov. 25, 1867.	Clymonts, William,	39	Ladderman,	41 No. Sixth,	Blacksmith.
April, 1856.	Hathaway, M. L.,	44	"	38 Kempton,	Printer.
Aug. 5, 1865.	Johnson, Charles J.,	43	"	122 So. Orchard,	Sparmaker.
Sept. 3, 1860.	Manley, Thomas,	52	"	26 Kempton,	Painter.
May 1, 1859.	Ruberg, Charles,	44	"	45 Foster,	Printer.
Mar. 30, 1868.	Hathaway, Chas. M.,	35	"	103 No. Second,	Teamster.
Dec. 26, 1870.	Card, Benjamin,	31	"	145 Union,	Painter.
Nov. 27, 1871.	Caswell, Nathaniel,	27	"	57 So. Second,	Blacksmith.
Feb. 27, 1872.	Conway, Michael,	33	Axeman,	71 First,	Teamster.
" "	Landers, Andrew V.,	36	Ladderman,	149 Elm,	Shoemaker.
Dec. 30, 1872.	Davis, Charles L.,	23	"	76 Chestnut,	Painter.
July 28, 1873.	Hallaran, Thos. M.,	21	"	108 Water,	Carpenter.
Sept. 29, 1873.	Howard, William,	24	Axeman,	Cor. Cottage & Arnold,	Gardener.
July 3, 1872.	Baldwin, James W.,	51	Driver,	Engine-House,	Hostler.
July 28, 1873.	Cushion, H. J. D.,	20	Torchman,	39 Elm,	Cooper.
" "	Wood, Frederick H.,	13	"	95 Purchase,	

ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR 1873.

Thomas M. Hallaran, in place of Joseph C. Durfee, honorably discharged.
William Howard, " " Charles H. Walker, " "

HANCOCK

HAND ENGINE, No. 9.

HOUSE LOCATED AT ACUSHNET.

Engine built by John Agnew, of Philadelphia, in 1843. It is an end-brake hand engine, having two single acting pumps 6½-inch diameter, 10¼-inch stroke. Engine removed to Acushnet January 18, 1861, and a company was organized to man her at that time.

Admitted to Membership.	Name.	Age.	Rank.	Occupation.
Jan. 18, 1861.	Washburn, Reuben,	57	Foreman,	Trader.
" "	Hoard, Seth,	42	1st Assistant,	Laborer.
" "	Howland, Charles E.,	48	2d "	Teamster.
Oct. 30, 1865.	Cobb, George A.,	31	Clerk,	Tinman.
" "	Brooks, Arthur C.,	38	Hoseman,	Laborer.
Feb. 25, 1867.	Gifford, Jireh B.,	42	"	Butcher.
" "	Lawrence, Joseph H.,	40	"	Blacksmith.
Oct. 29, 1861.	Reynolds, Asa,	63	"	Laborer.
Nov. 28, 1864.	Washburn, Frank P.,	29	Steward,	Sawyer.
June 25, 1866.	Williams, Alfred,	50	Brakeman,	Peddler.
June 24, 1867.	Pittsley, Howard,	40	"	Teamster.
Dec. 30, 1867.	Sylvia, John,	30	"	Shoemaker.
Feb. 1, 1870.	Bennett, George W.,	26	"	Blacksmith.
Mar. 1, 1870.	Russell, John A.,	24	"	Farmer.
May 1, 1870.	Perry, William,	33	"	Teamster.
May 30, 1870.	Grinnell, Andrew B. Jr.,	34	"	"
Oct. 31, 1870.	Crane, Charles,	59	"	Tinman.
Oct. 31, 1871.	Weston, Samuel,	48	"	Laborer.
Apr. 29, 1872.	Hawes, John F.,	31	"	Teamster.
Jan. 27, 1873.	Spooner, Joseph S.,	47	"	Laborer.
" "	Wilbur, James A.,	28	"	Peddler.
" "	Page, George W.,	26	"	"

ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR 1873.

Joseph S. Spooner. James A. Wilbur. George W. Page.

FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH — 1873.

SUPERINTENDENT.

ABRAHAM H. HOWLAND, Jr., Chief Engineer.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.

DANIEL D. BRIGGS.

Residence, Engine-House, N. W. cor. of Bedford and South Sixth sts.
Office, City Hall.

LOCATION OF FIRE ALARM SIGNAL BOXES.

No. 5. On store northeast corner of Linden and Ashland streets.
6. On house northeast corner of Hazard and State streets.
7. On engine-house, Purchase street, near foot of Franklin street.
8. On pole southeast corner of County and Pearl streets.
14. On store northwest corner of Purchase and Willis streets.
15. On pole northeast corner of Smith and Cedar streets.
16. On engine-house northwest corner of County and Hillman sts.
17. On house southwest corner of Maxfield and Ray streets.
18. On bakery southeast corner of North and Purchase streets.
24. On pole northwest corner of Cedar and Kempton streets.
25. On store southeast corner of County and Kempton streets.
26. On factory southeast corner of Water and Middle streets.
27. On engine-house N. W. cor. of Purchase st. and Mechanics' lane.
28. On pole northeast corner of Court and Cedar streets.
32. On Unitarian church, northwest cor. of Union and Eighth sts.
34. On building northwest corner of Union and Water streets.
35. On Trinitarian church, S. W. cor. of School and Fourth streets.
36. On paint mill southeast cor. of Walnut and South Water sts.
37. On pole northeast corner of Bush and Orchard streets.
38. On engine-house N. W. cor. of Bedford and South Sixth sts.
39. On carriage manufactory S. E. cor. of Third and Cannon sts.
45. On pole southwest corner of Bonney and Allen streets.
46. On Mission chapel N. E. cor. of Leonard and South Water sts.
47. On pole at the junction of County and South Sixth streets.
48. On house northeast corner of South and South Water streets.
56. On pole northwest corner of South Water and Rivet streets.

RECORD OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF KEYS TO THE FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH, 1874.

No.	To whom Distributed.
1	Samuel C. Hart.
2	Lot B. Bates.
3	William Sharples.
4	Engine-House No. 1.
5	George A. Bourne.
6	William P. Doty.
7	Silas D. Dammon.
8	Engine-House No. 5.
9	Gosnold Mills Corporation.
10	Henry H. Fisher's Bakery.
11	Job M. Terry.
12	Brownell & Wheaton.
13	Otis A. Sisson.
14	Engine-House No. 2.
15	County Jail Office.
16	James D. Thompson.
17	Doane & Co.
18	William H. Sherman's Stable.
19	John H. Perry & Co.
20	Henry Taber.
21	Engine-House No. 4.
22	Thomas B. Tripp.
23	Samuel Leonard & Co.
24	Charles H. Sherman.
25	George Delano & Co.
26	Seth C. Caldwell.
27	David Cook.
28	George L. Dyer.
29	Samuel C. Moore.
30	George Snow.
31	Joshua B. Ashley.
32	James E. Blake.
33	Nicholas Davis.
34	Andrew E. Hathaway.
35	George Perry.
36	Jireh Swift, Jr.
37	Martin Wheeler.
38	Joseph R. Read.
39	E. Anthony & Sons.
40	Charles M. Peirce, Jr.
41	John S. Cook.
42	Fessenden & Baker.
43	Frank C. Bliss.
44	John Clare.
45	Antone L. Sylvia.
46	William A. Robinson & Co.
47	John G. Ellis.
48	N. B. Flour Company.
49	Samuel C. Hart.
50	Night Watch.
51	
52	
53	Lost, December, 1872.
54	Night Watch.
55	
56	John E. Brown.
57	Elias Ricketson.
58	Henry H. Fisher.
59	Alfred M. Chapman.
60	Henry C. Farnham.
61	Benjamin F. H. Reed.
62	Caleb L. Ellis.
63	Horace G. Howland.
64	George H. Clark.
65	N. B. Gas Light Co.
66	Hastings & Co.
67	Chief Engineer's Office.
68	Michael F. Kennedy.
69	Charles H. Taber.
70	Loring T. Parlow.
71	Joshua W. Frost.
72	George W. Bassett.
73	Moses H. Bliss.
74	Abraham H. Howland, Jr.
75	George L. Brownell.
76	Oliver M. Brownell.
77	Potomska Mills Corporation.
78	William H. H. Allen.
79	Henry C. Hathaway.
80	Daniel A. Butler.
81	James L. Wilber.
82	Rufus A. Soule.
83	William H. Sherman.
84	Chief Engineer's Office.
85	Luther M. Dayton.
86	Chief Engineer's Office.
87	Hiram Kilburn.
88	Samuel H. Pollock.
89	Charles S. Paisler.
90	Cornelius Jordan.
91	Frederick Otto.
92	Joseph Peeling.
93	Lawrence Thornton.
94	Edmund T. Case.
95	Frederick Karcher.
96	Walton H. Delano.
97	John Savage.
98	Charles Bliss.
99	Charles R. Negus.
100	William Smith.
101	Hiram Wordell.
102	Henry J. Paine.
103	Silas Taber.
104	Augustine Manning.

No.	To whom Distributed.
105	Daniel T. Gifford.
106	Samuel C. Perry.
107	John W. Murray.
108	Daniel C. Morey.
109	James Crafts.
110	Edwin M. Tilton.
111	Lewis G. Allen.
112	Joseph D. Manchester.
113	Daniel Murphy.
114	Frederick A. Plummer.
115	Russell Maxfield.
116	Allen Raymond.
117	Robert Lawson.
118	James O'Connor.
119	Stephen Hafford.
120	Daniel D. Briggs.
121	Samuel P. Gammons.
122	John Libby & Co.
123–130	In possession of Chief Engineer.

Tabular Statement of Monthly Audits for ten months ending January 1st, 1874.

	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Board of Engineers,	$250.00			$218.75			$250.00			$250.00
Enginemen,	260.00	$260.00	$162.40	260.00	$260.00	$260.00	260.00	$260.00	$260.00	260.00
Hostlers,	294.64	320.00	199.86	320.00	360.00	360.00	360.00	360.00	346.00	352.00
Stokers,	32.50			30.46	30.46	30.46	30.46			32.50
Reel Drivers,	24.00	10.00			22.45	22.45	22.45			
Torchmen,	10.00		9.38	9.34	9.34	9.34	9.34		10.00	10.00
Stewards,								5.62		
Protecting Society,		136.00								
Companies,	251.50	191.08	452.27	272.67	272.67	272.67	278.22	256.82	465.95	291.50
Superintendent of Fire Alarm,	25.00	25.00	15.61	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
Engine-House Repairs,		53.43		159.68	62.69	469.97	97.52	7.65	59.85	195.08
Engine Repairs,	167.70	104.88		12.56	8.82	96.90	4.41	2.80	63.30	158.70
Fire Alarm,		41.90	128.99	4.02	145.56	2.47				29.84
Hose Repairs,	8.75					34.25				18.42
Hay,			6.75	522.34	76.92	47.70				532.49
Grain,		71.31	41.37	13.20	144.67	12.00		43.20	101.38	173.42
Shoeing Horses,	31.80			53.11		27.82	25.64			59.33
Harnesses and Repairs,		39.31		15.27	5.00	24.74	16.85		1.25	27.74
Wagon Repairs,			7.45	38.43	114.57	18.58			2.21	6.00
Straw,						42.98				
Gas,	95.70	33.60		85.80	23.70		73.80	21.00		99.90
Coal,			69.85				623.99			19.77
Bedding,	28.50	14.58	6.00						16.99	
Oil,						8.75				19.10
Cordage,						.68				
Soap,			7.50							
Mats, Door,								2.25		
Dusters,				4.00		3.50				8.75
Brooms and Brushes,						2.97		1.75		5.40
Printing and Advertising,									42.54	7.50
Stationery,	4.62			4.50		1.13				
Travelling Expenses,						49.10				
Incidentals,				7.14	10.25	1.00		8.63		68.33
Cotton Waste,	40.07									
Horse Hire,					4.50				3.50	13.00
New Hose,	153.00	102.60					1,960.00			37.50
Lantern Repairs,	5.00									
Hose Wrenches,			30.00							

Fire Alarm Boxes,			500.00								
New Harnesses,				75.00							
Medicine for Horses, & Attendance,				3.50							
Labor,					11.25	17.25				24.00	
Coal Baskets,					10.00						
Rents,					25.00						
Horse Blankets,						4.75					
Telegrams,						4.60					5.50
Refreshments to Firemen,						15 50					68.80
Freight and Express,						8.39			5.75	109.95	534.25
Stoves and Pipe, and Repairs,											561.20
Department Parade,											
Horse Sheds,											
	$1,682.78	$1,403.69	$1,637.43	$2,134.78	$1,622.85	$1,874.95	$4,127.68	$1,000.47	$1,531.92	$3,871.02	

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY AUDITS TO JANUARY 1, 1874.

Board of Engineers, and Clerk,	$968.75	
Engineers of Steamers,	2,502.40	
Hostlers,	3,272.50	
Stokers,	186.84	
Reel Drivers,	101.35	
Torchmen,	76.74	
Stewards,	5.62	
Protecting Society,	136.00	
Superintendent of Fire Alarm,	240.61	
Companies,	3,005.35	
Engine-House Repairs,	1,105.87	
Engine Repairs,	620.07	
Fire Alarm,	352.79	
Hose Repairs,	61.42	
New Hose,	2,253.10	
Hay,	1,186.20	
Grain,	600.55	
Horse Shoeing,	197.70	
Harness Repairs,	130.16	
Wagon Repairs,	187.24	
Straw,	42.98	
Gas,	433.50	
Coal, Stove and Steamer,	713.61	
Bedding,	66.07	
Oil,	27.85	
Cordage,	.68	
Soap,	7.50	
Mats,	2.25	
Dusters,	16.25	
Brooms and Brushes,	10.12	
Printing and Advertising,	50.04	
Stationery,	10.25	
Travelling Expenses,	49.10	
Incidentals,	95.35	
Cotton Waste,	40.07	
Horse Hire,	21.00	
Lantern Repairs,	5.00	
Hose Wrenches,	30.00	
Fire Alarm Boxes,	500.00	
New Harnesses,	165.00	
Department Parade,	534.25	
Horse Sheds,	561.20	
Horse Medicine,	3.50	
Labor,	52.50	
Coal Baskets,	10.00	
Rents,	25.00	
Horse Blankets,	4.75	
Telegrams,	4.60	
Refreshments to Firemen,	15.50	
Freight and Express,	19.64	
Stoves, Pipe and Repairs,	178.75	$20,887.57

RECAPITULATION.

Salaries,	$10,496.16	
Engine-House Repairs, including Horse Sheds, $561.20,	1,667.07	
Engine Repairs,	739.24	
Hose and Repairs, including new hose, $2,253.10,	2,314.52	
Stable Supplies, including new harnesses, $165,	2,518.08	
Fire Alarm, including two new boxes, $500,	852.79	
Coal and Gas,	1,147.11	
Department Parade,	534.25	
Incidentals,	618.35	
Balance to credit of appropriation,	3,061.43	$23,949.00

CONTRA, CREDIT.

April 1.	Appropriation,	$23,000.00	
May 13.	Street Department, pumping reservoir,	10.00	
	Hose Reel, Hose, &c., Water Works,	276.50	
July 2.	Rent of Building, Market square, 6 mos.,	37.50	
Sept. 20.	Sale of Engine Young Mechanic, No. 6,	625.00	$23,949.00

FIRES AND ALARMS DURING THE YEAR ENDING JANUARY 1, 1874.

DATE.	BOX.	TIME.	OWNER.	OCCUPANT.	BUSINESS.	LOCATION.	LOSS.	INS.	CAUSES, &C.
Jan. 1.		10 00 P. M.	A. Taylor & Co.,	A. Taylor & Co.,	Tripe Factory,	Acushnet.	$500		Overheated stove.
16.	27	9 00 P. M.	Samuel T. Birmingham,	Parker & Sherman,	Stable,	Rear of 23 North Second st.	5		Incendiary.
18.	7	8 00 A. M.	Bradford Hathaway,	Eugene Sullivan,	Store and Dwelling,	Merrimac st., east of Ray.	20	$20	Overheated stove.
Feb. 12.	27	6 00 P. M.	Benjamin H. Waite,				150	150	
				F. W. & W. D. Andrews,	Photographers,	52 Purchase street.	500	500	
				A. W. Hadley,	Dry Goods,	50 " "	1,500	1,500	
22.	27	1 20 A. M.	Wright Brownell,				4,000	1,000	Unknown.
				Edward T. Chapman,	Tobacconist,	17 Purchase street.	1,800	1,200	
				J. H. Garnett,	Sewing Machines,	19 " "	350		
				P. T. Wilbur,	Gents' Furnishings,	15 " "	2,000	400	
				Levi Hawes,	Confectioner,	13 " "	2,000	500	
				H. B. Cottle,	Fancy Dry Goods,	11 " "	2,400	2,000	
				James S. Howard,	Photographer,	19½ " "	4,200	1,200	
				Daniel C. Ashley,	Barber,	" " "	300		
				H. M. Francis,	Dressmaker,	" " "	400		
				Alexander R. Barker,	Merchant,	" " "	3,200	1,500	
				John Fletcher,	Residence,	" " "	100		
			Mrs. Thomas C. Allen,				3,215	3,215	
				Charles W. Hurll,	Jeweller,	21 Purchase street.	1,500	1,100	
				William Knights,	Furniture,	23 " "	7,000	3,200	
				Braddock R. Kittridge,	Harnessmaker,	25 " "	Trivial.		
			Estate of William Tobey,				600	600	
				Frederick Parker,	Fruit & Confectionery.	9 Purchase street.	1,800	1,000	
				Allen & Brownell,	Harnessmakers,	7 " "	2,000	1,200	
			Taber, Read & Co.,				1,100	1,100	
				George F. Parlow,	Photographer,	5 Purchase street.	3,850	3,050	
				Edward P. Freeman,	Shoe Dealer,	3 " "	1,200	1,100	
				C. H. & H. A. Lawton,	Apothecaries,	1 " "	1,000	978	
				Y. M. Christian Assoc.		5½ " "	280	275	
				Jacob S. Parker,	Billiard Hall,	" " "	100		
Mar. 3.	25	2 30 P. M.	Nathan Chase,				1,287	1,287	Uncertain.
				Rev. E. Mc Chesney,	Residence,	188 Middle street.	150	150	
				John H. Wordell,	"	" " "	650	650	
15.	34	2 00 P. M.	Est. of John A. Standish,	Allen & Wing,	Spice Factory,	23 Union street.	Trivial.		Overheated coffee roaster.
16.	46	5 10 P. M.	Mt. Washington Glass Co.,	Mt. Washington Glass Co.,	Glass Factory,	Prospect st., S. of Howland.	15		Breaking of pot.
19.	36	11 45 A. M.	Joseph P. Rose,	Antone Pine,	Residence,	81 South Water street.	Trivial.		Ignition of gas.
24.	48	9 20 P. M.	Shearjashub T. Viall,	Samuel J. Tucker,	Market,	232 " " "	10		Overheated stovepipe.

							1,200	1,200	Incendiary.
Apr. 27.	18	2 40 P. M.	Isaiah C. Ray,	Gerrett Geils,	Furniture Dealer,	148 & 152 Purchase street.	9,000	3,100	
				Gosnold Cooperative Asso.	Groceries,	144 " "	220	220	
				Ferdinand Blim,	Residence,	146 " "	60		
			Estate Sampson Perkins,				1,000	845	
				Mrs. Mary Reiley,	Fancy Goods,	140 Purchase street.	125		
				Miss Phebe T. Maxfield,	Dressmaker,	142 " "	5		
			James M. Park,	James M. Park,	Confectioner,	154 " "	15		
			Benjamin West,	George E. Hatch,	Tinman,	Rear of 154 Purchase street.	90	83	
	29.	24	8 45 P. M.	Estate of Martin Peirce,	Estate Martin Peirce,	Barn,	Kempton st., west of Park.	150	Incendiary.
May	3.	48	7 30 P. M.	Anna Joseph,	Patrick Bannon,	Residence,	So. Second st., S. of Rivet.	Trivial.	Burning soot.
					Stephen Sherman,	"	" " "		
	18.	37	8 30 P. M.						False alarm.
June	26.	26	3 30 P. M.					Trivial.	Lighted cigar.
July	4.	18	2 00 P. M.	New Bedford Bridge,				5	Probably firecrackers.
	5.	32	10 30 A. M.	Mrs. John Macomber,	Mrs. John Macomber,	Residence,	119 Purchase street.	3,042	3,042 Unknown.
Aug.	18.	45	10 30 P. M.	Nehemiah Waterman,	Nehemiah Waterman,	"	212 Union street.	15,020	15,020 Undoubtedly incendiary.
Oct.	27.	25	9 00 A. M.	Josiah S. Bonney & Son,	Josiah S. Bonney & Son,	Shoe Manufacturers,	Cor. Washington & Sears st.	Trivial	Burning soot.
		27	8 45 P. M	Alvin B. Tripp,	Alvin B. Tripp,	Residence,	166 Kempton street.	175	Incendiary.
		27		Edward R. Sisson,	Joseph H. Burgess,	Stable,	Rear of 87 William street.	288	288 Probably accidental.
Nov.	1.	27	12 35 P. M.	Willard Sears,			10 Chepaside.	80	
				Mrs. Elizabeth Taber,				385	385
					Mrs. L. H. Packard,	Milliner,	11 Cheapside.	10	
	18.	46	10 30 A. M.	Hannah E. Enos,	Hannah E. Enos,	Residence,	Front st., south of Howland.	Trivial.	Wood placed against stove.
	29.	6	1 45 P. M.	Wamsutta Mill Cor.	Mill operatives,	Tenements,	189 State street.		Burning soot.
								$80,052	$53,058

LOCATION OF HYDRANTS.

Allen Street.

Southeast corner of Bonney street.

Ash Street.

Southwest corner of Morgan street. Double.
Northwest corner of Middle street.
Northwest corner of Maple street.

Ashland Street.

West side, head of Linden street.

Arnold Street.

Southwest corner of Emerson street.
Southeast corner of Atlantic street.

Arch Street.

West side, south of Union street 212 feet.

Bedford Street.

Southwest corner of Fifth street.
Southeast corner of County street.
Southeast corner of Orchard street.

Bonney Street.

Northwest corner of Grinnell street.

Bush Street.

Southwest corner of First street.

Cannon Street.

South side, east of Second street 104 feet.

Cedar Street.

Northwest corner of Elm street. Double.
Southwest corner of Kempton street.
West side, north of Mill street 75 feet.
Southwest corner of Hillman street.
Northwest corner of Sycamore street.
Southwest corner of Campbell street.
Southwest corner of Parker street.

Chestnut Street.

Southwest corner of North street.

Cottage Street.

Northwest corner of Bedford street.
Northwest corner of Hawthorn street.
Southwest corner of Arnold street.
Southwest corner of Union street.

County Street.

Northwest corner of Locust street.
Northwest corner of Parker street.
Southwest corner of Smith street.
Southwest corner of Maxfield street.
Southwest corner of North street.
Southwest corner of Middle street. Double.
Southwest corner of Morgan street.
Northwest corner of Union street.
West side, head of School street.
Northwest corner of Bush street.
Southwest corner of Hawthorn street.
Northwest corner of Allen street.
Southwest corner of Grinnell street. Double.
West side, head of South street.

Court Street.

Southwest corner of Orchard street.
South side, head of Cedar street.
South side, head of Emerson street.
South side, front of Tannery.

Crapo Street.

West side, south of Washington street 343 feet.

Cypress Street.

Northwest corner of Hillman street.
Northwest corner of Sycamore street.

Durfee Street.

Southwest corner of Cedar street. Double.

Elm Street.

South side, east of Purchase street 210 feet.
Southwest corner of Pleasant street.

First Street.

West side, south of Union street 220 feet.
West side, south of School street, 109 feet.
West side, south of Howland street 185 feet.
West side, south of South street 255 feet.

Fifth Street.

West side, south of Bush street 245 feet.

Forest Street.

South side, west of County street 248 feet.

Foster Street.

Southwest corner of Maxfield street.
Northwest corner of High street.

Fourth Street.

West side, north of School street 106 feet.
West side, south of Bush street 210 feet.

Front Street.

West side, south of Commercial street 96 feet.
Northwest corner of lane head of Merrill's wharf.
Southwest corner of Centre street.
Southwest corner of Elm street.

Grove Street.

Southwest corner of Anthony street.

Hazard Street.

South side, west of State street 140 feet.
Southwest corner of Pleasant street.

Hawthorn Street.

Southeast corner of Page street.

High Street.

South side, west of Second street 152 feet.
South side, east of County street 177 feet.

Hillman Street.

Southwest corner of Second street.
Southeast corner of Hill street.

Howland Street.

Southeast corner of Second street.

Irving Court.

North end of court.

Kempton Street.

South side, head of Pleasant street.
South side, head of Hill street.
Southwest corner of Summer street.
South side, head of Cypress street. Double.

Lincoln Street.

West side, south of Union street 171 feet.

Maxfield Street.

Southeast corner of Chestnut street.
Southeast corner of Spruce street.

Mechanics' Lane.

North side, east of Eighth street 206 feet.

Middle Street.

Southeast corner of Second street.
Southeast corner of Sixth street. Double.
South side, east of Cedar street 371 feet.

Morgan Street.

Southwest corner of Cottage street.

Mt. Pleasant Street.

Southeast corner of Distributing Reservoir.
West side, north of Durfee street 572 feet.
Northwest corner of Durfee street.

Mt. Vernon Street.

South side, 359 feet west of Mt. Pleasant street.

North Street.

Southwest corner of Ray street.
Southeast corner of Foster street.

Orchard Street.

West side, head of Bush street.

Parker Street.

Southwest corner of Summer street.

Pine Street.

Northwest corner of Cross street.

Pleasant Street.

Southwest corner of Willis street.
Southwest corner of Sycamore street.
Northwest corner of Hillman street.
Southwest corner of Market street.

Prospect Street.

Northwest corner of Grinnell street.
West side, north of Grinnell street 382 feet.

Purchase Street.

Near Pumping Engine-House.
East side, foot of Clark street.
West side, foot of Logan street.
Northwest corner of Austin street.
Northwest corner of Merrimac street. Double.
Northwest corner of Pope street.
Southwest corner of Pearl street. Double.
Southwest corner of Campbell street.
West side, north of Maxfield street 343 feet. Double.
Southwest corner of Hillman street. Double.
Southwest corner of Mill street.
Northwest corner of Middle street.
West side, north of Mechanics' lane 13 feet. Double.
Northwest corner of Union street.

Ray Street.

Northwest corner of Kempton street.
Northwest corner of Maxfield street.
West side, south of Campbell street 179 feet.
Northwest corner of Willis street.
Southeast corner of Pope street.
West side, south of Wamsutta street 255 feet.
West side, north of Wamsutta street 514 feet. Double.

Ricketson's Court.

South side, west of Sixth street 306 feet.

Rivet Street.

Southwest corner of Second street.

Robeson Street.

Southwest corner of County street.

Russell Street.

South side, east of Fifth street 92 feet.

Second Street.

Northwest corner of Mill street.
West side, south of Spring street 74 feet.
Northwest corner of Coffin street.
West side, north of Grinnell street 61 feet.

Seventh Street.

West side, north of Bush street 50 feet.

Sherman Street.

South side, west of County 314 feet.

Sixth Street.

Southwest corner of William street.
Southwest corner of School street.
Northwest corner of Bush street.
Southwest corner of Russell street.
Northwest corner of Wing street.
West side, north of Grinnell street 194 feet.

Smith Street.

Southwest corner of Chestnut street. Double.
Southeast corner of Spruce street. Double.
Southeast corner of Emerson street.
South side, west of Emerson street 404 feet.

South Street.

Southwest corner of Third street.
Southwest corner of Second street.
Southwest corner of Prospect street.

Spring Street.

Southwest corner of Seventh street.
Southeast corner of Fifth street.

State Street.

Northwest corner of Sycamore street.

Summer Street.

Northwest corner of Hillman street.

Sycamore Street.

Southwest corner of Thomas street.
Southwest corner of Summer street.

Third Street.

Northwest corner of School street.
Northwest corner of Bush street.
Northwest corner of Russell street.
Northwest corner of Bedford street.
West side, head of Howland street.
Southwest corner of Timothy street.
West side, south of Rivet street 109 feet.

Thomas Street.

Northwest corner of Hillman street.

Tremont Street.

West side, south of Arnold street 287 feet.

Union Street.

Southwest corner of Water street. Double.
Southeast corner of Second street.
Southwest corner of Third street. Double.
Southwest corner of Sixth street. Double.

Walnut Street.

Southwest corner of Second street.
Southeast corner of Fourth street. Double.
Southwest corner of Seventh street.

Walden Street.

Southwest corner of Maxfield street.

Water Street.

Southwest corner of Hillman street.
West side, south of North street 258 feet.
Northwest corner of Middle street. Double.
West side, north of Centre street 46 feet.

West side, north of School street 22 feet.
Northwest corner of Walnut street.
Northeast corner of City wharf.
Northwest corner of Coffin street.
West side, head of Leonard street. Double.
Northwest corner of Howland street.
Northwest corner of Grinnell street.
Northwest corner of South street.
West side, south of South street 638 feet.
Northwest corner of Rivet street.

Wamsutta Street.

South side, east of Ray street 285 feet. Double.

Washington Street.

Southeast corner of Crapo street.

William Street.

Southwest corner of Eighth street.
South side, west of Second street 186 feet.
Southwest corner of Bethel street.

Willis Street.

Southwest corner of State street.

Wing Street.

Southwest corner of Fourth street.

LOCATION OF RESERVOIRS.

Durfee street, southeast corner of New County road.
Linden street, northeast corner of Ashland.
Franklin street, southwest corner of State.
Purchase street, northwest and southwest corners of Pope.
Willis street, northeast corner of State.
Campbell street, west side of Purchase.
Smith street, southeast corner of Cypress.
Pleasant street, between Maxfield and Sycamore.
County street, southeast corner of Maxfield.
Hillman street, between Purchase and Pleasant.
Pleasant street, southwest corner of North.
Chestnut street, between Mill and North.
Mill street, southwest corner of Purchase.
Kempton street, between Cypress and Cedar.
High street, near northeast corner of Foster.
Middle street, near northwest corner of Purchase.
Middle street, near southeast corner of Purchase.
Middle street, west of High school.
County street, front of M. E. church.
North Second street, northwest corner of William.
City Hall square, west of hall.
Court street, near head of Orchard.
Union street, southwest corner of County.
Union street, southeast corner of Fourth.
South Sixth street, northwest corner of Spring.
Third street, southwest corner of Spring.
School street, northwest corner of Fourth.
South Second street, northwest corner of Walnnt.
South Sixth street, northwest corner of Walnut.
Orchard street, east side, below Hawthorn.
Russell street, between County and South Sixth.
Third street, southeast corner of Cannon.
Bedford street, southeast corner of Fifth.
South Sixth street, southwest corner of Wing.
Howland street, corner of Third.
Dartmouth street, west of Orchard.
Third street, southeast corner of Grinnell.
Washington street, northeast corner of Crapo.
South First street, southwest corner of South.

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY IN POSSESSION OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT, 1873.

4 brick engine-houses.
2 wooden engine-houses.
5 steam fire engines
1 hand engine.
5 horse hose carriages.
1 hand hose carriage.
2 hook and ladder trucks.
10,000 feet 2½-inch cotton hose.
3,000 feet 2½-in. poor cotton hose.
2,500 feet 2½-inch rubber hose.
150 feet 2½-inch linen hose.
700 feet 2-inch leather hose.
140 feet 4½-inch suction hose.
250 feet hand hose.
14 horses.
5 pairs double harnesses.
7 single harnesses.
14 horse blankets.
6 horse brushes.
6 curry-combs.
4 mane brushes.
3 cards.
4 whips.
4 grain chests.
4 feed troughs.
12 pitchforks.
9 pails.
9 brooms.
1 hoe.
13 shovels.
11 pokers.
14 axes.
9 iron bars.
14 halters.
4 sets lead-bars.
7 leather buckets.
50 chairs.
10 tables.
8 mirrors.
10 bedsteads.
20 mattresses.
18 pillows.
32 pillow-cases.
37 sheets.
14 blankets.
12 bedquilts.
10 bedspreads.
9 carpets.
4 clocks.
4 dustpans.
4 dust brushes.
4 floor brushes.
5 scrub brushes.
4 tube brushes.
4 mops.
4 feather dusters.
4 baskets.
4 woodsaws.
4 sawhorses.
4 grate patterns.
4 step ladders.
13 settees.
2 American ensigns.
26 lanterns.
8 stoves and pipe.
4 coal hods.
1 iron water tank.
2 casks.
10 brass hydrant connections.
10 iron hydrant wrenches.
16 discharge pipes.
32 discharge nozzles.
80 leading hose wrenches.
48 engine wrenches.
4 jackscrews and bars.
4 work benches.
5 iron vises.
5 oil cans.
8 oil feeders.
4 waste boxes.
4 connections, 2½ to 4½.
8 pump leathers, extra.
4 hose troughs.
9 hose brushes.
4 pipes for hand hose.
11 wrench belts.
10 wheel fenders.
4 iron kettles.
4 copper tanks.
2 watering pots.
14 grain measures.
6 bars castile soap.
9 chamois skins.
10 sponges.
4 wagons with poles and shafts.
38 coal baskets.
108 tower ropes.
4 suction hose ropes.
4 extra wheels for engine.
2 extra wheels for hose reel.
1 gate wrench.
3 taps.
1 spare grate.
2 spare engine poles.

3 gallons petroleum oil, and can.
9 gallons sperm oil, and can.
1 gallon neatsfoot oil, and can.
1 can tallow.
1 pump.
100 pounds cotton waste.
1 set axles, extra.
2 sets flue tools.
2 cords wood.
10 pounds cordage.
1 set wagon runners.
4 sets blocks and falls.
4 hammers.
4 wagon jacks.
33 ladders, from 10 to 48 feet.
10 fire hooks.
1 tube scraper.
2 telegraph poles, spare.
63 door keys.
1 handbasin.
¼ gross screws.
2 screwdrivers.
4 pairs cutting pliers.
1 vise and strap.
2 tool belts.
1 pair pole climbers.
1 gimlet.
1 rope.
1 soldering kettle.
26 fire alarm signal boxes.
11 miles of wire, insulators, &c.
4 bell strikers.
5 15-inch alarm gongs.
5 7-inch alarm gongs.
3 repeaters.
1 repeater case.
1 switch board.
1 battery rack.
146 cups battery.
7 spare cups.
2 hydrometers.
122 glass insulators, extra.
36 hook insulators, extra.
14 iron brackets, extra.
475 pounds iron wire, extra.
40 feet kerite wire, extra.
300 pounds zinc spelter, extra.
1 iron pot.
1 iron ladle.
1 iron mould.
1 rubber syringe.
10 pounds sulphate of zinc.
150 pounds sulphate of copper.
1 thermometer.
1 set zinc hangers, extra.
1 pole and reel, H. & L., extra.
1 hand engine pole, extra.
1 strainer, extra.
2 bells.
1 safety valve.
18 brass torches.
1 set patterns steam pipe, No. 2.
2 reservoir covers, extra.
1 reservoir wrench.
2 powder house keys and equipments.
112 rolls old hose leather.
1 tunnel.
1 brass trumpet.
1 tapper gong and arrester.
1 posthole spoon.
2 paint brushes.
8 pounds white lead.
2 quarts linseed oil, and can.

Also a lot of old metal, ropes, hooks, stoves, &c.

REPORT OF THE CITY MARSHAL.

NEW BEDFORD, Dec. 31st, 1873.

To His Honor the Mayor, and the City Council of the City of New Bedford:

GENTLEMEN,—I submit herewith the annual report of the Police Department, for the year ending at date.

Whole number of arrests, 890. Whole number prosecuted, 675; of whom 516 were males, and 159 were females, for the following offences:

Drunkenness,	307	Peddling without license,	3
Assault and battery,	87	Violation of city ordinance,	4
Violation of liquor law,	81	Common nuisance,	2
Larceny,	29	Contempt of court,	2
Idle and disorderly,	42	Malicious mischief,	2
Disturbing the peace,	20	Selling fireworks without license,	2
Vagrancy,	15	Indecent assault,	2
Fornication,	9	Forgery,	2
Disorderly house,	7	Rescuing prisoner,	2
Violation of Sunday law,	7	Common brawler,	2
Assault with dangerous weapon,	6	Setting fire,	1
Adultery,	4	Obtaining money under false pretence,	1
Assault on officer,	7	Bastardy,	1
Larceny from building,	5	Cruelty to animals,	1
Breaking and entering, and larceny,	3	Threats,	1
Conspiracy,	3	Indecent exposure,	1
Horse-stealing,	3	Indecent figure exposed,	1
Obstructing an officer,	3	Burglary,	1
Robbery,	5	Embezzlement,	1

Total prosecutions,	675
Let off on promise of reformation,	215
Total arrests,	890
Whole number of complaints made, recorded and examined, exclusive of warrants issued,	1,568

I have received and accounted to the City Treasurer, for officers' fees, licenses, and other sources, the sum of $292.98.

There is due from the following officers, for board of prisoners, $21.50, viz.: George Dunham, $13; Wm. H. H. Allen, $6; Horatio N. Kimball, $1.50; Thomas S. Butman, $1. This amount, added to the receipts, makes the whole amount $314.48.

During the year I have endeavored to comply with the requests of the citizens in each and every department under my care, and so far as I know general satisfaction has been given.

The addition of two marshals to the force this year has added much to its efficiency, and I know of no part of the city that has been neglected. Occasionally I have been compelled to make use of the special officers in cases of emergency, yet only for a few hours at a time.

For the past year I have been aided in my endeavors to impartially enforce the laws of the state and the ordinances of the city, by the officers who were appointed with me, and to whom I tender my sincere thanks for their ready obedience at all times.

And now, in conclusion, permit me to express to you my earnest thanks for your invariable kindness during the year now about to close, and your willing cooperation with me in the enforcement of the laws.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN W. NICKERSON,
City Marshal.

REPORT OF OFFICER OF NIGHT POLICE.

New Bedford, Dec. 31st, 1873.

To John W. Nickerson, City Marshal:

Sir,—I have the honor to submit to you my annual report as Officer of the Night Police, for the year ending December 31st, 1873.

The whole number of arrests is 205, for the following offences:

Drunkenness,	146	Disturbing the peace,	5
Assault and battery,	18	Carried to Temporary Home,	1
Idle and disorderly,	9	Assault on officer,	2
Larceny,	7	Disorderly house,	1
Illegal sale,	2	Stealing a ride,	1
Vagrancy,	5	Common nuisance,	1
Violation city ordinance,	4	Setting fire,	1

712 persons have been furnished with food and lodging during the year; of these 644 were males, and 68 were females.

Four vacancies have occurred during the year in the number of the night police,—one resigned and three discharged. Two new appointments have been made, and two appointed from the substitutes to fill the vacancies.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES L. WILBER,
Officer of the Night Police.

JUVENILE COURT.

During the past year there have been twenty-eight juvenile offenders before the court, for the following offences:

Breaking and entering,	4	Gaming on the Lord's day,	2
Larceny,	6	Vagrancy,	2
Assault,	4	Disturbing the peace,	1
Setting fire,	1	Malicious mischief,	1
Drunkenness,	1	Obtaining goods under false pretence,	1
Disobedient and wayward,	5		

Respectfully submitted.

J. W. NICKERSON,
Temporary Clerk.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

To His Honor the Mayor, and the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN,—As Officer of the Board of Health, I have viewed and abated during the year now near its close one hundred and forty-four nuisances, many of which were bad and of quite long standing. This is a matter of so much consequence to our citizens that it seems to me that more attention should be paid to it during the warm weather than it is possible for the Marshal to give, and attend to his other duties.

To His Honor the Mayor and the Physician to the Board, I am under renewed obligations for their promptness in aiding me in this branch of the public service.

There is belonging to this department, 9 flags, $4\frac{1}{2}$ bbls. carbolic acid, 1 gallon measure, 1 fumigator, 1 tunnel, 1 faucet.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN W. NICKERSON,
Officer of Board of Health.

Inventory of Property belonging to the Police Department Jan. 6, 1874.

POLICE OFFICE.

1 fire alarm.
10 police badges.
3 desks.
1 carpet.
2 baskets.
1 thermometer.
3 maps.
1 broom.
1 pan and brush.
9 brass keys.
1 hand stamp.
1 gluten stand.
1 large mat in entry.
11 revolvers and cases.
11 pairs handcuffs.
1 lounge.
13 chairs.
1 umbrella stand.
1 clock.
2 mats.
1 brush.
3 spittoons.
1 dark lantern.
1 bookcase.
1 pen rack.
2 mirrors.
1 copy General Statutes.
1 copy Ordinances of Boston.
1 copy Laws of Business.
1 copy Ordinances of N. Bedford.
1 oil coat.
1 waiter.
21 small keys.
9 iron padlocks.
1 lantern.
4 marshal's staves.
12 short ladders.
1 long ladder.
4 curtains.
4 bill hooks.
2 paper cases.
2 pitchers.
18 lights of glass.
10 ring screws.
3 brass screws.
1 oil can.
2 inkstands.
8 hook ladders.
2 pairs steps.
19 special officers' stars.

POLICE COURT ROOM.

1 record book and index. 1 bookcase. 1 inkstand.

There is other property in the room that I am confident belongs to the city, yet am unable to report it, as no list was given me at the time I came into the office.

WATCH-HOUSE AND LOCK-UP.

1 bed.
1 spring bed.
4 sheets.
1 bedspread.
1 hand basin.
1 can for naphtha.
4 knives and forks.
1 file.

1 bedcord.
3 brooms.
34 badges.
30 rattles.
24 billies.
33 station keys.
37 fire alarm keys.
1 feather duster.
2 scrub brushes.
1 lounge.
2 shots hose.
1 poker.
1 demijohn.
1 hammer.
1 mirror.
2 thermometers.
1 bedstead.
1 oil carpet.
2 white blankets.
2 pillows.
1 bbl. whitewash.
1 paint brush.
1 stone pot.
1 hatchet.
Bread can and bread.
Dustpan and brush.
3 spades.
4 pails.
9 chairs.
1 pair bellows.
1 coal shovel.
½ bbl. pickle.
1 gimlet.
1 clock.
12 mattresses.
7 mattress covers.
25 pillow covers.
15 blankets.
1 pail and brush.
12 tin pans.
1 screwdriver.
1 axe.
2 lanterns.
12 tin pots.
3 snow shovels.
1 kettle.
1 table.
1 stove and pipe.
3 shovels.
1 pair ice tongs.
1 broom.
Dustpan and brush.
12 pillows.
14 towels.
9 iron bedsteads.
17 slop-pails.
1 oil can.
6 plates.
1 brad awl.
5 coils rope.
14 candlesticks.
5 mugs.
1 mat.
1 settee.
9 spittoons.
2 coal-hods.
1 poker.
1 water-pot.
1 brush.
1 slate.

CAPTAIN'S OFFICE.

2 mattresses.
1 pillow.
1 mirror.
1 hand bell.
1 bed puff.
2 curtains.
2 mats.
1 prisoners' book.
1 carpet.
1 iron bedstead.
1 rotary chair.
2 curtains (clothes press.)
Lodgers' book and index.
2 blankets.
1 desk.
1 watch book.

NORTH STATION.

5 beds.
5 pillows.
1 stove and pipe.
1 shovel.
2 spittoons.
1 desk.
2 lanterns.
2 pairs irons.
1 pair steps.
7 blankets.
3 tin pots.
2 coal-hods.
1 coal-shovel.
5 slop-pails.
1 inkstand.
1 coal sifter.

1 key.
4 hook ladders.
1 pitcher.
1 water pail.
1 wash pail.
5 chairs.
1 clock.
1 snow shovel.
1 iron pot.
1 spade.
7 short ladders.
4 mugs.
1 hand basin.
1 scrub brush.
5 brooms.
1 mirror.
1 mop.
1 candlestick.
1 dustpan and brush.

SOUTH STATION.

1 stove and pipe.
1 pot.
1 small shovel.
4 slop-buckets.
1 dustbrush.
1 mop.
2 pairs handcuffs.
7 short ladders.
2 coal-hods.
1 coal-shovel.
1 coal-sifter.
1 scrub brush.
1 settee.
3 brooms.
5 hook ladders.
3 iron bedsteads.
4 blankets.
1 basin.
3 drinking-cups.
1 water pail.
4 chairs.
1 clock.
3 beds.
3 pillows.
4 tin cups.
1 stone jar.
2 lanterns.
2 spittoons.
1 mirror.

In Board of Aldermen,
Jan. 3, 1874.

Received and read, and severally ordered to be printed in the City Documents, and sent down for concurrence.

HENRY T. LEONARD, City Clerk.

In Common Council,
Jan. 3, 1874.

Concurred.

WM. A. CHURCH, Clerk.

1874.—CITY DOCUMENT No. 7.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES

OF THE

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY

OF

NEW BEDFORD.

NEW BEDFORD:
E. ANTHONY & SONS, CITY PRINTERS.
1874.

OFFICERS OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY,

FOR THE YEAR 1874.

TRUSTEES.

EX OFFICIO. TERMS EXPIRE JANUARY, 1875.

GEORGE B. RICHMOND, Mayor of the City.
RUFUS A. SOULE, President of the Common Council.
JOSEPH KNOWLES, Chairman of the Committee of the City Council on Public Instruction.

ELECTED BY THE CITY COUNCIL.

GEORGE HOWLAND, Jr.,	Term expires Jan. 1875.
JAMES B. CONGDON,	Term expires Jan. 1875.
WARREN LADD,	Term expires Jan. 1876.
B. F. H. REED,	Term expires Jan. 1876.
S. GRIFFITTS MORGAN,	Term expires Jan. 1877.
THOMAS H. KNOWLES,	Term expires Jan. 1877.

PRESIDENT.

THE MAYOR.

CLERK.

JAMES B. CONGDON.

COMMITTEES.

ON THE LIBRARY—The Mayor, Messrs. Ladd, Howland and Congdon.

ON THE BUILDING—Messrs. J. Knowles and Soule.

ON BINDING AND BLANKS—Messrs. T. H. Knowles and Morgan.

ON THE MUSEUM—Messrs. Morgan, Reed and Congdon.

LIBRARIAN.

ROBERT C. INGRAHAM.

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN.

JOSEPHINE A. MERRICK.

DONATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1873.

DONORS.	Volumes. Bound.	Unbound.	Pamphlets.
American Antiquarian Society,		2	
American Philosophical Society,		2	
Bangor Literary Association,	1		
Benjamin, E. B.,			1
Bennett, A. W.,			4
Boltwood, L. M.,	1		
Boston Public Library,		1	4
Boyd, D. F.,			1
Briggs, Geo. A.,			7
Brock, J. C.,	1		
Bronson Library, Waterbury, Conn.,			3
Bureau of Education, Washington,	1		5
Bureau of Statistics of Labor,	1		
Butler Hospital for the Insane,			1
Charlestown Public Library,			1
Chicago Public Library,			1
Chisholm, E. H.,			12
Cincinnati Public Library,	1		
Clifford, John H.,			1
Cobden Club,			5
Coe, Isaac H.,			2
Commissioner of Education,	2		
Commissioner of State Parks, New York,			1
Congdon, James B.,	3		3
Crocker, George O.,	4		
Cutter, Abram E.,			1
Dennison, T. R.,			1
De Voe, Thomas F.,			1
Dexter, Franklin B.,		1	1
Dunbar, George H.,	10		7
Ernst, Carl W.,	1	2	12
Fall River Public Library,			2
Farrington, William H.,	1	1	5
Grand Division Sons of Temperance,	3		
Gray, William,			1
Green, Andrew H.,			1

DONORS.	Volumes. Bound.	Volumes. Unbound.	Pamphlets.
Harris, W. F.,			1
Hartford Young Men's Institute,			2
Harvard College,			1
Hough, George T.,			17
Howland, George, Jr.,			1
Humphreys, A. A.,	3		
Library Company, Philadelphia,			2
Library of Congress,	1		2
Manchester City Library,			1
Mathews, Thomas H.,	12		
Medford Public Library,			1
Mercantile Library Association, New York,			1
Mercantile Library Association, Philadelphia,			1
Merriam, C. L.,			1
Merrill, Edward B.,			58
Munsell, Joel,	12	1	39
Newton Free Library,			1
New York State Library,			1
Nye, Gideon, Jr.,	1		4
Peabody Institute, Baltimore,			1
Peabody Institute, Peabody,	1		
Peirce, Benjamin,	1		
Phipps, Abner J.,	1		
Pitman, Robert C.,			7
Railroad Commissioners,	1		
Read, Robert G.,			1
Reading Public Library,			1
Rodman, Benjamin,	2		
Rodman, Edmund,			1
Rodman, Samuel,	1		
Smithsonian Institution,	1		
Spare, John,			1
Staples, S. E.,			1
State Lunatic Hospital, Northampton,			1
State of Massachusetts,	1		
State of Nevada,			1
Stetson, Thomas M.,	1		
Sumner, Charles,	25		17
Taunton Public Library,			1
Thomson, John H.,		4	9
Treasury Department, Washington,	1		
Virginia Military Institute,			1
Walker, Francis A.,	3		

DONORS.	Volumes. Bound.	Unbound.	Pamphlets.
Weeks, John A.,	2		
Wheeler, George B.,		2	
Willey, Henry,	2		3
Wilmington Institute,			1
Winchester, C. T.,		2	
Wines, E. C.,	1	1	
Wood, Henry T.,			1
Worcester Free Public Library,			1
Worth, Benjamin,	2		
Young Men's Association, Buffalo,			1
Young Men's Christian Association, Worcester,			1
Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, Cincinnati,			1
Young Men's Mercantile Library and Mechanics' Institute, Pittsburg,			1

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Anthony, Edmund.—Daily Evening Standard, 1861–62. 2 v. fo.

Lindsey, Benjamin.—Christian Philanthropist. Ed. by Daniel K. Whitaker. New Bedford, May 14, 1822, to May 13, 1823. 4°.

— Continental Journal and Weekly Advertiser, Boston. 53 numbers; 1777–80.

— Daily Advertiser, Boston. 38 numbers; 1809.

— Massachusetts Gazette. 7 numbers; 1773, etc.

— Boston Gazette. 3 numbers; 1773–75.

— Boston Post Boy and Advertiser. 2 numbers; 1763, 1769.

— Royal American Gazette. 2 numbers; 1782, 1784.

— Newport Mercury. 10 numbers; 1775, etc.

— Whalemen's Shipping List. Vols. 19–24. New Bedford, 1861–67. 6 v. fo.

Nyc, Gideon, Jr. — Bulletin Mensuel de la Societe d'Acclimatation. Paris, 1871–73. 22 numbers.

REPORT.

To the City Council of the City of New Bedford:

GENTLEMEN,—The Trustees of the Free Public Library, in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance by which the library was established, would respectfully present to you their TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT.

Our Librarian has given us the facts in relation to the use of the books of the institution during the year, and it gives us much satisfaction to lay them before you.

The number of volumes delivered during the year has been *forty-one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.*

This shows a daily average of *one hundred and thirty-five.*

The cards issued now number as high as *twelve thousand four hundred and forty-three.*

The number of cards for the year has been *nine hundred and seventy-four.*

All the items given exhibit an increase over the report of any former year.

The number of volumes now upon our catalogue is *thirty thousand.*

As we have before stated, the statistics of circulation show but imperfectly the extent to which our large and valuable collection of books has been diffusing knowledge and affording attractive and healthful recreation.

The number of readers at our tables, attracted by the long list of periodicals, American and foreign, which they find there, and by the facilities afforded them for

reading and consulting the books of the library, all of which are at their service for this purpose, continues to increase; and in this respect, the value of our institution is every year upon the increase, and its importance as an educator of the people is becoming more highly appreciated.

The true extent of the additions which have been made to the library for the past year can be but imperfectly appreciated by the fact that there has been added to our catalogue twenty-three hundred bound volumes.

We have, the past year, as always before, as the means of so doing have been afforded, promptly placed upon our shelves the current issues from the press. The public expect us to keep up with the times in this respect, and we have, it is believed, not been wanting in a proper appreciation of the rights and expectations of the people.

We have also added to our list of periodicals, as these have been presented to our notice, such as have been considered by us valuable, either as vehicles of knowledge, or as affording to our large number of visitors an opportunity for refined and elevating recreation.

The term useful knowledge has had attached to it a meaning far too restricted and mercenary. All knowledge is useful the tendency of which is to elevate and refine. The powers which our Bountiful Father has conferred upon his children, if our humanity is to be perfected in accordance with his plan, must be fully and harmoniously developed. No standard of manhood or womanhood is fitted to measure the capacities and essential prerogatives of our nature that excludes from the circle the domains of art and the imagination.

Those upon whom devolves the important and responsible duty of performing a part, however humble, in the work of training the minds and hearts of a community, should ever bear in mind these facts.

The educators of the people are bound, whether their efforts are put forth in behalf of the child, the youth, or the man, ever to bear in mind the fact that He who made man in His own image could not mistake as to the qualities best fitted for humanity's highest exaltation. He has given to man the germs of those qualities and possessions which, when cultivated in harmony with His purposes, lead to that goal of our humanity where it becomes allied to the divine and exists in harmony with it.

The treasures of art and of literature, collected under the guidance of such a principle of action, are to be regarded as important and essential instrumentalities in this work of the education of the people. With regard to them the position is assumed and can be effectually sustained, that useful knowledge embraces the whole circle of acquired intelligence whereby the condition of man is improved, his life made wiser and happier, and the race elevated above the sordid and debasing propensities of our nature into the higher atmosphere of a pure morality and a rightly cultivated intellect.

Looked upon from this high standard, an extensive and well-selected library must be regarded as occupying a high position among the instrumentalities for the education of the people.

There are to be found, not only the record of man's history; not only the results of his earnest and well-directed labor in the great work of bringing to light the secrets of nature; not only the registry which he has made of the devoted efforts of the gifted ones of earth in the developments in science and of art by which man is gradually discovering and adopting those plans for his physical well-being which formed a part of the Divine Plan in the beginning; not only the story of man's struggles and triumphs in all that is calculated to make this world a more enjoyable and happier home for the race; but there, too,

are gathered the fruits of the spirit, the results of the workings of that spirit in man which gives to him, and all that comes within the sphere of his conceptions, the glory of a radiance not born of a mere physical existence. There, in the boundless variety in which the imagination of man has given expression to this wonderful faculty, are to be found the inspired song of the poet, and the glowing words of the orator; there romance gilds the affairs of men with the rainbow hues of a light borrowed from its own rich resources; and there, too, in the multitudinous forms in which the thought, experience and inspiration of man find utterance, are to be found what the past has treasured up of man's intellectual manifestations, and a transcript of what the present is bringing forth from the same inexhaustible fountain.

In this point of view the accumulations of a large library impress us, as we look upon them, with a deep and abiding interest. We are surrounded with the work of the world's gifted intellects, and the feeling excited partakes in no small degree of the emotion that would attend the visible presence of those who have given to humanity its truest and highest earthly glory. The teachers of the world are present, and we profoundly feel the influence which such a presence is calculated to excite.

It is difficult to overrate or overstate the influence which such a collection of the labors of the world's most gifted minds excites in a community like ours. The minds which are aroused into activity by the training and discipline of the schools which are open to all, and of whose advantages so nearly all are partaking, find in the library that food which their faculties, aroused and rightly directed, are demanding in the work of education still to be performed, and for that exercise of the intellect which demands the recreation for which it is fitted and for which it ever feels a craving.

The very atmosphere of a large library is elevating and improving. There is asserted the supremacy of man's intellectual and spiritual life. There, as he reads what past wisdom and goodness have left behind for his elevation and guidance, or muses upon the fact that in this wonderful manner the labors of past devotedness and intelligence have been preserved and accumulated for him, he feels the joy and pride which flow from the fact that, in his ability to understand and enjoy what has thus been written and gathered for him, he becomes allied to the wisdom, the excellence and the inspiration which are placed within his reach.

These general views, thus briefly and imperfectly expressed, have always been connected with the management of the Free Public Library of New Bedford.

Those who have been intrusted with its direction, have ever had in view the fact that our library is a part of our system of public education and the complement of our educational arrangements; and as they have seen no limit to the work of education short of that training which embraces all the powers and faculties of our humanity, they have, as far as it has been within their reach, endeavored to make upon the institution under their care the impress of this high conception of man's wants and capacity.

During the year the work, too long delayed, of placing in some public institution a fitting memorial of the legacies of Sylvia Ann Howland, has been completed.

Under an order which was adopted in 1872, the present Board have completed what was devised and partially executed by their predecessors.

The design and the execution are creditable to the city and to all who have been in any way connected with the work.

A plain white marble tablet, on which is inscribed, briefly but comprehensively, the facts which it is designed

to commemorate, has been placed in the principal room of the Free Public Library.

It is surrounded by a frame of tasteful design and of perfect execution. The whole work, both in plan and performance, and the place which has been selected for its erection, is one which commends itself to the good sense, the feelings of propriety, and the grateful emotions of the people of New Bedford.

In a simple and unostentatious manner it recites the story of this liberal and enlightened benefaction. It is an ornament to our library, and will, as it is looked upon and its inscription read, add its influence to the other elevating emotions of the place to give attractiveness to the spot chosen for its erection.

The following is the inscription upon the tablet:

THIS TABLET
Commemorates the enlightened liberality of
SYLVIA ANN HOWLAND
who bestowed upon the City of
NEW BEDFORD
the sum of
TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS:
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND
to aid in supplying the City with
PURE WATER;
and
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND
as a Fund for the promotion of
LIBERAL EDUCATION,
by the enlargement of the
FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY,
and by extending to the
Children and Youth
of the City,
the means of a
wider and more generous
CULTURE.

It has been made the duty of the Trustees of the Free Public Library to give, in their Annual Reports to the City Council, a detailed statement of the expenditures made by them from the income of the Sylvia Ann Howland and other Free Public Library Funds.

We now present for your examination, and we trust for your approval, the account of our disbursements and the present condition of the income of the funds:

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE TRUST FUNDS.

CITY TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

Cr.

Balance of account, January 1st, 1873,	$11,363.82
One year's interest on the Sylvia Ann Howland Free Public Library Fund,	3,000.00
One year's interest on the George Howland Jr. Free Public Library Fund,	96.00
One year's interest on the Charles W. Morgan Free Public Library Fund,	60.00
	$14,519.82

Dr.

Sundry orders drawn by the President of the Board of Trustees on the City Treasurer, as follows:

1873.	February 5,	$523.62	
	March,	197.46	
	May,	526.00	
	July,	409.28	
	September,	569.92	
	October,	2,251.41	
	November,	124.26	
	December,	214.84	
1874.	January,	213.75	
			$5,030.54
	Balance,		9,489.28
			$14,519.82
	Balance unexpended,		$9,489.28

Treasurer's Office, January 3, 1874.

JAMES B. CONGDON, City Treasurer.

GEORGE HOWLAND JUNIOR FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY FUND.

Amount of Fund,			$1,600.00
	Cr.		
1873. January 1st. Balance,			$95.00
One year's interest,			96.00
			$191.00
	Dr.		
J. Allen Jr. & Cos. bill, tablet,		$100.00	
F. T. Akin's and M. H. Bliss's bills,	$102.06		
Less ½ to Morgan Fund,	51.03	51.03	151.03
Balance unexpended,			$39.97

CHARLES W. MORGAN FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY FUND.

Amount of Fund,			$1,000.00
	Cr.		
1873. January 1. Balance,			$50.00
One year's interest,			60.00
			$110.00
	Dr.		
Leonard B. Ellis's bill,		$25.50	
F. T. Akin's and M. H. Bliss's bills,	$102.06		
Less ½ to Geo. Howland Jr. Fund,	51.03	51.03	76.53
Balance unexpended,			$33.47

SYLVIA ANN HOWLAND FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY FUND.

Amount of the Fund,	$50,000.00
Cr.	
1873. January 1. Balance,	$11,218.39
One year's interest,	3,000.00
	$14,218.39

Dr.

The expenditures from the income of this fund have been solely for books; and for the several amounts orders have been drawn on the City Treasury by the President of the Board of Trustees, in accordance with the Ordinance.

The bills, with their respective amounts, are as follows:

T. Leypold,				$2.50
H. V. Butler & Co.,				1.00
" " "				4.00
John M. Barker,				3.00
James W. Hervey,				13.00
Henry Willey,				8.95
Harper & Bros.,				3.35
Edward Allison,				3.50
Boston Society Natural History,				3.00
American Periodicals,				110.30
Estes & Lauriat,				5.25
John C. Allen,				
$6.12	13.85	9.98	18.54	
6.10	17.46	2.52	3.00	
5.40	9.38	16.00	7.63	
6.57	8.43	6.88	24.00	
20.00	10.50	40.46	17.25	
10.88	2.00	9.05	6.38	
13.31	4.80	18.25	11.52	
11.25	2.63			340.14
Scribner, Welford & Armstrong,				
$6.80	6.67	6.00	1.40	
10.75	2.82	16.81	14.36	
201.38	19.87	45.95	20.70	
14.37	1.75	1,290.13	19.65	
6.75	6.00			1,692.16
A. L. Luyster,				7.20
John H. Thomson,				150.00
C. E. Jones,				1.00
Caroline L. Taber,				37.00
Sylvander Hutchinson,				
$7.01	34.65	6.88	12.23	
14.00	16.45	22.23	8.60	
3.50	105.91			221.46
William H. Piper & Co.,				
$162.81	13.50	13.46	315.18	
64.00				568.95
Aldine,	$20.00	5.00		25.00
Stamp Collector's Magazine,				18.34
H. Vincent Butler & Co.,				1.00
Patent Office,				10.00
Practical Magazine,				10.00
Asher & Adams,				30.00
J. B. Lippincott & Co.,				7.50
G. W. Tryon, Jr.,				5.00
W. C. Amor,				4.00

E. Anthony & Sons,	6.00
Little, Brown & Co.,	4.75
J. B. Congdon,	5.00
Charles Taber & Co.,	185.45
Butler & Fleetwood,	2.00
D. G. Thomas,	17.33
Academy Natural Sciences,	10.00
B. Westermann & Co.,	6.20
S. G. Drake,	72.90
H. C. Lea,	5.00
J. Munsell,	153.80
Wm. Bradford,	110.00
J. H. Jones,	1.00
G. W. Tryon, Jr.,	5.00
A. Denham & Co.,	24.84
Schoenhof & Moeller,	52.75
A. L. Luyster,	116.75
J. L. Sisson,	12.00
D. V. Nostrand,	427.35
F. S. Drake,	3.00
E. W. Nash,	64.25
J. B. Congdon,	2.50
F. B. Dexter,	5.00
Stamp Collector's Magazine,	10.00
E. W. Nash,	12.00
G. P. Putnam's Sons,	5.50
J. L. Sisson,	56.00
G. W. Tryon, Jr.,	5.00
J. L. Sisson,	24.00
Little, Brown & Co.,	4.75
Harper & Bros.,	3.35
The Nation,	6.00
I. A. Studor,	2.00
D. Van Nostrand,	3.75
J. W. Barton,	8.00
D. G. Francis,	27.90
George Arnold,	3.50
J. B. Congdon,	9.00
C. T. Allen,	8.75
J. L. Sisson,	24.00
Whole amount of bills,	$4,802.98
Balance unexpended,	9,415.41
	$14,218.19

BALANCE STATEMENT.

Balances to the credit of the several Free Public Library Funds, as follows:	
Sylvia Ann Howland,	$9,415.41
George Howland, Jr.,	39.97
Charles W. Morgan,	33.47
Balance of an old account unexpended,	.43
Balance to the credit of the Trustees of the Free Public Library, as per the statement of the City Treasurer,	$9,489.28

We present you, with much pleasure, a list of the donations with which we have been favored during the year. It embraces *one hundred and fifteen* volumes of books and *two hundred and sixty-seven* pamphlets, from about one hundred different donors. It is gratifying to be able to state the fact, that the number of those who feel an interest in the success and growth of our institution is increasing, although, for the past year, the number of volumes which their thoughtful liberality has bestowed is not as large as in some previous years. We return to all those who have remembered us our thanks and the thanks of the people of the city, and we can assure all who have added to the accumulations of our library that we set a high estimate upon the humblest offering, and an estimate still higher upon that regard for our institution which has led them to aid in the promotion of its objects.

We again repeat, what we have so often stated in our reports, that we are glad and grateful to receive anything in the shape of a book, a pamphlet, or a newspaper that may be placed in our hands. The book, although it may not be very valuable to the holder, may be one not yet found upon our shelves; although an odd volume, it may, if brought to us, be found to match with another odd volume, and thus a valuable set be completed.

Thousands of pamphlets are being daily destroyed, which, if brought to a place where they can be classified and arranged, would be found useful to some inquirer who is seeking for information.

Newspapers have for us a rare attractiveness and value. We have, as you well know, by the liberality of the New Bedford proprietors, been placed in possession of the principal newspapers which have been published in our city.

Our list of donations for the present year will show you that we have had several valuable and most welcome donations.

Two folio volumes of the Evening Standard have been added to our collections of that valuable paper by Edmund Anthony, Esq.

The former editor and publisher of the New Bedford Mercury, to whom we were indebted for a complete set of that paper, from its first issue to the last sent out under his editorship, a donation in value and importance second to none of which the library has been the recipient, has placed us again under the highest obligation for other and most valuable gifts.

We would refer you to the list we have placed before you for the details of this additional evidence of Mr. Lindsey's liberality. It comprises, among other most welcome additions to our newspaper department, a complete set of the Christian Philanthropist, a newspaper published in this city in 1822–3, by Daniel K. Whitaker. We have never before been able to procure it. The volumes of the Whalemen's Shipping List complete our set of that paper.

We would renew to Mr. Lindsey an expression of our grateful feelings for his enlightened bounty.

The means at our disposal have not permitted the execution of a plan, announced in our last report, for a peri-

odical publication of a list of the acquisitions to the library.

The labor and expense of carrying the plan into execution were found to be beyond the ability of the Trustees to supply.

But we hope that, in some form, a practicable method may be devised, so that all who are interested may be able to know the titles and character of the works from time to time added to the library.

One obstacle in the way of such a course of proceeding is the fact, that since the publication of our last catalogue, *four thousand volumes*, a library in themselves, have been added to our collection. Our printed catalogue includes twenty-one thousand volumes; the other four thousand are to be found upon the librarian's catalogue only.

It would seem to be the wisest course, to acquaint the public with the titles and character of these numerous acquisitions, before taking measures for a publication of those which may be hereafter received.

Both objects are desirable, and it would give the Trustees great pleasure to have placed at their disposal the means which would enable them to complete our printed catalogue and issue a periodical bulletin of our accessions.

In conclusion, the trustees would respectfully call attention to the fact, that the vastly increased and annually increasing labor of our library is performed with no increase of laborers since its opening, more than twenty years ago, with but one sixth of the volumes it now contains, and with but one fourth of its present circulation.

During the past year, the necessity for taking measures to meet this great increase in the extent and character of the work called for, that the library may be effectively managed and its officers not overworked, has demanded and received the attention of the trustees.

They would, however, express the conviction that justice to our excellent librarian and the best interests of the institution demand that arrangements, more in harmony with the extent and character of the library, should be at once matured and placed in operation.

GEORGE H. DUNBAR,
HENRY F. THOMAS,
ANDREW G. PIERCE,
WARREN LADD,
HORATIO HATHAWAY,
GEORGE HOWLAND, Jr.,
JAMES B. CONGDON,
J. WINGATE FROST,
GEORGE F. KINGMAN,
Trustees Free Public Library.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD.
OFFICE TRUSTEES FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY,
Jan. 3d, 1874.

APPENDIX.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Organization and Duties of the Board of Trustees.

ARTICLE I.

SECT. 1. The Mayor of the City shall be President of the Board of Trustees.

SECT. 2. When he shall be absent, a presiding officer shall be chosen for the meeting, who, for such meeting, shall exercise all the authority of the President.

SECT. 3. The Clerk shall preside pending such choice.

SECT. 4. When President and Clerk shall both be absent, any member may call the meeting to order and preside at a choice of a President *pro tempore*.

ARTICLE II.

SECT. 1. The Board shall have four Standing Committees, to wit:

On the Library, to consist of five members, of whom the President shall be one and its Chairman.

On the Building, to consist of two members.

On Binding and Blanks, to consist of two members.

On the Museum, to consist of three members.

These Committees shall be appointed by the President at the first meeting in the year, unless a vote shall be passed for their election by the Board. If not then appointed or chosen, it can be done at any subsequent meeting.

SECT. 2. Vacancies in any Standing Committee can be filled at any meeting.

SECT. 3. Special Committees shall be appointed by the President.

ARTICLE III.

SECT. 1. The first meeting in the year shall be held on the next Saturday after the election of the Trustees; which meeting shall be called by the Clerk, under the direction of the Mayor, by written notices to each member.

SECT. 2. Meetings shall be held on the first Saturday of every month.

SECT. 3. Notices of all meetings shall be sent, under the direction of the Clerk, to the members through the post-office, or delivered at their respective residences, and in the first named case they shall be sent the day previous to the meeting.

SECT. 4. Special meetings shall be called by the Clerk upon the request of any member, such meeting not to be called sooner than the next day after such request shall be made.

SECT. 5. Four members shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE IV.

SECT. 1. The Standing Committee on the Library shall

Purchase all books;

Subscribe for the periodicals;

Prepare the Annual Report; and

Direct the Librarian as to what books shall not be allowed to be taken from the Library.

SECT. 2. The Standing Committee on the Building shall have the oversight of the rooms, their cleaning, warming, lighting, ventilating and repairs; and shall direct with regard to the fixtures, furniture, and pictures.

SECT. 3. The Standing Committee on Blanks and Binding shall direct in relation to the binding of books and periodicals and their preparation for use; provide all necessary books and blanks for the use of the Librarian; and decide all doubtful questions as to fines and the injury or loss of books taken from the Library.

SECT. 4. The Standing Committee on the Museum shall have in charge the Museum of Natural History, and shall take all such measures for its security, usefulness and growth as may be deemed by them advisable, within the limitations ordered by the Board of Trustees.

SECT. 5. The several Standing Committees shall, in all matters connected with their respective duties, conform to all directions which may be given by a vote of the Board.

ARTICLE V.

SECT. 1. Connected with the management of the Library there shall be

A Clerk;

A Superintendent;

A Librarian;

One or more Assistant Librarians.

SECT. 2. The Clerk shall be the recording officer of the Board of Trustees, and shall certify to all bills which shall be approved by them. All the records and papers of the Board shall be in his possession, subject to its order. In the absence of the Clerk at any meeting, the President shall appoint a Clerk *pro tempore.*

SECT. 3. The Superintendent of the Library shall have a general oversight of the operations of the Library not connected with the arrangement, custody and circulation of the books and other publications, or any other part of its management belonging to the office of Librarian; he shall perform all such duties as may be assigned to him by the Board or either of its Standing Committees; he shall conduct all the correspondence of the Board; examine all bills and keep an exact account of all authorized expenditures, placing under different heads the demands allowed and ordered to be charged to the account of the general expenditure and to the several Trust Funds whose income is expended under the direction of the Board. He shall, at every meeting of the Board, lay before them in writing any subject which he may consider as calling for their attention. It shall be his duty to receive and to act upon all requests for leave to take from the Library any book not intended for general circulation. He shall receive, from time to time, from the Librarian, an account of any books which may be missing, and advise with him as to the necessary measures for their recovery, and in relation to any other department of the operation of the institution.

The Superintendent shall have charge of the Museum and Collections in Natural History belonging to the City of New Bedford, and shall, under the direction of the Trustees or the Standing Committee on the Museum, take all such measures for its preservation, increase and profitable arrangement and exhibition as may be called for, that the design of its establishment and of its purchase by the city may be accomplished.

SECT. 4. The Librarian shall have the charge of all the rooms occupied by the Library, and the custody of all the property connected with it, contained in them. He shall be responsible to the Trustees for the faithful discharge of his duties. All the books, periodicals, maps, charts, manuscripts and pictures shall be catalogued and arranged by him; and in all matters connected with their use, preserva-

tion and circulation, he shall see that the rules and regulations of the Trustees are complied with. It shall be his duty to preserve order in the Library rooms, and to do whatever may be required to facilitate the examination and perusal of the books and periodicals, and the convenience of all visitors and takers of books for circulation. The Librarian shall, from time to time, and as often as once in three months, make out a list for the Superintendent of all the books missing, and such measures may be taken by these two officers as they may consider best calculated for their recovery.

He shall receive all fines, keeping a record of the same, and may from any funds in his hands meet any petty expenditures necessary in his department.

SECT. 5. The Assistant Librarians shall perform their duties under the direction of the Librarian; and when the last named officer is absent, the Library shall be under the charge of the Assistant he may designate, unless the Trustees otherwise order.

SECT. 6. The Superintendent, Clerk, Librarian and Assistant Librarians, and all other officers they may think proper to employ, shall be appointed by the Trustees; they shall receive such compensation as the Board shall allow, payable quarterly, and shall hold their respective places during its pleasure. Should the Superintendent be absent, or should there be a vacancy in the office, the Clerk shall perform the duties of that office during such absence or vacancy.

Library Regulations.

ARTICLE VI.

WHEN OPEN.

SECT. 1. The Library shall be opened every day, Sundays, New Year's Day and the Legal Holidays excepted.

SECT. 2. From April 1st to August 31st, both inclusive, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M., from 3 o'clock to 6 o'clock and from 7 o'clock to 9 o'clock P. M.

SECT. 3. During the other months, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M., and from 3 to 6 and 7 to 9 o'clock P. M.

RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF VISITORS.

SECT. 4. All persons resident in New Bedford, of 16 years of age and upwards, shall have the right to visit the rooms, and to use therein the books, periodicals, &c., subject to such regulations and restrictions as the Committee on the Library may from time to time institute with the approbation of the Board.

SECT. 5. Measures shall be taken to guard against loss or damage by reason of such use of the Library property, and to insure quiet and decorum in all the rooms.

SECT. 6. A failure to meet any pecuniary liability, or to conform to the rules, shall be considered a forfeiture of the right to the use of the Library property in any form.

SECT. 7. Strangers, introduced by a Trustee or a member of the City Council, may be allowed the privileges of residents for four weeks.

CIRCULATION OF BOOKS.

SECT. 8. Books may be taken from the Library by all resident adults, and by all resident married minors.

SECT. 9. A delivery upon the order of a resident shall be considered a delivery to him in person.

SECT. 10. All orders for books shall name the person to receive them, and the books shall be delivered to no other. There shall be an order for each delivery.

SECT. 11. Minors, 16 years old or upwards, resident in the city, may be allowed the rights of adults as takers of books, by filing with the Librarian a certificate signed by their parent or guardian or some other responsible person, also a resident, by which the signer shall become to the same extent responsible for said minor as he would be for himself. A deposit to the full value of the volume called for or of the set to which it belongs may take the place of such certificate.

SECT. 12. All persons having the right to take books shall, before exercising such right, enter into an obligation in writing that they will observe all the Rules and Regulations instituted for the government and safety of the Library, which obligation shall be in such form as the Committee on the Library shall direct, care being taken that it shall recognize a pecuniary obligation, on the part of such taker, to the city of New Bedford, for all fines, forfeitures, loss, or damage.

SECT. 13. No person shall be allowed to take a book from the Library who appears by the records to be accountable for a book previously taken, or for a fine or forfeiture imposed.

SECT. 14. Books intended for general circulation, with such exceptions as the Committee on the Library may direct, shall be properly lettered and numbered, having on the outside a label stating the time they may be kept, and the fine for retaining them longer.

SECT. 15. All the books, as well as the periodicals, manuscripts, &c., shall be stamped with the words, "NEW BEDFORD FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY," the number being written on the inside of the cover.

SECT. 16. All the books of the Library shall be prepared for general circulation, except such as the Trustees shall order to be kept in the rooms.

SECT. 17. One volume only can be taken at one time.

SECT. 18. No book can be retaken unless returned to the Library.

SECT. 19. Books taken can be used in the family of the taker only.

SECT. 20. All books taken may be retained two weeks unless a shorter time is named on the cover.

SECT. 21. A book may be retaken unless an application for it has been made to the Librarian in writing.

SECT. 22. The Committee on the Library may order a new book to be retained in the rooms for a short time after its purchase, and they may, if they shall think proper, shorten the time it may be kept out.

SECT. 23. Every person entitled to take books from the Library shall receive from the Librarian a printed card, having on it the name of the applicant. The catalogue number of the book asked for should be written in the blanks left for the purpose, and this card presented to the Librarian or his Assistant as the mode of obtaining any book that may be wanted.

SECT. 24. Books returned must be delivered to the Librarian or his Assistant.

SECT. 25. The fines for retaining books beyond the allowed period shall be one cent per day; and for books damaged or lost, the actual loss sustained.

SECT. 26. All holders of books beyond the regulation period shall be required to pay the expense of sending for the same, and it shall be the duty of the Librarian to send for all books held two weeks beyond the allowed time, and if not then delivered they shall be considered as lost.

SECT. 27. Books not intended for general circulation may be taken from the Library, for a limited period, upon an order in writing signed by the Superintendent, a receipt being given by the taker therefor.

Donations.

ARTICLE VII.

SECT. 1. A record shall be kept by the Librarian of all donations made to the Library, which record shall be placed before the Board at each monthly meeting, when it shall be read, and if it be approved, such approval shall be certified upon it by the Clerk.

SECT. 2. All books presented to the Library shall have the name of the donor placed upon them, and a list of all the donations for the year shall be contained in the Annual Report.

Amendments.

ARTICLE VIII.

These Rules and Regulations may be amended at any meeting by a vote of two thirds of the members of the Board; but a majority may amend at any meeting, if each member shall have been notified of the proposed change and of the time and place of the proposed action thereupon.

LIST OF PERIODICALS CURRENTLY RECEIVED.

The letters following the figures denoting the size of the periodical, signify respectively: Y., yearly; ½Y., half-yearly; Q., quarterly; M., monthly; ½M., semi-monthly; D., daily; UN., uncertain.

Academy, The. London.	4°	W.
Academy of Natural Sciences. Philadelphia.		
— Journal.	4°	UN.
— Proceedings.	8°	M.
Advocate of Peace. *See* American Peace Society.		
Aldine, The.	4°	M.
Allgemeine Zeitung. Augsburg.	4°	D.
Alliance News, The.	4°	W.
American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Boston.		
— Memoirs.	4°	UN.
— Proceedings.	8°	UN.
American Annual Cyclopædia. New York.	8°	Y.
American Antiquarian Society. Worcester.		
— Transactions and Collections.	8°	UN.
— Proceedings.	8°	½Y.
American Chemist. New York.	*sm.* 4°	M.
American Church Review. Hartford.	8°	Q.
American Entomological Society. Philadelphia.		
— Transactions.	8°	Y.
American Historical Record, and Repository of Notes and Queries.	8°	M.
American Journal of Science and Arts, [Silliman's Journal.] New Haven.	8°	M.
American Literary Gazette and Publishers' Circular. *See* Publishers' Weekly.		
American Peace Society. Boston.		
— Advocate of Peace.	8°	M.
American Philosophical Society. Philadelphia.		
— Transactions.	4°	UN.
— Proceedings.	8°	UN.

American Social Science Association. New York.
— Journal of Social Science. . . . . 8° UN.
Annals and Magazine of Natural History. London. . . . 8° M.
Annual Register. London. . . . . 8° Y.
Art, Pictorial and Industrial. London. . . . . 4° M.
Art Journal. The. London. . . . . 4° M.
Athenæum, The. London. . . . . 4° W.
Atlantic Monthly. Boston. . . . . 8° M.
Bibliotheca Sacra and Theological Eclectic. Andover. . 8° Q.
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine. Edinburgh. . . . . 8° M.
Boston Society of Natural History. Boston.
— Annual. . . . . 18° Y.
— Memoirs. . . . . 4° Y.
— Proceedings. . . . . 8° Y.
Boston. *See* American Academy of Arts and Sciences.
— *See* American Peace Society.
— *See* Massachusetts Historical Society.
— *See* Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
— *See* New England Historic, Genealogical Society.
Botanische Zeitung. Leipzig. . . . . 4° W.
British Almanac and Companion. *See* Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.
British Journal of Photography. London. . . . . 8° M.
British Quarterly Review. London. . . . . 8° M.
Bulletin de la Societe d'Acclimatation. *See* Societe d'Acclimatation.
Canadian Naturalist and Quarterly Journal of Science. Montreal. . . . . 8° Q.
Catholic World. New York. . . . . 8° M.
Chemical News. London. . . . . 4° W.
Christian Register. Boston. [Gift of the American Unitarian Association.] . . . . . *fo.* W.
Commercial and Financial Chronicle and Hunt's Merchant's Magazine. New York. . . . . *sm. fo.* W.
Congregational Quarterly. Boston. . . . . 8° M.
Contemporary Review. London. . . . . 8° M.
Daily Mercury, The. New Bedford. . . . . *fo.* D.
Dublin University Magazine. Dublin. . . . . 8° M.
Edinburgh Review. Edinburgh. . . . . 8° Q.
Engineering. London. . . . . *sm. fo.* W.
Entomologischer Verein, Stettin.
— Entomologische Zeitung. . . . . 8° M.
Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.
— Bulletin. . . . . 8° M.

Essex Institute, *continued.*
— Historical Collections. . . . . 8° UN.
Evening Standard. New Bedford. . . . . *fo.* D.
Every Saturday. Boston. . . . . 8° W.
Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.
— Journal of the Franklin Institute. . . . . 8° M.
Fraser's Magazine. London. . . . . 8° M.
Friend, The. . . . . 8° W.
Friends' Quarterly Examiner. . . . . 8° Q.
Friends' Review. Philadelphia. . . . . 8° W.
Galaxy, The. New York. . . . . 8° M.
Geographical Society, London.
— Quarterly Journal. . . . . 8° Q.
Hardwicke's Science Gossip. London. . . . . 8° M.
Harper's New Monthly Magazine. New York. . . . . 8° M.
Historical Magazine. New York. . . . . 4° M.
Journal fuer die reine und angewandete Mathematik. Berlin. . . . . 4° Y.
Journal of Social Science. *See* American Social Science Association.
Journal of Speculative Philosophy. St. Louis. . . . . 8° Q.
Journal of the Franklin Institute. *See* Franklin Institute.
Journal of the Royal Geographical Society. *See* Royal Geographical Society.
Literary World, The. Boston. . . . . 4° M.
Littell's Living Age. Boston. . . . . 8° W.
London. *See* Geological Society.
— *See* Royal Geographical Society.
— *See* Royal Society.
— *See* Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.
Macmillan's Magazine. London. . . . . 8° M.
Maine Historical Society, Portland.
— Collections. . . . . 8° UN.
Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston.
— Collections. . . . . 8° UN.
— Proceedings. . . . . 8° Y.
Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Boston.
— Our Dumb Animals. . . . . 4° M.
Massachusetts Teacher. Boston. . . . . 8° M.
Methodist Quarterly Review. New York. . . . . 8° Q.
Mittheilungen aus Justus Perthes' Geographisches Anstalt. Gotha. . . . . 4° Q.
Nation, The. New York. . . . . 4° W.
Nature. London. . . . . 8° W.

New England Historic, Genealogical Society, Boston.
— New England Historical and Genealogical Register and Antiquarian Journal. . . . . 8° Q.
New Englander and Congregational Review. New Haven. 8° Q.
New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, New York.
— New York Genealogical and Biographical Record. . . 8° Q.
New York. *See* American Social Science Association.
North American Review. Boston. . . . . 8° Q.
Notes and Queries. London. . . . . *sm.* 4° W.
Old and New. Boston. . . . . 8° M.
Our Dumb Animals. *See* Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
Overland Monthly. San Francisco. . . . . 8° M.
Peabody Academy of Science, Salem, Mass.
— American Naturalist. . . . . 8° M.
— Memoirs. . . . . *imp.* 8° UN.
Philadelphia Photographer. [Including the Photographic Times, New York.] Philadelphia. . . . . 8° M.
Philadelphia. *See* Academy of Natural Sciences.
— *See* American Entomological Society.
— *See* American Philosophical Society.
— *See* Franklin Institute.
Popular Science Review. London. . . . . 8° Q.
Portland. *See* Maine Historical Society.
Providence. *See* Rhode Island Historical Society.
Publishers' Circular. London. . . . . 8° ½M.
Publishers' Weekly [formerly the Trade Circular. Including American Literary Gazette and Publishers' Circular.] New York. . . . . 8° W.
Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science. London. . 8° Q.
Quarterly Journal of Pure and Applied Mathematics. London. . . . . 8° Q.
Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society. *See* Geological Society.
Quarterly Review. London. . . . . 8° Q.
Religious Magazine and Monthly Review. Boston. [Gift of the Am. Unitarian Association.] . . . 8° M.
Rhode Island Historical Society, Providence.
— Collections. . . . . 8° M.
Royal Geographical Society, London.
— Journal. . . . . 8° Y.
Royal Society, London.
— Philosophical Transactions. . . . . 4° Y.
— Proceedings. . . . . 8° M.

Salem, Mass. *See* Essex Institute.
— *See* Peabody Academy of Science.
Saturday Review. London. . . . . *sm. fo.* W.
Scientific American. New York. . . . . *fo.* W.
Scribner's Monthly. New York. . . . . 8° M.
Smithsonian Institution, Washington.
— Contributions to Knowledge. . . . . 4° UN.
— Miscellaneous Collections. . . . . 8° UN.
Societe d'Acclimatation, Paris.
— Bulletin. [Gift of Gideon Nye, Jr.] . . . . . 8° M.
Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, London.
— British Almanac and Companion. . . . . 16° Y.
Spectator. London. . . . . *sm. fo.* W.
Stamp Collector's Magazine. . . . . 8° M.
Stettin, Prussia. *See* Entomologischer Verein.
Truebner's American and Oriental Literary Record.
London. . . . . 8° M.
Universalist Quarterly. Boston. . . . . 8° Q.
Van Nostrand's Eclectic Engineering. New York. . . . 8° M.
Washington, D. C. *See* Smithsonian Institution.
Westminster Review. London. . . . . 8° Q.
Whalemen's Shipping List and Merchants' Transcript.
New Bedford. . . . . *fo.* W.
Whitaker's Almanac. London. . . . . 16° Y.
Worcester, Mass. *See* American Antiquarian Society.
Workshop, The. New York. . . . . *fo.* M.

1874—CITY DOCUMENT No. 8.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL COMMITTEE

OF THE

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,

TOGETHER WITH THE

SUPERINTENDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT,

For the year 1873.

NEW BEDFORD:
E. ANTHONY & SONS, PRINTERS TO THE CITY.
1874.

REPORT.

The work of another year being completed, the School Committee, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, present to their fellow-citizens their annual report.

Public education is the most important trust within the range of municipal affairs. Other interests are of an outward and material nature, but education moulds the characters of the prospective citizens of our state and nation. The state educates its children that they may become useful citizens. Neither compulsory education, or taxation for educational purposes can be justified on any other ground. This object, therefore, should determine all our theories and methods of education. Realizing the sacredness of their trust, the Committee have endeavored to perform their duties with fidelity; and whatever they may have failed to accomplish, are conscious of no lack of purpose to do their duty.

The year has brought only ordinary changes in school affairs. The general condition of the schools is believed to be as good as at any former period, and in some respects we trust improvement has been made. Still we are conscious of many defects, which we hope those who come after us will be able to remove, thus making actual in education what now exists only as the ideal. Our experience in the work convinces us that "there remaineth yet very much land to be possessed." Old methods are to be readjusted, and new ones judiciously applied.

Manufacturing establishments of various kinds are increasing in number and extent in our midst, bringing a

larger and more varied population. It is for those to whom the interests of education are particularly intrusted, to make wise provision for the children of all these classes, that none may be allowed to grow up in ignorance.

HIGH SCHOOL.

With one exception, the corps of teachers in this school remains the same as at the beginning of the year. In July last, Mr. Charles T. Laselle, sub-master, was called to the position of Principal in the High school of the city of Lawrence. The vacancy was immediately filled by the election of Mr. William C. Lawton, a graduate from our own schools, and more recently a graduate from Harvard University. The Committee regard themselves as fortunate in finding talent so well adapted to serve their purpose among our own citizens.

LANGUAGES.

Whatever benefit may result from classical studies to pupils who contemplate a thorough course of education, and who intend to follow some profession, the same advantage does not result to pupils who, on leaving school, leave their books and engage in business pursuits. For pupils of this latter class to spend a large portion of their four years in the High school in studying languages which, in a like space of time after they leave school, they will have forgotten, is a waste of precious opportunity much needed by them for other more practical uses. In accordance with this view, and with the wishes of the Committee, the Principal of the High school has discouraged the study of the ancient languages by all scholars who do not intend to pursue them farther after finishing their High school course. For those scholars who intend to pursue these studies farther, special provisions are made, and every available facility is afforded them.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Our own language is the medium by which our pupils are to receive and impart knowledge, and it is the instrumentality by which they are to transact their business in life. A thorough knowledge of it is therefore of the first importance. Particular care is taken in all our schools, from the thirteenth class upward, to teach the meaning and uses of words and the right pronunciation of them. Every recitation, in every branch of study, is made an occasion for drill in the right use of language. Proper modes of expression are constantly required, and no pupil is credited with a correct answer who is not able properly to express his thought. The effect of this method, persistently followed, is perceptible in all the grades. It is hoped that some of the false methods of speech that have prevailed in this community are being eliminated by this process. It is the wish of the Committee and of the teachers, that every pupil who graduates from the High school shall have such a knowledge and command of the English language as to be able, whenever called upon, to express to others, orally or in writing, as the case may require, precisely the thought which his mind conceives.

TEACHING IN FOURTH CLASS.

At the beginning of the present school year a material change was made in the assignment of work to teachers in the lower class in the High school, bringing the mode of instruction in that class more in accordance with that in the higher classes. By this change each teacher, instead of having sole charge of a room, and of all the studies pursued by the scholars in it, as formerly, was assigned a separate department, and was required to teach the studies assigned her to each division of that class, which are three in number.

A teacher whose mind is not encumbered with many

studies, can attain greater proficiency in teaching her specialty, but will need to guard against dwarfing her own mind by the mere rote work of a formal repetition of the same role of instruction from room to room. Also, if no teacher has sole charge of the studies of a division, as each one is naturally desirous of producing the greatest results in her department of instruction, a tendency will exist to assign too long lessons, which tendency, if allowed to operate unduly, will produce one of two results: either the scholars will be overtaxed with study, to the detriment of their health, or their lessons will be imperfectly learned, and their education be superficial. This danger is increased by the fact that the study of High school pupils is done mostly out of school hours, and away from the oversight of teachers.

ONE DAILY SESSION.

The prevailing judgment of the School Committe, after trying both methods, is in favor of one daily session in the High school, rather than two sessions; but serious doubts still remain in the minds of some members as to whether harm does not result to youth from the irregularity of dietetic habits which the one session plan involves. A hasty breakfast but poorly suffices for one long five hours session of mental labor, and a hearty dinner following is an equally poor preparative for home study. The subject, however, is too fruitful for full discussion here, and must be dismissed with this brief allusion.

HIGH SCHOOL HOUSE.

In the month of March last, the attention of the City Council was called, by a petition from the School Committee, to the existing and pressing need for a new and more convenient building for the accommodation of the High school. The subject was referred by the Council to

the Joint Committee on Public Instruction, who gave the School Committee a hearing. The reasons urged were substantially these: that the High school itself needs more room than the present building can furnish while a portion of it is occupied by another school; that constant annoyance arises from the occupancy of the same building and yards by two schools of different grades; and that there is pressing and constantly increasing need of enlarged accommodations for the Grammar schools.

A lot has since been secured, of ample size, fine situation and central location, giving promise that a long needed convenience will soon be furnished by the erection of a house worthy of our educational system, of which it will be a fitting trophy and emblem. Upon our successors will devolve the important duty of deciding what the actual and prospective wants of the High school are as to building accommodations, that they may be able to respond intelligently to any inquiries that may be submitted to them by those who have the matter in charge, when they are ready to prosecute the work. It is hoped that convenience and health, rather than architectural display, will be the leading thought of the designers of the projected structure.

VENTILATION.

How to get air and sunlight into our dwellings and places of public assembly are arts not yet fully mastered. Theories are abundant, and many existing contrivances to promote ventilation work well when they are not specially needed. The question is, how to get a supply of fresh air in a crowded room when no air is stirring without, and when not a breath of fresh air can be perceived passing through any of the openings provided for its entrance or exit. Objectionable as open windows are, they are, at present, the inevitable resort of teachers in case of need.

If science and art combined can afford relief, it is hoped that their aid will be invoked whenever school-houses are built or remodelled. Health, comfort, and efficiency, all unite in the call for pure air in the schoolroom. One condition is of unquestionable importance; that is, that the rooms be high in the walls and spacious in area. Just cubical contents enough in a room for the physical performances of school routine will not answer the needs of living, breathing persons. The contemplated High school house, from its situation, will afford opportunity to be made a model in this important particular. We wish the graduates from our schools to go into the business of life with sound minds in sound bodies, and so prepared for the wear and tear of brain and muscle that active life in this age of stirring enterprise involves.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

These schools are those from which a large majority of pupils go out into the world, and the school advantages which are not afforded them here, they are deprived of forever. It is therefore highly important that the schools of this grade should possess all the efficiency that the nature of the case admits. Our three Grammar schools employ thirty teachers, — the three principals and their assistants. Some changes have occurred among the teachers of this grade during the year. Each of the three schools are at present under corps of teachers who are working harmoniously and successfully.

Early in the year, Mr. D. N. Griffin, Principal of the Middle Street school, resigned his position, being called away by the offer of a higher salary elsewhere. Mr. C. M. Rodgers was called to fill the vacancy. He has proved himself to be a successful teacher, and at the close of the school year was unanimously reelected to the same position.

Two of our Grammar schools are suffering from want of better schoolroom accommodations. The outlying colonies of the Middle Street and Fifth Street schools cannot receive the same attention from their respective Principals that they could receive if gathered in the main buildings. When a suitable High school house is built, the building now shared by the High school and the Middle Street Grammar school may be devoted wholly to Grammar schools, and the branch school-houses may then be abandoned, or put to other uses. Should more room be needed in the south part of the city, it may be obtained by the addition of a story to the Fifth Street house.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

The foundations of education are laid in the schools of this grade, and they are inferior in importance to no other schools in our system. They are, in the main, being taught by ladies so well suited to their work that we take great pleasure in referring to them. In some instances there is cause for solicitude lest children, passing from the instruction of one of the principals of these schools to that of a less experienced teacher in a Grammar school, may suffer loss; for there is an aptitude for teaching that only mature experience can afford.

The chief school-house alterations and repairs during the year have been upon buildings occupied by schools of this grade. The Grove school-house has been thoroughly changed in its internal arrangements, so as to furnish four spacious and pleasant rooms, with commodious halls and stairway. Outwardly, too, its appearance has been much improved, so that now the wants of the Primary schools in that part of the city are well supplied, if we except the Griffin Street house, which ought to be abandoned and substituted by a building that a stranger would imagine was a school-house, without being informed of the fact.

Internal changes in the Merrimack Street school-house give six convenient rooms instead of four. By this change the present wants of that growing section of our city are supplied as to Primary school accommodations.

There still remain two districts in the western part of the city which need attention. The Cedar Street school-house is filled to its utmost capacity, though Mill, Cedar, and Smith streets, have been fixed as the southern and western boundaries of the district. In the Spring term the Primary schools always fill up, especially in the lower classes. There have been new dwelling-houses without number erected within this district during the past year, and others are to be erected during the coming season. The Committee recommend the purchase of the two small lots lying next north of the present school-house lot, if they can be bought at reasonable rates. The present school building should then be moved to the north, so as to allow room for a wing, to accommodate two rooms, similar in construction to that upon the Bush Street house. This change would furnish six good rooms, on a commodious lot, and would fully meet the wants of that district.

The needs of the Arnold Street school are even more pressing. Dwellings are going up in that vicinity as if by magic. The present school-house in that district is a low, one story building, with a single room, in which all the scholars of the Primary grades in the district are crowded together, under a single teacher, to the number of fifty, or thereabout. Any teacher, under such circumstances, must find her time and strength entirely inadequate for the task imposed. The families locating in that section of the city are of a class who will not allow their children to enter the public schools unless suitable provisions are made for them. It is hoped that this subject will receive early and earnest attention from the City Council.

COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

These schools, six in number, situated, as their title indicates, in the suburban districts, necessarily labor under such disadvantages as distance imposes. Perfect grading of the classes in them is impossible, as they each contain all the classes from the thirteenth up to the fifth. No schools require more tact or more versatility of talent in their management than these. The schools at Acushnet, Rockdale, and Clark's Point, sent pupils into the High school at the beginning of the Fall term, who are doing credit to themselves and to the schools from whence they came.

Frequent tardiness and absence are prevalent evils among the pupils in these schools, evils which impair the efficiency of any school in which they are habitual. Circumstances, perhaps, render these things in a measure unavoidable, but it is hoped that the interest of parents whose children attend these schools will be so enlisted that they will cooperate with the teachers in endeavoring to secure as regular and prompt attendance as is practicable.

CARE OF SCHOOL HOUSES.

By a change made in the city ordinances a few years since, all liberty to make repairs on school houses was taken from the School Committee. In the revision of those ordinances, which is now in contemplation, it is hoped that this liberty will be restored. Certainly a body of men elected by the people to have care of schools, are as well qualified as any other body to judge of the needs of the schools as to repairs and alterations; and much trouble is saved and efficiency secured by allowing them to act in this direction. As the ordinance now stands, any trifling repair is reached only through the intervention of several different parties, whereas by the change desired,

the Committee on Expenditures of the School Committee could at once give attention to such calls as from time to time occur. It is believed, too, that greater economy would be secured, because the Committee, knowing precisely what is wanted, may reach the desired end with less extensive changes than would be otherwise made. The sum to be expended at any one time might be limited, but if it were not, there is a sufficient safeguard against extravagance, in the fact that the School Committee can expend no money which the City Council does not appropriate.

SCHOOL DISCIPLINE.

The best method for securing that prompt obedience in school which is essential to successful teaching, is a problem that has long exercised the minds of educators. Unquestionably, a milder view of the subject now prevails than that which prevailed in former years. The rights of childhood are more sacredly regarded now than then. Instances of severe corporal punishment in our schools seldom, or never, occur. The School Committee have not believed that a total prohibition of the use of the rod or ferule is judicious; but leaving the power of using them in the hands of the teacher as a final resort, they have desired that this power should be used sparingly. Children who are properly governed at home, seldom require punishment at school, and the unfortunate ones who are subjected to the brutality of ignorant, passionate, and intemperate parents at home, need in school to experience government of a different character. More patience, and more individual attention is required from the teacher in a successful use of moral power, than in frequent resort to physical force, but the result is so much more satisfactory that the cost is amply repaid.

To render success attainable in this effort to rule by the

higher motives, it is essential that the teacher be not overrun with too great a number of pupils. A class of forty or forty-five is as large, perhaps, as a teacher can ordinarily manage to advantage for purposes of discipline. With a greater number, the time of the teacher is so occupied, and his, or her, nervous system so overtaxed, as to render patient firmness in dealing with offenders well nigh impossible, and to cause frequent resort to the rod inevitable. We trust the progress of education is such that ere long in the government of children, at home and at school, their bodies will be shielded from the infliction of pain, and that moral forces will prevail for purposes of discipline.

TRAINING SCHOOL.

The importance of a school for training young ladies in the art of teaching can hardly be overestimated. Before the establishment of such a school, the Committee were often obliged either to reject home talent, thus removing a needful incentive to effort among the pupils of our own schools, or to employ incompetent persons as teachers. Good scholarship alone does not make good teachers. Few persons can teach successfully without special training in the teacher's art. One year of instruction in the art and science of teaching, under the direction of a competent instructor, is therefore invaluable, especially if, as with us, opportunities for actual teaching are afforded.

To avoid encumbering the list of candidates for teacherships with incompetent persons, it has been found necessary to adhere strictly to the rule granting admission to the Training Class only to such applicants as have passed through a course in our High school, or its equivalent. With this precaution, it is believed that a certificate of graduation from our Training school is a good recommend to its possessor as qualified to teach. Yet since all

persons have not natural aptitude for teaching, discretion in making selections is still needful.

MILL SCHOOL.

This school is for the benefit of children employed in mills, that they may have opportunity to attend school according to law. Working as operatives the greater portion of the year, these children are unable to attend our graded schools to advantage, as they cannot receive in those schools that amount of individual attention which they need. It is highly necessary that pupils should be allowed to enter this school at stated intervals in classes, and the Committee are desirous of making such arrangements with the authorities of the mills of our city, that this may be attained. A little extra trouble might be caused to agents and superintendents at first, but a little enthusiasm for the good of the children would soon set all right.

There is cause for regret that there are children at work in manufacturing establishments in our city who do not comply with the laws. The subject is one that concerns the public at large. No community can afford to have persons grow up in ignorance in its midst. One difficulty to be met in enforcing the law is the frequent changes that occur among the factory population. Families are coming and going continually, and they thus evade the law. This difficulty would be removed if all mill authorities would refuse to receive in their employ all children, under fifteen years of age, who had no certificate of having attended school such a number of weeks as the law requires, within the year preceding.

There is much deception practiced by parents as to the ages of their children. Having never enjoyed the advantages of education themselves, many of the parents do not appreciate their value, and desiring the money which

their children can earn, they are anxious to keep them at work. Some parents are too conscientious to lie and they conform to the law, while others not so scrupulous do not hesitate to make false returns of the ages of their children, that they may thus evade the law.

The sessions of the Mill school are continuous throughout the year, the regular teachers being relieved by substitutes during their vacations. The number of pupils in attendance have averaged about thirty-eight during the year, and forty-five for the Winter and Spring terms. The present number is fifty, of ages ranging from seven to fifteen years. Here is evidence that children are at work in mills in our city at ages less than ten years, contrary to law.

In speaking of this school the Principal says: "Since the opening of the school we have had one pupil fifty years of age, and we have now a young man of twenty-one. All such manifest an earnest desire to learn, and it is a real pleasure to teach them. I have never seen scholars in any school more earnest and studious, and have seldom taught with greater satisfaction as to results. It is our purpose and endeavor to instruct our pupils in those studies which we know will be of practical value to them in after life. From what I know of the school, and of the needs of the class of children who attend it, after nearly two years of observation and experience, I do not hesitate to say that I consider it one of the most important of our city schools. I would that the School Committee as a whole, the public, the proprietors of our mills and other establishments, and parents of the children, felt a deeper interest in this enterprise, for on the interest which they feel and manifest the success of the school almost wholly depends."

FARM SCHOOL

The Legislature, at its last session, passed a law requiring County Commissioners, when requested by three or more cities or towns of their respective counties, to establish county truant schools. The city of Fall River and our own have petitioned for such a school, but, so far as we are informed, no other city or town has joined in the request, and we do not know that the Commissioners of Bristol county have taken any measures toward the establishment of such a school. Every populous town and city has children who need a school of this kind, but few have enough such children to justify the authorities in establishing separate institutions. There is therefore an inducement to establish truant schools in connection with alms-houses or work-houses, for the sake of economy. In such cases there is danger of injurious associations on the part of children with older inmates, resulting in moral injury. There is also a disgrace connected with a sentence to such an institution that would not attend a sentence to a school established independently of all such associations.

The Farm school of this city is connected with the city alms-house, and is perhaps as free from objection on the points above noticed as a school so connected can be reasonably expected to be. There have been committed to this school during the past year in all sixteen persons, discharged or pardoned twenty-four, leaving twelve now remaining. It has been the wish of the officer in charge to have sentence passed only as a last resort, and extra labor has been undertaken to secure that attendance of truants at school. With this view the judge has evidently sympathized. The teachers of the various schools have used commendable diligence in following up cases of truancy, till we believe that a salutary influence is felt among those pupils who are disposed to be truants throughout the city.

TRUANT OFFICERS.

By acts of the Legislature during its last session, the whole subject of the attendance of children at school, and the appointment and compensation of truant officers, was referred to the School Committee of the several cities and towns of the commonwealth. In accordance with these acts, the City Council passed an ordinance under which the School Committee might proceed to the election of officers, and the committee accordingly elected three officers to serve until January, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, or until others shall be appointed in their stead.

Let us hope that this direct responsibility laid upon those public servants, who, from their official position, are led to feel most sensibly the importance of the matter, will lead to so thorough an enforcement of the laws that no child will be allowed to grow up in this community without gaining a knowledge of the rudiments of education, enough at least to enable them to transact the ordinary business of life successfully.

EVENING SCHOOLS.

For the benefit of adults who may not have enjoyed early advantages of education, two evening schools have been established for the winter months, which have been largely attended by the classes of pupils for whom they are designed. For obvious reasons no pupils under fifteen years are admitted to these schools. Children under that age, employed in labor through the day, need their evenings for recreation and rest, rather than for study. For such children other provisions are made, and they are required by law to attend day school at least three months of each year. Experience, too, has taught that the admission of children hindered adults from attending the schools, and thus defeated the purpose for which they were established.

DRAWING.

Early in the year the subject of art as a branch of public instruction, attracted the earnest attention of the committee. Impressed with the practical importance of the subject, they resolved that no half-way measures should be adopted, but that, so far as practicable, the foundations of instructions should be laid on right principles, and that the superstructure to be raised should be in accordance with the views of the most approved masters. Acting on this resolution, the committee put themselves in communication with Walter Smith, Esq., director of art education for the state of Massachusetts, with the view of securing a teacher from one of the English art schools. Fortunately the trouble and expense of sending across the sea was saved us. Mr. J. T. Meats, of Taunton, a graduate of the art school in Hereford, England, was brought to the notice of the committee, and an arrangement has been made with him by which he devotes one day in each week to giving instruction in free hand drawing to the teachers, and in superintending the work done in the schools; and one evening in each week in teaching an evening class in industrial drawing. Messrs. Edgar B. Hammond and R. C. P. Coggeshall are associated with Mr. Meats as assistant teachers in the evening class, who also conduct an additional class one evening of each week. The committee have confidence that these arrangements will result in advancing art education in this community.

MUSIC.

Vocal music, under the instruction of Mr. Jason White, has continued to be successfully taught in all the classes from the High school to the higher classes in the Primary schools. So far as practicable, the country schools have also received instruction. The benefits of a thorough drill in the rudiments of music in our schools, are obvious

to a casual observer. The art of reading is, perhaps, as much promoted by practice in singing, as by the same time spent in reading.

Singing is also a salutary aid to discipline. No sight is more pleasing than that of a room full of children, joining with their teacher in a morning song of praise before commencing the daily routine of study and recitation. There is not a church, Sunday-school, or social organization in our city, which is not benefitted by the musical instruction given in our public schools. The cabinet organs and pianos, which the Howland Fund has enabled us to purchase, have aided greatly in this branch of education. We trust that the time will come when no schoolroom in our city will be without a suitable instrument.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE ROOM.

During the year the School Committee have been dispossessed of the room in the Library building, which had been occupied by them from the time when that building was erected. The room in the basement of City Hall, formerly occupied by the Assessors, has been assigned as an office for the Superintendent of Schools, and the Common Council chamber opened to the committee as an assembly room. It is highly important that a body of men to whom so important trusts are committed by the people, should have an assembly room under their own control, in which members may have their own desks and drawers containing stationery and books of reference, articles which are essential to the proper transaction of business. The room should be so located as to serve for teachers' meetings, two of which are held monthly, that the Superintendent may confer with the teachers of the Primary and Grammar corps as to subjects of general interest. We trust that this matter will receive attention from the city government.

HOWLAND INCOME.

The value of the bequest from whence this income is derived, becomes more and more apparent each year. As wants which cannot be lawfully supplied by taxation are quietly supplied by means of this fund, gratitude wells up in our hearts as though we were the beneficiaries, instead of being the trusted almoners of another's bounty. Music, drawing, scientific studies, literature, and the entire range of school instruction are aided by the appliances which the committee are able to furnish by this revenue. A full statement of expenditures from this fund is appended to this report.

SALARIES.

The question of salaries appeals directly to the people, because it touches their pockets; but it touches also a more vital interest. In some instances, during the past year, an increase of salary has been granted to teachers and others in our employ. Sound policy requires that we retain in our service such teachers as prove themselves successful, if a reasonable compensation will effect it. Poor teaching is dear at any price. Good teachers must be had if we would have good schools; and if we would have good teachers, we must pay what school authorities elsewhere offer.

FINANCES.

While the official term of the School Board begins in January, the fiscal year in March, and the school year in September, the responsibilities of expenditures cannot be so fixed as to secure an exact agreement between estimates and expenses. Unexpected contingencies, too, are constantly arising, which have to be provided for when they come. Appropriations for school purposes were made at the beginning of the financial year, amounting to $71,000;

for salaries, $57,000; incidentals, $12,000; evening drawing schools, $1,500; and for evening adult schools, $1,000. The committee have endeavored to use a wise economy. Every measure has been considered with care. The Committee on Expenditures, by whom money coming under the head of incidentals is expended, has been composed of men well informed in the details of business, and they have attended to their duty with conscientious fidelity. It is likely that the expenditures for the year will come within the amount appropriated.

SUPERINTENDENT.

In conclusion, we bear cheerful testimony to the faithfulness and efficiency of Rev. H. F. Harrington, Superintendent of Public Schools. In consequence of overtures made to him from other sources, the committee were led to make a slight increase in his salary, being unwilling to substitute a new and untried man in the place so long and so efficiently filled by him. The day is past when cities of the size of our own can think of conducting the interests of education without the aid of one central mind to supervise the whole machinery and direct its operations. As well attempt to carry on a manufacturing establishment with no agent or superintendent to take charge of the business, as to conduct a school system, employing nearly one hundred teachers, with no one man to see that the work of those teachers is so arranged as to result in harmony. Members of school boards are usually men of business, whose time and attention are so occupied with their own affairs that they are obliged to make public duty in a manner secondary, especially as the service they render to the public is wholly gratuitous. We ascribe the harmonious working of our school system largely to the Superintendent's influence.

With cheerful anticipations for the future, both of our schools and of our city, we thus submit our report. If what we have done during the past year has, in any good degree, tended to promote the cause of popular education, and if our efforts meet the approval of our fellow-citizens, we are content.

BENJAMIN S. BATCHELOR, Chairman.

On motion of Hon. G. H. Dunbar,

Voted unanimously, That the thanks of the School Committee are tendered to our Chairman, Rev. B. S. Batchelor, for the acceptable and impartial manner in which he has presided over the deliberations of this body during the past year.

On motion of Mr. Rodman,

Voted unanimously, That the thanks of the Board are tendered to Rev. H. F. Harrington for the prompt and efficient performance of his duties as Secretary during the past year.

LIST OF GRADUATES FROM THE HIGH SCHOOL, JULY, 1873.

John Henry Beetle,
William Grey Cranston,
Charles Franklin Edwards,
Edward Gray Taber,
Franklin Clifton Tripp,
Adra Caroline Braley,
Carrie Ella Brown,
Elizabeth Randall Brownell,
Mary Anna Brownell,
Helen Ann Carter,
Mary Elizabeth Carter,
Edenia Maria Chase,
Rosalinda Lewis Cooke,
Cornelia Willis Davis,
Clara Evelyn Delano,
Helen Richmond Edwards,
Eliza Anthony Fisher,
Lizzie Laurance Gomley,
Lizzie Jessie Hadley,
Ruth Standish Hall,
Elizabeth Howland Hutchinson,
Ida Evelyn Kirk,
Emma Virginia Levi,
Isabella Luscomb,
Helen Bryant Macomber,
Isabel Frances O'Neill,
Ellen Maria Otis,
Carrie Ashley Shaw,
Susan Flora Spare,
Abbie Frances Sullivan,
Josephine Smith Tillinghast,
Anna Dudley Wickes.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE — 1873.

H. F. THOMAS, President of the Common Council, *ex-officio*.

WARD 1 — Jones Robinson, Caleb Hammond, George W. Chace.
WARD 2 — I. S. Cornish, Ebenezer Hervey, Benjamin S. Batchelor.
WARD 3 — John Spare, I. W. Benjamin, Horatio A. Kempton.
WARD 4 — Wendell H. Cobb, George H. Dunbar, Chas. D. Prescott.
WARD 5 — Edmund Rodman, Humphrey S. Kirby, Gideon Allen, Jr.
WARD 6 — Peleg Pease, Charles H. Sanford, Bartholomew Otheman, Jr.

☞ The Chairman of the Board is a member of each Sub-Committee, *ex-officio*, and Chairman of the same when in session, if he chooses so to act.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMITTEE.

B. S. BATCHELOR, Chairman. HENRY F. HARRINGTON, Sec.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

ON HIGH SCHOOL — Dunbar, Rodman Cornish, Prescott, Cobb, Allen, Kempton.

ON GRAMMAR SCHOOLS — Cornish, Otheman, Pease, Robinson, Benjamin, Prescott, Allen, Sanford.

ON PRIMARY SCHOOLS — Kirby, Spare, Benjamin, Otheman, Hammond, Chace.

ON COUNTRY SCHOOLS — Rodman, Prescott, Robinson, Hervey, Chace, Kempton.

ON FARM SCHOOL — Pease, Allen, Otheman.

ON EVENING SCHOOLS — Otheman, Hammond, Spare.

ON MILL SCHOOL — Prescott, Chace, Robinson, Cornish.

ON TRAINING SCHOOL AND EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS — Hervey, Kirby, Benjamin, Rodman, Cornish, Spare, Allen.

ON TEXT BOOKS — Spare, Pease, Hervey, Hammond, Kempton.

ON ACCOUNTS — Benjamin, Kirby, Allen, Thomas.

ON EXPENDITURES — Kirby, Pease, Hammond, Hervey, Benjamin, Dunbar, Thomas.

ON MUSIC — Cobb, Prescott, Sanford.

ON DRAWING — Hammond, Rodman, Dunbar, Pease, Benjamin, Prescott, Cobb.

ON HOWLAND BEQUEST — Rodman, Dunbar, Thomas, Kirby, Cobb, Spare, Cornish.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

HENRY F. HARRINGTON.

Office City Hall Building. Office hours 8½ to 9 A. M., 12¼ to 1 P. M.
Saturdays, 9 to 9½ A. M.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE — 1874.

R. A. SOULE, President of Common Council, *ex-officio.*

WARD 1 — Caleb Hammond, George W. Chace, Alanson Borden.
WARD 2 — Ebenezer Hervey, Benjamin S. Batchelor, I. S. Cornish.
WARD 3 — I. W. Benjamin, Cyrenius W. Haskins, John Spare.
WARD 4 — George H. Dunbar, Charles D. Prescott, H. M. Knowlton.
WARD 5 — Humphrey S. Kirby, Charles T. Bonney, Edmund Rodman.
WARD 6 — Chas. H. Sanford, Bartholomew Otheman, Jr., Isaac H. Coe.

☞ The Chairman of the Board is a member of each Sub-Committee *ex-officio*, and Chairman of the same when in session, if he chooses so to act.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMITTEE.

B. S. BATCHELOR, Chairman. HENRY F. HARRINGTON, Sec.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

ON HIGH SCHOOL — Dunbar, Rodman, Cornish, Borden, Bonney.

ON GRAMMAR SCHOOLS — Cornish, Sanford, Otheman, Haskins, Knowlton.

ON PRIMARY SCHOOLS — Kirby, Spare, Benjamin, Coe, Knowlton.

ON COUNTRY SCHOOLS — Coe, Chase, Rodman.

ON FARM SCHOOL — Sanford, Hammond.

ON EVENING SCHOOLS — Otheman, Spare, Bonney.

ON MILL SCHOOL — Prescott, Haskins, Rodman.

ON TRAINING SCHOOL AND EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS — Hervey, Kirby, Cornish, Coe, Prescott.

ON TEXT BOOKS — Spare, Hervey, Chace.

ON EXPENDITURES — Benjamin, Kirby, Hammond, Hervey, Dunbar, Coe, Soule.

ON MUSIC — Prescott, Sanford, Chace.

ON DRAWING — Hammond, Rodman, Dunbar, Benjamin, Otheman.

ON HOWLAND FUND — Rodman, Dunbar, Borden, Cornish, Prescott, Soule.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

HENRY F. HARRINGTON.

Office, City Hall Basement. Office hours 8½ to 9 A. M., 12¼ to 1 P. M. Saturdays, 9½ to 10 A. M.

DETAILED STATEMENT

OF THE OUTLAY BY THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE FROM THE HOWLAND INCOME FUND, FROM JANUARY 1, 1873, TO JANUARY 1, 1874.

BOOKS.

Sylvander Hutchinson,	$1,305.88	
C. P. Rugg,	23.50	
H. F. Harrington,	24.00	
J. R. Osgood & Co.,	83.00	$1,436.38

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

John Hopkins, piano,	$460.00	
E. Boden, Jr., 3 parlor organs, with stools,	350.00	
" " piano stool and cover,	10.00	820.00

PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS.

E. S. Ritchie & Sons,	$25.62	
H. B. & W. O. Chamberlain,	26.05	51.67

STATIONERY.

Sylvander Hutchinson, paper,	$311.09	
" " pens,	90.30	
" " crayons,	43.52	
" " slates,	22.20	
" " blank books,	11.04	
" " pencils,	41.63	
" " erasers,	23.76	
" " penholders,	8.55	
" " envelopes,	6.87	558.96

PRIMARY SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

J. W. Schermerhorn & Co., natural history cards,	$66.83	
E. Haskell, cloth for pattern boards,	13.06	
H. F. Harrington, cash paid for making pattern boards,	9.50	
" " " materials for counting cards,	2.75	
" " " materials for pattern forms,	6.50	
" " " labor on do.,	3.25	
Fessenden & Baker, printing word forms,	22.00	
M. V. Harrington, cutting and mounting color patterns,	9.00	
" " making counting cards,	7.50	140.39

DRAWING STUDIES.

J. R. Osgood & Co., drawing copies,	$13.34	
S. Hutchinson, drawing paper,	1.36	$14.70

MISCELLANEOUS.

M. B. White, salary as teacher of training school,	$65.88	
P. Cannavan, transporting apparatus,	2.75	
Hatch & Co., " "	13.75	
C. H. Walker, " "	1.50	
S. Hutchinson, fractional frames,	7.20	
" " reading cards,	16.80	
" " ink for evening schools,	1.22	
" " blotting and covering paper,	1.54	
" " ruling,	1.60	
" " labor,	2.62	114.86
		$3,136.96

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Superintendent of Public Schools,

FOR THE YEAR 1873.

PREFATORY NOTE.

I have used the word *grade* throughout the following Report in place of the word *class*, which I have used in similar connections heretofore, and I propose, with the assent of the Board, to make the same change in the nomenclature of the Manual. In like manner I have used the word *department* in place of the word *grade*, as heretofore. For this change will not only bring our technical designations into harmony with those of most school organizations, but will be consistent with the distinctive meanings of the words in question. For the word *class* refers to a body of scholars only as they are related to each other; while the word *grade* refers to a class as related to the classes below and above itself. So a series of grades united under one division is, in right phraseology, a department.

Thus we shall have, in our system, the High, Grammar and Primary Departments, subdivided, severally, into a certain number of grades.

REPORT.

Gentlemen of the School Committee:

I devoted a large portion of my last year's Report to suggestions relative to the publication of a new edition of our "Manual of Study," which it was then expected would be put to press so as to form a component part of the Report itself. Circumstances, however, with which all are acquainted, made it evident that if it were printed at that time, it would be in such a manner as not to be creditable to the school department nor to satisfy our wishes; and no arrangement to secure a better execution of the city printing was perfected until at so late a period of the year as to render further delay expedient. There appear to be no reasons why the publication may not now be accomplished as soon as the usual annual provisions respecting the city printing shall have been made; and so important is it that the schools should have the advantage of a revised edition of the Manual, to contain those essential features as to which the edition now in use is incomplete, together with such alterations and amendments of its present contents as experience dictates to be judicious, that I trust no fresh obstacles will compel an extended delay.

CHARACTER OF THE MANUAL.

Still I am glad that the delay has occurred. Never, in my experience in educational affairs, have the radical principles pertaining to a true elementary training been more thoroughly reached and earnestly and intelligently

discussed by thoughtful educators than at the present time; and my convictions upon various points involved in a "Course of Study" have been modified during the last twelve months. The agitation which has been in progress for several years in reference to the glaring defects in the prevailing ideas and methods respecting the work of public schools, seems to have culminated; the object of reformatory criticism in signalizing those defects, has been accomplished; and the questions most anxiously asked of late look towards a release from the uncertainties which, through the persistent clamor for reform, have clustered about the management of the schools. They seek a solution of the comprehensive problems, "What is to issue forth from this reaction against old ideas? How are the mooted points to be settled so as to inure to the best advantage of the schools? Of how much are our public school grades capable, and how much ought we to expect of them, and through the requirements of a Manual to demand of them?"

I have given my most thoughtful attention to this great problem. Availing myself of all the trustworthy suggestions I could obtain from abroad, as well as of the experience of our own teachers, I have endeavored to reach wise and satisfactory results; and while I see no necessity of introducing many radical changes in the structure of the Manual, I realize vividly that there are a few great leading principles and some important details which can be altered for the better, so as to make the Manual an exponent, in all possible particulars, of the most advanced and enlightened convictions of the age.

CONDITION OF THE SCHOOLS.

The condition of any connected system of schools is always susceptible of two judgments, according as it may be viewed in comparison with an abstract ideal of the

highest possible excellence, or with an expectation that is not very exacting, because limited by the knowledge of existing disabilities. When our own schools are regarded from this latter standpoint, they are objects of reasonable satisfaction and pride. Their course has been steadily forward. More and more our teachers show that they are obtaining a clear insight to the great fundamental principles by which they should be guided, and more and more they are intelligently modifying and renovating their methods accordingly. It is seldom that I listen to the current exercises of one of our schoolrooms now-a-days, without a sense of solid satisfaction at the freedom they manifest from unintellectual rote-work, and the positive characteristics of profitable suggestiveness and fresh, earnest vitality they display. There are undetermined points which still throw a shade of uncertainty over the work of many of the grades. There is, first, the conflict between a pressure to increase the number of studies and at the same time to diminish the number of school houses, on which I enlarged in my last Report. It seems to be impossible to require attention to all the studies and exercises now demanded by public opinion, without such a minute subdivision of school time as to prevent substantial attainment in anything. Again, there is the unsolved problem, to which I have already adverted, "Of how much are our several departments of schools capable, and how much ought we to expect from each of them?" The scholars who go from grammar schools to high schools, even the best of them, while exhibiting decided evidences of intellectual training and energy, exhibit also marked defects. Are these defects inevitable, and is the expectation which is annoyed by their existence unreasonable? Or, on the contrary, is there some radical misapplication of effort in the grammar schools?

These unsettled problems still exercise our minds. But

referring as they do to general principles, they do not detract from the estimate to be made of the success of individual teachers. And it is certain that intelligent effort, earnest interest and personal preparatory study, on the part of the teachers, are more diffused and more conspicuous than ever before.

But when we view the state and work of our schools from that other standpoint, — of comparison with an abstract ideal, — we candidly acknowledge their deficiency in some regards; and we fear, shaping our judgments by what seems to be inevitable in the conditions of that deficiency, that our own school authorities, as well as those of the country generally, must content themselves, for an indefinite period, with a range of instruction in the public schools inferior to that which seems to be easily accomplished in the schools of some other lands. The era of indiscriminate laudation of American schools, rendered possible only by a very imperfect knowledge of their real state, has passed away. The era of thorough examination, of a just appreciation of their defects as well as of their merits, and, let us hope, of a renewed and exhaustless enthusiasm to lift them steadily upward and onward, until they shall be deserving of unlimited eulogy, has taken its place. Enlightened educators possess a far truer and more exacting standard of abstract excellence than used to delude their imaginations. Once, the teacher's position was regarded as being mainly of a judicial character only. The scholars were to con their text-books diligently at stated times, and the chief office of the teacher was to judge by their recitations at other stated times, how faithfully they had transferred to their memories the words they had been delving among. Therefore the power to enforce such discipline and exercise such influence as would induce his scholars to bend their minds most faith-

fully to their memoriter work was an exhibition of highest excellence in the teacher; and good teachers, according to such a standard of efficiency, were comparatively plenty. The standard was both narrow and low. Large culture was not an indispensable prerequisite for large success. Indeed it had little scope for its manifestation. A young lady who had just graduated from a high school, or even, it may be, from a grammar school, could answer the prevailing requisitions and be pronounced forthwith a model teacher. But it has come to be realized that rote work is miserable work; and that a teacher's judicial functions are among the least important of all. It has come to be realized that the intellectual atmosphere, so to speak, which surrounds a teacher, is the dominant power in the school-room, so far as mental improvement is concerned; the rich, fresh and ever ready suggestions, out of the stores of a thoroughly furnished intellect, which corruscate about the text-book lessons and make their dry, cold statements bud and blossom with sunny, attractive life; the exhaustless illustrations that adorn and impress them, gathered in from every domain of nature and every province of human endeavor; the armory of facts and arguments to solve difficulties and remove obstacles; the power to whet the minds of the scholars to the top strain of curiosity, and at the same time to satisfy it. And with such a standard prevailing, limited attainments are inevitably held to limit power and preclude success, just in proportion to the degree of their narrowness and poverty, let other aptitudes be what they may.

And when we compare the education of our teachers with the picture thus portrayed, what do we find to be the facts in the case? Such a picture can be fully actualized, of course, only after long years of assiduous and systematic culture in the vigorous maturity of the faculties, and equal years of devoted experience under the ceaseless

spur of an energetic ambition. But we transferred the most of our teachers to their schoolrooms almost directly from the High school, whose training, at the best, can be considered only the mere threshold to a thorough and comprehensive education. They prosecuted its studies, moreover, in the immaturity of their powers, so that they were incapable of deriving the maximum of benefit. Not a few resorted to teaching only as a temporary resource, to be gladly abandoned as soon as circumstances should permit; and have therefore lacked that sharper quality of effective energy which comes of loving interest and a devoted ambition. And, once more, it is to be presumed that the most have been prevented from any regular, systematic course of self-improvement since they have been in our service. Thus it ensues that there is a serious obstacle, ceaselessly operative, to the realization of the highest ideal of excellence in the instruction of our public schools. Individual teachers here and there may fully satisfy our desires; but so inwrought is one grade with another, one department with another, in an organized system of schools, that isolated instances of excellence cannot make their superiority expressly manifest in results. The scholars will illustrate, at last, only the average character of the instruction they receive.

These remarks apply to the primary department with almost equal force as to the other departments. It is the deduction of both reflection and experience that it is only the largest culture which is able to instruct little children in the wisest way. Only that knowledge of human na ture which ensues from a wide range of experience, is capable of exercising the best kind of discipline over even the youngest minds, and only full and thorough culture can duly prepare a teacher aptly and successfully to give the language, and object lessons, and the instruction in

natural science, which are now considered indispensable in primary schools.

If we attempt a comparison of our American schools with those of Europe from which valuable hints may be obtained, the facts on which I have been commenting are made still more impressive by force of contrast; to such a degree that we should feel humiliated if we were not aware that our own position is, in good part, the result of irremediable circumstances. Thus we learn through Superintendent Philbrick, of Boston, commissioner from the state of Massachusetts to the Vienna Exposition, that in the schools of the chief cities of Austria, as in those of Prussia, — benighted as we have heretofore supposed the kingdom of Austria to be in reference to the education of the people, — the grades of the public schools of every class, those of little children as well as those of advanced position, are taught by men who not only passed with honor through a full course of University study, but who had been tested by long experience before being advanced to their responsible positions; and who have been subjected to repeated examinations of the most thorough and searching character, conducted by experts, receiving certificates of approbation only after a satisfactory exhibition of sufficiency in all regards. They are men, too, who have made teaching from the first their life-work, throwing into it unreservedly all the plentitude of their capacities and the cravings of their ambition; first class men; with a weight of character and power overtopping the abilities of the most.

Here is an absolute realization, other things being equal, of a sterling ideal of a competent teacher; and it is far, far beyond what is ordinarily exhibited in our American schools.

Mr. Philbrick was present during a session of one of the youngest grades in Vienna, taught as has just been

referred to, and was both delighted and astonished at the extraordinary manner in which the teacher, out of his ample resources, engaged and interested the tender minds of his charge, showing the vast superiority of high culture and wise experience in managing and instructing even little children.

I have treated this topic, which has so much to do with a truthful exposition of the progress and attainments of our schools, without the least reserve, because in so doing I do not cast a shadow of reproach on any of our teachers. We prize their exertions; we rejoice in the measure of their success, signal as it is in comparison with that of the teachers in other American communities. It is not their fault that our necessities compel us to solicit their services in the immaturity of their age, culture, and experience. It is no dishonor that some of them have resorted to teaching as a means of emolument, without interest in the work, provided that they faithfully subordinate feeling to duty, and do the best they can. But it is well for them to understand the relation of their labors to such expectations as are based on a true conception of what a thoroughly competent teacher can accomplish, that they may rate those labors at their real worth; that they may not measure them with any imperfect or perverted standard, especially the exploded judicial standard; and so be deluded by imaginary success into content with their present attainments and capacities. Rather would we have them spurred on by a sense of deficiency to systematic effort to make ceaseless additions to their stores of intelligence. We would have them believe, with vital interest, that every fresh mental acquisition is so much sterling increment of their available teaching capital. We would have them feel a sense of positive pain if ever a text-book lesson should be encountered whose state-

ments their own ripe intelligence did not anticipate, and which they did not stand ready to illustrate, adorn and make fruitful. Thus would we add year by year to the volume of our teaching capital; year by year diminish the gulf between our position and our ideal; year by year remove a portion of what is emphatically the most formidable existing obstacle to the possession of the best of schools.

An important change was made in the method of teaching the fourth grade in the High school at the beginning of the present school year.. The Chairman has adverted to it in the report of the board, and it is appropriate that I also should take some notice of it.

Heretofore the fourth grade has been divided into three sections, each of which has been placed under a separate teacher, who has had the direction of all its studies. Now, the three teachers assigned to that grade make each a specialty of one particular study, of which they have the corresponding charge in all the sections; one teaching the mathematics, another the English language, and a third the history. This is not altogether a new thing in the school, since the labors of the teachers of the two highest grades have always been subdivided on somewhat the same principle. But it has never been so systematically and exclusively exemplified as in this instance.

It is to be remarked that this is the method common to all universities and colleges. It has been adopted in the most prominent high schools out of New England; and abroad it prevails in all regularly graded schools, even those of an elementary class.

The weight of authority, therefore, so vastly preponderates in its favor that it can hardly be considered an experiment; and I think that every day gives proof of its superior utility. I could wish, indeed, did no other con-

siderations interfere to render its extended adoption injudicious, that it might be introduced into the grammar schools as well as into the High school.

For it may be seen, at a glance, in the first place, that in preparation by a teacher, day by day, for the studies of her class, there is far greater opportunity for thorough research and storing the mind with illustrative intelligence, if the attention be concentrated on a single study, than if it must be distributed among several studies. Again, where only a single study is taught by each teacher, the imagination, holding but one object before itself for the play of its constructive forces, will be more likely to invent or discover new and attractive methods of presenting the topics of that one theme, and of evolving its contents and impressing them on the minds of the scholars, than if it have a diversified field for its exercise. Furthermore,—and this appears to me a very important consideration,—it cannot be expected of teachers in general, that where they are compelled to teach a promiscuous variety of subjects, those subjects will all be of equal interest to their minds. On the contrary, we may reasonably anticipate that, while one or more of them will be grasped with avidity out of the predisposition of the faculties, others will be engaged in only through a positive effort of the will. Now, those which are congenial and interesting to the teacher are likely to be taught with hearty relish, clear appreciation and effective intelligence, while those with which her mind has no sympathy, and must be dragooned into compliance with duty in teaching them, are likely to be poorly taught, comparatively speaking, even when there is an earnest effort to do them justice; and are more likely, in many instances, to be slighted, and superficial results accepted in lieu of thorough mastery. These premonitions are amply sustained by facts. It is easy to discriminate, in most schoolrooms, between the subjects

which enlist the sympathies of the teachers and those which are uncongenial, through the marked difference in the character of the teaching in the one case and the other. It would be easy to discover, in most instances, the mental tastes and distates of teachers, through the differences in the amount and character of the knowledge of scholars on the subjects of study, after passing through their hands. I do not doubt that the aggregate loss to our youth from this one subtle instrumentality is incalculable. And if by the change under consideration we could ensure that no teacher would ever appear before her class except when equipped with racy intelligence and wise suggestion, and sure to stimulate the ardor of her scholars through the contagion of her own, I feel that an immense advantage would be won.

To be sure there are possible dangers attending this new order of things, as the Chairman of the Committee has pointed out; but I cannot but feel that while, on the one hand, evils are only possible, on the other hand they are inevitable.

DRAWING.

Mr. J. T. Meats, our new and accomplished instructor in Drawing, began his labors at the stipulated period, on or near the first of October. The teachers of the day-schools were organized into a day class, and the Evening Mechanical School was opened.

In our crude condition in this branch of study, it was thought best, by the Drawing Committee, to submit the dictation of what should be undertaken to Mr. Meats, in the confidence that, if entirely untrammelled, and free to follow the dictates of his own experienced judgment, he would in due time educe order out of chaos, and establish the department on a sound, scientific and progressive basis. This result, we trust, we shall not expect in vain.

For a month or more the teachers' class received a lesson every week, until Mr. Meats had possessed himself, in a general way, of their capacities and attainments, after which the class was divided, and the grammar corps and the primary corps have since alternated in attendance, each receiving a lesson every other week.

Mr. Meats is now prepared to prescribe what the teachers shall undertake with their several grades, and highly gratified with the degree of interest which they have manifested and the expertness which they have exhibited in their manipulations, hopes before long to satisfy the Board that we have organized successfully the elements of substantial and satisfactory progress.

My report of the Evening Mechanical School is far less encouraging. It opened with much eclat, every table, nearly, being occupied for the first few nights. But gradually the numbers decreased, until, at present, from thirty to forty is the maximum attendance. And what is particularly discouraging and at the same time especially significant, is the fact that the majority of those who have begun and ended so summarily, are adults, while the majority of those who remain are lads under sixteen years of age.

We have been sadly disappointed at this result. The same thing occurred last season; the same the season before. But the Committee on Drawing supposed that dissatisfaction with the range or quality of the instruction furnished to the school heretofore might account for the previous depletion of the school; and that so soon as the young mechanics of the city and others who would be advantaged by a knowledge of industrial drawing, could feel assured that they were to come under the care of an undoubted expert, a goodly number of them would enroll themselves under his instructions, resolute to persist in the undertaking. But it is evident that the prime cause

of the defection is to be sought for in some other direction.

Mr. Meats has aided the Committee to a solution of the mystery. The same thing, he avers, occurred at Taunton the first year of the opening of the Drawing School in that city (of which he is the teacher), and continued to occur, so long as the method of lighting the drawing hall was similar to that which threatens to ruin the eyesight of all who attend the Evening Drawing School in New Bedford; so long as the accommodations adapted to progressive improvement remained imperfect, like our own, and there was a similar correspondence in a total disregard of the imperious demand for better ventilation. But as soon as the method of lighting was changed, so that the flicker and the glare were done away, adequate ventilation was secured, and favoring conveniences were supplied, the mechanics were happy to take advantage of the opportunities offered them, so that the Taunton school now numbers nearly two hundred and fifty members in an admirable condition of progress, ranking among the best in the state.

"I cannot urge young men to be faithful to the school," says Mr. Meats, "when I know that they would be so at the risk of their eyesight and their health."

In addition to the defects in the arrangements for lighting our drawing hall—which it is but just to ourselves to say were adopted on the recommendation of experts in Boston, who then considered it the best method which had been devised—there are serious defects in other appointments of the hall and the facilities for instruction. There is not room enough to adapt the accommodations to the several degrees of attainment and departments of work, and the more advanced scholars, hampered and deterred, become disgusted and leave the school. There are no provisions, moreover, for the proper deposit and examination of our valuable models and studies. They lie stacked

or piled, amidst dust and confusion, on the rostrum or in the corners of the hall, subject to continuous injury, suggestive of bungling incompleteness in our plans, and prevented from operating as incentives to effort, which an orderly and conspicuous exhibition would make them.

The Chairman of the Committee on Drawing, who has carefully examined the provisions for efficient progress in various prominent drawing schools in the state, and has given the subject very thoughtful attention, which also the remaining members of that Committee have done, will soon be prepared to submit a plan for the better accommodation of the Evening School, to which I solicit in advance the prompt and decisive attention of the Board. If there be one cause of nervous irritation to an executive officer more harassing than any other, it is to see costly and care-fraught effort constantly neutralized by defects which an earnest purpose could speedily and effectually remedy. The maintenance of a Mechanical and Industrial Drawing School is imperative; it cannot in duty or in honor be disregarded; and of the incalculable advantages of the instruction to be obtained in such a school, no person who has given the subject the least investigation can entertain a doubt. The population of New Bedford is large enough and the promise of its future encouraging enough to justify preparations for such a school so elaborated and complete as to encourage our youth, mechanics and others, gladly to avail themselves of its accommodations and instruction. There is no reason in the world, under such circumstances, why we should not place our city in the forefront among the municipalities in success in this important department of study.

I subjoin a note from Mr. Meats which expresses his strong convictions on the subject:

"Rev. H. F. Harrington:—Dear Sir, In accordance with your request that I should make briefly such suggestions as may be for the benefit of the Industrial Drawing School, I would state that the lighting and furnishing arrangements of the room are not suitable; and that, so long as they are of so temporary and defective a nature, it will be impossible to conduct a thoroughly successful school, which shall meet the requirements of an Industrial Art Education. The room has been well arranged for the purpose of lecturing a class composed entirely of pupils of one grade, where nothing more is required of them than rough sketches; but in a school of the kind which we wish to establish, provision should be made for the study of every branch of drawing. And if it is necessary that this should be accomplished in one room, it is very palpable that it should be divided into sections, each being provided with suitable lighting arrangements and ample blackboard surfaces. Until this or some equivalent arrangement has been made, I am not sanguine of any substantial success in the school.

"The dissatisfaction which I have felt with this Department has been in a great degree mitigated by the efforts of the school teachers, whose progress has been both marked and praiseworthy; and I am confident that, with proper supervision, they will, in a comparatively short time, make very successful teachers of drawing.

"Respectfully yours,

"J. S. Meats."

WHAT IS THE RIGHT COURSE OF STUDY FOR AMERICAN PUBLIC SCHOOLS?

This is a very high sounding title to introduce the unpretending reflections and suggestions which are to follow. But I trust that I have not wholly failed of justice to the timely and all-absorbing theme. And it has a vital relation to the directions of the Manual.

I have said, in a previous connection, that the best thinkers on the subject of education are demanding, at the present time, something more orderly and useful than reiterated attacks on evils already well ventilated, or desultory and disjointed attempts at reform. The destructive stage of progress has gone by; the constructive is full upon us; and I trust we shall take prompt advantage of its suggestions and demands.

There is a philosophy underlying this great subject; a clear and definite philosophy; and unless we rear the superstructure of our school system on that philosophy, we cannot have the best of schools; schools adapted to the needs of American children, in view of the relations, the duties, and the opportunities of their maturity.

A preliminary consideration, foreshadowed in the preceding paragraph, must be carefully heeded. It is that our schools must be distinctively and emphatically *American*, as distinguished from those of other lands. We can gather many profitable hints from the school systems of Europe; indeed it would be well for us if we were more impressible and tractable in that regard, and were resolute to import and adopt various principles and methods which would instantly place our schools on a higher plane both of character and efficiency than that which they now maintain. But when we go to the root of the matter, contrasts prevail between the ulterior purposes for which the European and the American child are severally educated,

and between the social influences which control their expectations and ambitions, on the one hand inspiriting, and on the other depressing them, that would render the construction of an American school system exclusively on a European model destructive of the best interests of our youth. For it is a dominating purpose in organizing the methods of European schools to render the scholars, when adults, *easy to be ruled;* the passive slaves of arbitrary power. It should be a dominating purpose in the conduct of American schools, to fit the scholars TO BE THEMSELVES RULERS; fit for the exercise of the priceless prerogative of American citizenship. In Europe, class distinctions in society are changeless and permanent; a child is born into a certain position and a certain calling almost as irreversibly as into its conditions of sex; and the perpetuity of these distinctions — keeping the masses down on a dead level of hopeless dependence, to be led by the few — has not been lost sight of by the irresponsible governments of Europe in the organization of their school systems. In America, every child comes into the world, no matter what its parentage, with a thoroughly elastic future — a future of which the only dominants over high and low in position and fortune are his own ability and strength of will; and this glorious range of possibilities must be regarded in shaping the provisions for his education. These distinctions, moreover, exercise a determining influence over the minds of the scholars, to make them contented with a low level of attainment, or to prick them with the spur of an ever-stimulating ambition. So that, to use the words of another, "out of her own genius America must work the problem of her success in education as in everything else."

It is a problem of transcendant importance; no other can be suggested that has so vital a relation to the progress of our country in the elements of true prosperity, and

to the preservation of those institutions which are the nation's hope. And they who are to shape our destinies in this regard must empty themselves of all prejudices and preconceptions, and thoroughly mastering the inevitable conditions of the mighty problem, brushing contemptuously aside the ten thousand errant fancies and nostrums which are flying about in the educational atmosphere, must address themselves to its solution on such a basis of sound philosophy as will make their conclusions both acceptable and enduring.

The training of youth is divisible into three Courses; which, though having many things in common, and sometimes losing their individuality by combination along the same channels of action, are so radically distinct in principle, method, and purpose as to result in confusion and disappointment when their distinctive attributes and conditions are disregarded. And to this disregard is to be attributed a large majority of the indistinct conceptions, the vague expectations, and the impracticable specifics which restlessly and noisily follow up the work of our schools. These three Courses are:

1. First: Elementary Instruction; such a training as will secure to the children the mastery over the general instruments of future cultivation; such as language, figures, the relations of numbers, the organs of speech and song, the pen and the pencil.

2. Second: Intellectual Instruction; such a training as will secure to the children the largest possible amount of knowledge.

3. Third: Mental Culture; such a training as will educate the mind in the most thorough and perfect manner; developing the faculties into a condition of most effective power by a protracted process of systematic and orderly discipline.

Let us consider these three Courses of training as they are distinguished from and related to each other.

Plainly a certain amount of familiarity with the details of the first of these Courses is essential to the prosecution of them all. No intelligence can be acquired, no culture undertaken, until the faculties have been furnished with their appropriate media of expression and action. And it may as truly be said, that the more comprehensive the range of that familiarity, the more ample and convenient will be the opportunities of progress in all regards.

The first of these Courses, moreover, includes not only the substantive media for the activity of the faculties, but also the incidents of scholarly propriety and accuracy, correct spelling, right punctuation and capitalization, the proper employment of language, the accurate use of figures, the power of rapid computation, neatness and beauty of penmanship. These and other particulars relating to the manner as well as to the matter of mental expression, are to be classed under the head of Elementary Instruction.

I have defined the second and third Courses with so much minuteness, I think, as to render the distinction between them sufficiently obvious. The paramount object of the second Course is to stock the intellect with knowledge, without special regard to the use which may be made of the accumulation of facts in the memory or to the development of mental resources and power; while the third Course, when prosecuted pure and simple, contemptuously discourages the acquisition of facts, except as they may be essential to the achievement of its major purpose, and devotes itself to the discipline of the faculties, especially of the reason, so as to illustrate in results the highest possibilities of manhood.

Now, what are we to do with the masses of our American youth, as we find them in the public schools, in refer-

ence to these three Courses of training? This is the great question of the day in educational affairs. The answer which may be given to it lies at the foundation of everything else. What shall be studied, how the studies shall be pursued, in high schools, in grammar schools, in primary schools, is dependent on the purpose for which study is to be prosecuted at all. I earnestly pray you, gentlemen, so far as our own schools are concerned, to have the conceptions which are to dictate our principles and methods so intelligent, discriminating and positive, as to place before our teachers a well-defined and unvarying ideal, and thus free them from harassing uncertainty and perplexity. *We want a standard of work for the school-room that shall be also the standard of judgment upon that work.* It is rarely the case that this identity prevails between the teacher's purpose and the expectations of the school authorities, because the means and ends of the three Courses of training are most frequently jumbled together, and the ripe results of them all are anticipated from the limited opportunities of a public school. So it is a matter of disappointment and wonder that they have not all been secured; that scholars do not exhibit at one and the same moment results which are utterly incompatible under the circumstances: a strong and available power of the thinking faculty, taste and capacity for original investigation, a wide acquaintance with facts, and perfection in handling the instruments of culture. I trust that the method of the school authorities of New Bedford, in dealing with their schools, will never be thus crude and disreputable; but that, for our own sakes and our teachers' sakes, we shall know always just where we stand and what we shall expect.

Passing on, I remark, in reference to the first of the three Courses of training, viz: Instruction in the use of the instruments of thought, that the ideas which prevail

in regard to it are characterized by misconceptions so gross and expectations so unreasonable, as to be the sources of incalculable confusion and mischief. For it is assumed, not only that correctness in the use of the instruments of thought is an essential qualification of an ordinary scholar, but that it is also of comparatively easy accomplishment, and the absence of it an indication of criminally defective teaching.

Thus the teachers in high schools say of the increment to their schools from grammar schools, "How wretchedly these scholars have been taught! They cypher inaccurately, they spell poorly, they cannot punctuate, they cannot properly capitalize, they have small knowledge of syntax and of the figures of speech, and as to abbreviations and the marks used in composition, they seem never to have been introduced to them at all; in fact, with all the professed improvements in grammar school instruction, the graduates of the grammar schools apparently know less than was acquired by scholars in the former days, before reforms had begun their boastful renovations."

The professors in scientific and technological schools and agricultural colleges go to educational meetings, and draw forth from their pockets huge packages of examination papers, scarred all over with corrections, and holding them up with a contemptuous shake, exclaim, "See here the evidence of the miserable work which the public schools are accomplishing. See the bad spelling, the bad writing, the inaccurate figuring, the clumsy forms of expression, the defective grammar, the proofs of poor training every way. What shall be done to effect a reform in the schools?"

And in the same breath these professors will inveigh against the waste of time in monotonous routine, in mill-horse drill, in the study of grammar, in incessant cypher-

ing. In all these points the public schools, they aver, are in a lamentable way.

Once more, some hoary-headed devotee of "the good old days" will discharge at you, with no little ammunition of feeling, the remark, "I have no faith in the praises which the schools of the present day are receivin', as compared with such a right down, old-fashioned country school as I used to go to. Why, when I was done my schoolin', I could spell anything in creation, I could cypher all through Daboll's Arithmetic, I could parse first rate in Thompson's Seasons, I could answer e'en a-most all the questions in the Geography, and my copy book was worth lookin' at, I tell you. Now, there's my son has just got through the grammar school; and I can put out lots of words he can't spell; he ain't nothin' on parsin', and nothin' to speak of in cypherin'. There ain't so much improvement as is bragged of, that's a fact!"

It would be puerile to cite such remarks as these, if they were not so common, and in connection with the other criticisms which I have instanced, did not indicate a very prevalent phase of opinion about the work of public schools.

And what shall we say about it? Simply this: That, to some extent, it is doubtless true. The chief characteristic of the old time schools was unintelligent routine; incessant drill upon the instruments of knowledge. There was drill in spelling, drill in parsing, drill in cyphering; and the effects of this monotonous drill-work were what might be anticipated. The scholars reaped what they had sown. They acquired great proficiency in the mechanism upon which they had labored so assiduously. They could parse, they could spell, they could cypher, they could call words (without much reference to their meaning) and — little else.

By-and-by the dreary barrenness of such results elicited

the indignant protests of thinking men. They demanded something more than facility in managing the mere vehicles of thought. They demanded that there should be passengers in the vehicles — that there should be some freightage of thought itself. Then began that glorious reform which is only just now culminating and becoming organized into principles. Then were witnessed the incipient stages of the renovation, through which KNOWLEDGE rather than MECHANISM has been made the paramount object of the schools.

But what ensued? Just to the degree that a margin was offered to intelligence, correctness in the use of the instruments of knowledge declined. *For if correctness and accuracy in the use of the instruments of thought are to be insisted on as indispensable products of elementary instruction, our primary and grammar schools can give attention to very little beside.*

Is any one confounded by such a statement? Does it seem to be setting forth a very low and contemptible standard of elementary work? Low and contemptible as it may seem, it is all that stern, practical experience will endorse. If the graduates of our grammar schools, *averaging fourteen years of age*, are expected to be correct spellers, accurate cypherers, expert in solving problems with the slate in the various divisions of arithmetical work, handsome writers, good grammarians (as to the right nomenclature of words, and their arrangement and use in sentences), and are to be proficient in punctuation, capitalization, and the other accessories of written language, then let us reverse the programme once more, and subordinate intelligence to mechanism.

I speak, as may be presumed, of an average class in an elementary school; a class of which a large per cent. are out of families which have no intellectual life astir in their abodes to aid the instructions of the schoolroom; whose

vocabularies, obtained in the intercourse of their uncultured home society, are so meagre, that the words which they encounter in their school work, even such as we should pronounce to be childish in the simplicity of their significance, have no definite meaning to them as symbols of thought; whose minds have no intellectual bias, craving or curiosity; whose school tasks, therefore, are uncongenial and laborious; and with whom a good work has been achieved, from day to day, when the simplest elementary practice has effected a positive lodgment in their memories and their intelligence.

Moreover, under the best of circumstances, facility and accuracy in the use of the instruments of culture are acquired only through the agency of *drill*, and plenty of it. There is no royal way, around or across, to accomplish the work by other means. Drill, drill, drill, alone, through months and days and years, will fully effect such masteries. One becomes a good speller, for instance, only through drill. One sight of a word, once spelling it, is nothing. It must be spelled over and over, until the eye has made a lasting picture of its appearance, until the memory has permanently engraved on its substance the sequence of its elements, until the power of association has been enlisted to recall its outlines.

Again, the addition of words to a scholar's vocabulary is the result of drill alone. It seldom or never is consequent on the mere reading of books, as experience has amply proved. For though the arrangement of words in sentences may convey meaning enough to interest the mind, it is not thus induced to take possession of them individually as items of its furniture. Nor can the study of subjects be relied on to accomplish it. If it were otherwise, if the study of Geography, History, Arithmetic, and other school themes, were sure to furnish the mind plentifully with symbols of thought, how celebrated for

the rich copiousness of their diction and the affluence of their compositions the scholars of our public schools would have been, from time immemorial! One smiles as he contrasts the fact with such a statement!

No; for reasons which have already been adduced, the language of the school text books produces only vague general impressions on the minds of the great majority of scholars, and rarely inheres in the memory so as to be ready for future and familiar use. It is only through processes of systematic drill that this important result can be secured.

So in regard to facility and accuracy in cyphering; so in regard to the creditable use of any elementary instrument of cultivation. It comes of practice, long, systematic, and assiduous practice; and in such exercises, if great proficiency be prerequisite, the chief part of school time will be consumed. All experts are fully aware of this. And let those who, ignorant of the facts, have formed their ideal of public school work in the cloudland of theory, and who are incessantly decrying the value of the work which is actually going on in the schools, setting up impracticable standards and demanding impossible things, learn, by unprejudiced and faithful inquiry and observation, to chasten both their expectations and their speech.

We are now prepared for the inquiry, What is to be expected of our schools? What course of training shall be placed in the foreground, and what degree of attention shall be expended on the rest?

The third course of training which has been defined, — that, namely, which has regard to the thorough education and discipline of the mental powers, is adapted specially to mould and put into harness those who are to be the strong, solid thinkers, the ripe scholars, the original in-

vestigators, the intellectual lights of the republic. It is appropriate to the work of universities, colleges, and the schools devoted to preparation for such institutions. It demands, in order to perfect its fruit, the whole time of childhood and youth, systematically and exclusively occupied in its furtherance. It disregards the acquisition of intelligence, for it is advantaged by a postponement of effort after knowledge until the powers can best appropriate knowledge and make it productive. It can afford to distribute its labors among the instruments of culture throughout all its career, at no point restless about defects in its status in this particular, because in the end it is quite sure to be sufficiently skilled. All this is wholly inconsistent with the scope and possibilities of elementary public schools. Even if it were believed that mental discipline would be better for our scholars in general than intellectual acquisitions, there is not time enough along the grades of the elementary schools, — fourteen years of age being the prescribed closing limit, — to reach positive results. The time spent on studies for the specific purpose of mental discipline would be almost utterly thrown away. Something creditable might be accomplished in this direction in high schools, if their annual increment were not derived from grammar schools in which the studies are prosecuted without any special reference to the high school curriculum. Here is a point as to which the schools of Europe have immense superiority over our own. The "Gymnasia" and "Real Schools" of the cities, corresponding (with differences) to our high schools, take charge of the boys who are to attend them, in their earliest school years, start them in study as high school scholars, and thus give them the advantages of a training which is thoroughly systematized from beginning to end. We do nothing of the kind; and our high schools, in consequence, effect comparatively lame and superficial results.

What, then, should be the paramount object of study in the elementary public schools, the majority of whose scholars will go out from them into the world at from thirteen to fifteen years of age? The question occurs again.

It must not be *mental training*, because there is no time to perfect the fruits of such a course. It must not be *elementary training alone*, because to send our American youth out into the busy world that will throng around them, — with all its appeals, interests, changes, demands, duties, opportunities, — with little to show, as the sum total of their education, except skill in the use of the instruments of knowledge, is to play them false as to their most sacred claims and defraud them of their intellectual birthright. It is to play false with the country, moreover, turning out the generations from the schoolhouses into its bosom with small preparation for the exercise of the privileges of citizenship. The paramount object in question should be INTELLECTUAL INSTRUCTION. Knowledge should be held superior to the mechanism by which it is acquired, and a compromise maintained between the two. Familiarity with the instruments of culture must be enforced sufficient to give scope to the intellect, and the broad margin of opportunity that remains given over to the intellect itself. I will not delay to draw a picture of a school of which the vital, informing spirit is Intellectual Instruction, although I could dwell on its details with loving enthusiasm. For I have drawn such a picture again and again, and I should only repeat myself. And at all times, within reach of every one, are living models of such a school — in the rooms in which so many of our faithful teachers are intelligently and efficiently at work.

The grand conclusion is, that professors in technological schools, teachers in high schools, and all other fault-finders, must cheerfully acquiesce in the compromises

which are proved to be essential, and cease to be so fearfully annoyed at the mistakes of our grammar scholars. Why should they not? Will the fact never be allowed due influence, that the most of these mistakes pertain only to the *dress* of thought and do not affect its *substance?* Will the changes which the implements of written language undergo from time to time, never attract attention as proofs of their merely incidental character? Will it never be remembered how strangely Spencer and Chaucer spelled their words, as judged of by modern orthography, and yet were among the literary luminaries of their age — that it was scholarly, a hundred years ago or more, to capitalize every substantive in a piece of composition — that no two authors or publishing houses ever agree as to punctuation?

Again, is the striking fact never to have weight, that all these matters are connected with *written* language alone — that they have no concern whatever with *speech?* And what will the great mass of those who go out from grammar schools into the world (they are the ones whose interests are to be specially cared for in these schools), ever have to do with written language? What, in the way of compositions will engage their pens? Literally nothing, or next to nothing. Nothing, except, at intervals, a letter to a friend. And shall we be over-scrupulous about accuracy in matters which will be brought into requisition so seldom, at the expense of that intelligence which is to be the informing spirit of all oral communications, is to be the interpreter of the book and the newspaper, and furnish forth the mind to take advantage of the opportunities ever freshly occurring in this manysided American life of ours?

Let this tolerance follow the candidates into the secondary schools. It does not seem to me profitable to devote much time in a high school exclusively to the accessories of written language. It cannot be afforded. For it is very generally conceded that the most important office of

our high schools, like that of the grammar schools, although on a superior plane of effort adapted to the greater maturity of their scholars, is to store the minds of those scholars with profitable knowledge. And in the prosecution of their prescribed intellectual work, aided as they will be by the enhanced power of approaching maturity, if their school be well ordered, they will have opportunity for constant practice in this regard, and in due time acquire the desired proficiency. It must be a very poor high school whose scholars, when they reach the upper classes, have not, through the channels of ordinary study, become quite correct in the use of the instruments of knowledge, as well as possessors of a good stock of knowledge itself.

I trust that I shall not be thought to have expended unnecessary attention on the discussion which I now bring to a close. True, the points which have been considered are simple and common-place. But they are those about which the most confusion of thought exists, resulting in unjustifiable expectations and harsh criticism perhaps wholly undeserved. We are seeking to make our schools models of excellence. And this result cannot be achieved unless from among dissimilar courses of study leading to very different results, one be selected which shall be confided in without reserve, and definitely prescribed, the expectations of the School Committee to be thenceforth coincident with the purposes of the teachers. When the foundation has thus been solidly laid, it will be very easy to build the superstructure. There need be no severe contest over details so soon as there is a cordial agreement upon principles.

And I would carefully guard myself from the possible deduction, that I am indifferent to scholarly accuracy and correctness in the use of the instruments of culture, and

am willing that they should be slighted, and lightly subordinated to other pursuits. Far the contrary. I only plead that they should not be made paramount and exclusive. They must be earnestly, faithfully and constantly heeded. But intellectual instruction should always accompany the efforts for their accomplishment. The teacher should strive to make all elementary drill the vehicle of profitable knowledge.

It would wonderfully relieve the pressure of this problem, if the number of scholars to a teacher could be reduced to not exceeding thirty-five. That is as many as can be efficiently taught by one person, if we consult the truest and best interests of our youth. How the fearful number of *fifty-six* came to be regarded as the right allotment to one teacher, except that the schoolrooms in Boston, whence this standard was derived, would accommodate *eight* rows of desks, *seven* in a row, I cannot conceive.

And it would still further simplify the problem, could a year be added to the Grammar School Course, to finish up its elementary work, and thus relieve the High School of such incongruous details.

I scarcely need delay to remark that, while this discussion has had reference only to the intellectual side of education, I would not for an instant, directly or by implication, cast into the shade that TRAINING OF CHARACTER which is, after all, the noblest and most responsible of the duties confided to our teachers; which rises paramount to the claims of intellectual instruction of every kind; successful in which, our teachers will have accomplished a glorious work, however they may fail in all beside — failing in which, all other successes will prove only loss and shame.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY F. HARRINGTON.

Statement of the Schools for the Term ending Nov. 21, 1873.

SCHOOLS.	Whole number entered.	Av. number belonging.	Average attendance.	Per cent. of attendance.	TEACHERS NOW IN SERVICE—1873.	Salaries, 1874.
HIGH	261	259	249	96	Charles P. Rugg,	$1800
					W. C. Lawton,	1500
					Mary S Mendell,	1000
					Sarah D. Ottiwell,	900
					Susan B. Cornish,	800
					Rhoby A. Cranston,	650
					Lizzie P. Briggs	650
GRAMMAR.					Lydia J. Cranston,	650
FIFTH STREET,	448	428	407	95	A. F. Wood,	1600
					Hannah B. Robinson	525
					M. R. Hinckley,	525
					Ruth H. Brady,	525
					Sarah E. Stoddard,	525
					Charlotte C. Carr,	525
					Mary E. Allen,	525
					Mary A. Codding,	525
					Isabel M. Reid,	525
					M. A. Macy,	525
					E. J. Ashley,	475
MIDDLE STREET,	396	368	347	94	M. C. Rodgers,	1500
					E. C. Brownell,	525
					Clarissa S. Staples,	525
					Clara D. Cory,	525
					Sarah A. Carr,	525
					Mary A. Brightman,	525
					Annie R. Commerford,	525
					Annie H. Delano,	475
					S. E. Sears,	475
					H. C. Arey,	475
PARKER STREET,	371	350	332	95	Charles E. E. Mosher,	1750
					Jane M. Gardner,	525
					Kate Commerford,	525
					Jeannette Hunter,	525
					Eliza J. D. Shepherd,	525
					Martha M. Hemenway,	525
					Helen M. Gordon,	525
					Drusilla W. Sears,	525
					Ada F. Whitton,	475
Total for Grammar Schools,	1215	1146	1086	95		
PRIMARY.						
HILL,	144	128	114	89	Elizabeth P. Spooner,	525
					Phœbe A. Burt,	475
					H. B. Parker,	425
MERRIMAC STREET,	257	220	201	91	Sarah H. Hewins,	525
					Ella Lincoln,	475
					Maria E. Hayes,	450
					Abby B. Nash,	450
					A. West,	400
MAXFIELD STREET,	152	134	127	94	Mary B. White,	750
					Sarah B. Field,	475
					H. B. S. Wilcox,	475
					Mercy H. Bartlett,	475
CEDAR STREET,	198	174	163	94	Annie S. Homer,	525
					Judith S. Macomber,	475
					Louisa L. Heath,	475
					Abby D. Whitney,	475

SCHOOLS.	Whole number entered.	Av. number belonging.	Average attendance.	Per cent. of attendance.	TEACHERS NOW IN SERVICE—1874.	Salaries, 1874.
KEMPTON STREET,	251	203	195	96	Patience R. Almy,	$525
					Eleanor Commerford,	475
					Hannah V. Hathaway,	475
					Sarah E. Stowe,	475
					Amelia Lincoln,	475
BUSH STREET,	282	262	238	90	Sarah H. Cranston,	525
					Clara E. Webster,	475
					Sarah L. Spare,	475
					Abbie M. H. Walker,	475
					Eliza H. Sanford,	475
					Mary A. Kane,	475
DARTMOUTH STREET,	159	150	139	92	Jane E. Finkill	525
					Bessie P. Chapman,	475
					Isadore F. Eldredge,	425
					S. E. Phillips,	400
GRIFFIN STREET,	97	84	79	93	Abby F. Bryant,	525
					S. E. Kirwin,	375
ARNOLD STREET,	50	42	44	93	Susan M. Tompkins,	525
GROVE,	165	131	119	90	Carrie E. Callaghan,	525
					S. A. C. Pray,	475
					M. J. Graham,	450
Total for Primary Schools,	1755	1538	1431	92		
COUNTRY.						
ACUSHNET,	75	69	62	90	George Russell, Jr.,	1000
					Lucy Leach,	400
ROCKDALE,	50	41	30	83	Sarah W. Almy,	500
					S. E. Tuell,	400
CANNONVILLE,	74	68	62	91	Abby A. K. Howard,	525
					B. W. Gifford,	425
CLARK'S POINT,	35	33	30	91	Jane C. Thompson,	500
FARM,	14	13	12	92	E. G. Smith,	400
NORTH,	22	19	17	89	Deborah H. Gammons,	450
PLAINVILLE,	23	18	15	82	Sara H. Kelley,	450
Total for Country Schools,	293	261	228	88		
MILL,	60				Emma R. Wentworth,	750
					Lucy J. Remington,	600
						pr wk
EVENING (Centre),	160				L. A. Brownell,	$8.00
					Isadore Foster,	5.00
					E. J. Lamb,	5.00
					L. E. Smith,	5.00
EVENING (South),	125				B. Otheman, Jr.,	10.00
					C. A. Bonney,	7.00
					S. A. Eldredge,	5.00
					K. E. Kirwin,	5.00

M. T. Meats, teacher of Drawing, ... $800
Gabriella F. Eddy, " " 500
Jason White, teacher of Music, ... 1500
Jane E. Gilmore, Supernumerary, ... 600

Fractional parts, being unimportant, have been omitted in this table.

1873.—CITY DOCUMENT No. 9.

REPORT

OF THE

ACUSHNET WATER BOARD

TO THE

CITY COUNCIL,

December 1st, 1873.

NEW BEDFORD:
E. ANTHONY & SONS, PRINTERS TO THE CITY.
1874.

REPORT.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD.
OFFICE OF THE ACUSHNET WATER BOARD,
December 1st, 1873.

To the City Council of the City of New Bedford:

GENTLEMEN, — We would respectfully present to you the Fourth Annual Report of the Acushnet Water Board.

With it, and making a part of it, are:

1. The Report of the Superintendent.
2. The Report of the Water Registrar.
3. Statement of the City Treasurer, showing the expenditures and receipts for the year.

We would respectfully call your attention to the condition of the Works as set forth in the report of the Superintendent.

In this connection the Board can only repeat the declaration contained in the report of last year, "that the city of New Bedford is this day in possession of a work which, viewed as a whole, is permanent in its character and efficient in its operation; and which, when considered in connection with its extent, thoroughness and efficiency, has been obtained at an outlay far from excessive or burthensome."

The statement of the Superintendent in relation to the operations of the year, and of the extensions and improvements called for to give the New Bedford Water Works that completeness that the health, comfort, convenience and safety of the city and its inhabitants demand, is, as we

believe, entitled to the earnest attention of the representatives of the people.

The measure adopted in June, by which the level of water of the Storing Reservoir was lowered, was attended with a highly satisfactory result.

The reduction of the level of the water twenty-two inches, drew it off from the level and shallow margins of the pond, and away from the rank vegetation and impure vegetable accumulation from which the impurities in color, taste and smell which have been so important a drawback to the success of the work were derived.

At no time since the opening of the works has the water, during the summer months, been so free from those qualities which impaired its purity and limited its use.

The declaration of the Superintendent in relation to the water supply will be read by all our people with great interest. That question seems to have been set at rest forever. As far as our observation has extended, no water supply in the country was less affected by the severe and prolonged drought of the summer than our own. We have been almost inclined to believe, considering the facts that during the utmost severity of the drought our storing reservoir reduced its water level but a few inches, and that notwithstanding the great increase in consumption, millions of gallons ran through the waste-way, that in addition to the water-shed which engineering skill has demonstrated to be competent for an ample supply under ordinary circumstances, some other and hidden source is yielding its contribution to our storing reservoir.

The stand-pipe at the distributing reservoir has been completed at an expense of about six thousand dollars, the outlay being less than the estimate.

This addition to our works will enable us, if need be, to supply quite an extent of territory now too elevated to be reached by the water of the distributing reservoir; and

by its use we can, if need be, supply the city with water in case of accident to the reservoir or when it may be necessary to draw off the water for repairs.

The statement of the Superintendent gives ample and satisfactory testimony to the continued efficiency of our pumping engine. The work of that excellent machine, reported by that officer, has never been exceeded. It has had, what is indispensable to its unimpeded and efficient working, from its engineer, the most careful superintendence and skillful handling. Mr. Charles B. Smith, who has from the beginning had charge of the engine, has been faithful in the performance of his duties, and exhibited a perfectly reliable familiarity with this delicate machine.

The new "Worthington Engine," authorized by the council of 1872, was, by the contract made with the "Hydraulic Works" of New York, to have been completed and in working order in July last. It is now, we are informed, finished, and it will probably reach us early in the next month. This delay we have very much regretted, and have felt some anxiety lest the contingency might have happened which this engine was intended to provide for. For the delay no explanation has reached us. Fortunately it has not been needed, and as we expect to have it placed in a condition for operation during the next month, we may hope that no injury will arise from the delay. There has been advanced upon the work the sum of eight thousand dollars, for which the city is secured by insurance in New York. The whole expense of the engine will be about seventeen thousand dollars.

We would again call attention to that part of the report of the Superintendent which relates to the addition to our means for a constant, sufficient and always reliable distribution of water to the city.

Our system of water mains cannot be regarded as perfect, or as making that approximation to it which the

health, convenience and safety of the city demand, until there shall be this duplication of our arrangements for distribution.

The small leak in the distributing reservoir still continues. The quantity of water which it discharges is so small that it does not to any perceptible extent interfere with the operations of the works, while, at the same time, the grounds in the immediate neighborhood of the reservoir are, to some extent, injured by the unceasing and over-abundant moisture.

At one time it was contemplated to draw off the water and take measures for stopping the leak. Immediate action in that direction was however necessarily delayed until such arrangements could be made as to allow us, for the time required, to dispense with the use of the water. As these were a work of time, this method of proceeding has not been within our reach.

The owners of the land thus subject to injury having called upon the board for damages sustained by them, and there being no immediate remedy within the reach of the managers, it was thought best, under the circumstances, to purchase the land, and in that way avoid all controversy and the possibility of legal proceedings against the city. We think the measure wise and economical. The claim for yearly damages would have come nearly or quite up to the interest upon the cost of the property; and now, as the city has the whole control of the matter, there can time be taken for such proceedings in the case as the interests of the city may call for.

The statements of the Water Registrar and City Treasurer, which are contained in the report of that officer, show the increase in our operations, and the expenditures and receipts of the board, for the year ending December 1st, 1873.

There has been for the year a net expenditure of $73,-627.24.

There is a balance now in the treasury unexpended of $12,931.79.

The whole outlay upon the New Bedford Water Works has been $877,895.67.

This expenditure has been met as follows:

Appropriations by the City Council,	815,000.00
Water receipts,	75,827.46
	890,827.46
Deducting from this the whole amount expended,	877,895.67
And the unexpended balance is shown to be as before stated.	12,931.79
	$890,827.46

The right of the city under the law by which our undertaking was authorized to issue bonds for the work having been exhausted, it will be necessary, in order to meet the outlay already authorized and made, and any extensions which it may be thought desirable to make during the year 1874, to apply for an extension of the right, if that method for procuring the necessary means shall be considered the most expedient.

On the second of October last the following preamble and order was passed by the City Council:

WHEREAS, The 13th section of the "Act for supplying the city of New Bedford with pure water," passed April 18th, 1863, provides that the City Council shall from time to time regulate the price or rent for the use of the water with a view to the payment, not only of the semi-annual interest, but ultimately for the principal of the debt contracted for the construction of the works, so far as the same may be practicable and reasonable: it is

Ordered, That the Water Board be, and they are hereby directed to report to the City Council, —

1. The gross receipts from the water rent for the year ending July 1st, 1873, and the estimated receipts for the year ending July 1st, 1874.

2. The estimated cost of supplying takers with water, and the cost of pumping the water.

3. The rates charged by other cities, as far as the same can be ascertained.

4. Any and all information the board may have which would enable the Council to revise the present rates charged water-takers, if it should be thought advisable.

The order of the City Council has received that attention from the board that its importance demands.

In discharging the duty with which they were charged by the Council, the board would, in the first place, call attention to that part of the act of the General Court authorizing the undertaking, which has a direct and important bearing upon the subject submitted to us by you. Its substance is recited in the preamble of your order.

The 13th section of the "ACT FOR SUPPLYING THE CITY OF NEW BEDFORD WITH PURE WATER," passed April 18th, 1863, reads as follows:

The City Council shall, from time to time, regulate the price or rent for the use of the water, with a view to the payment, from the net income and receipts, not only of the semi-annual interest, but ultimately of the principal of said debt so contracted, so far as the same may be practicable and reasonable.

The 16th section of the "ORDINANCE TO PROVIDE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ACUSHNET WATER BOARD, AND FOR THE CARE AND MANAGEMENT OF THE NEW BEDFORD WATER WORKS," passed October 29th, 1869, reads as follows:

The receipts into the treasury from water rents shall be appropriated as follows:

First. To the payment of the expenses of the management and repairs of the works, and such extensions, not exceeding two thousand feet in one year, as may be ordered by the water board.

Second. To the payment of the interest on the water loan.

Third. To the payment of the principal of the public debt to an amount not exceeding the amount of the interest on the water bonds.

Such is the law, and such the ordinance by which arrangements were provided for complying with the law's obligations.

Having thus stated the provisions of the state and municipal law, we would proceed to the consideration of the order of the Council.

1. The gross receipts for water rents for the year ending Dec. 1st, 1873, are $12,857.37. The estimated receipts for the year ending Dec. 1st, 1874, are $14,500.

These sums are both exclusive of the annual appropriation of twelve thousand dollars made by the City Council for "the unlimited use of the water by the city for all public purposes, including all that may be necessary for the extinguishment of fires."

2. The actual cost of the management and repairs of the New Bedford Water Works for the year ending Dec. 1st, 1873, as set forth in the statement of the City Treasurer, is $13,429.03. Of this expenditure it is estimated that there should be put down as the cost of pumping the water, the sum of $6,000.

3. Annexed to this, and making a part of our report, will be found in detail the rates charged water takers in the following cities: Worcester, Cambridge, Charlestown, Lynn, Lowell, Boston, Providence, Hartford, Manchester, Detroit, Cincinnati, New York, Philadelphia, New Britain.

The fourth item contained in the Council's directions is as follows: to report "any and all information the board may have which would enable the Council to revise the present rates charged water takers, if it should be thought advisable."

The facts we have stated are about all we have it in our power to communicate, having a direct bearing upon the question of the revision of the rates. And we would respectfully give it as our opinion that no other facts are required.

If the law as we have stated it faithfully interpreted; the results of our experience in the matter of receipts from the rates; and the facts in relation to the rates assessed in

other cities, do not afford conclusive arguments in favor of a revision of our water tariff, it can hardly be necessary to seek further for additional evidence.

It will be seen that the sum that has been received for water for the year ending Dec. 1, 1873, not including the city appropriation, is about the amount of the expenditures for management and repairs.

The net expenditure under that head in the accounts is $13,429.03. The receipts for water for the same period have been $12,857.37.

It is believed that the experience of the next year, with no change in the rates, will show a result not materially different. The receipts, it is supposed, will be somewhat increased, but as this goes upon the presumption of an increase in consumption, there must be to a proportionate extent an increase in the cost of pumping.

Thus far the whole amount of the city appropriation for city purposes has been devoted to the completion of the works, the payment of damages which have from time to time been ascertained and allowed, and the further extension of our means of distribution.

This must necessarily continue to be the case until every part of our undertaking is completed, all claims for damages adjusted, and no further extension considered necessary by the Council.

If for the year 1874 provision should be made for all expenditures excepting those connected with the management and repairs, leaving the whole amount of the water receipts, including the city appropriation, to be applied in accordance with the provisions of the ordinance, the statement would stand somewhat as follows:

Interest on the water bonds issued,	$37,000.00
Less city appropriation,	12,000.00
Deficiency,	$25,000.00

We have taken the interest upon the water bonds now outstanding.

It is believed that an extension of the works, so as to meet the real necessities of the city in this department, and the funding of that part of the temporary debt that belongs to the additions already made and not included in the existing issue of bonds, will require that a further sum of one hundred thousand dollars shall be provided. This sum, at seven percent interest, would add to the annual charge of interest seven thousand dollars. This would make the estimated deficiency thirty-two thousand dollars, which sum, it should be borne in mind, must, in addition to the regular appropriation for the city's water supply of twelve thousand dollars, be assessed upon the whole property of the city. The *non-takers* as well as the takers are included in this large item of our municipal expenditure, the whole sum being forty-four thousand dollars.

We have given you a list of the cities whose water rates we have ascertained. It is impossible in a report like this to enter into a detailed examination and comparison with our own, of the rates of these several cities. The methods of assessment are so various that it is impossible, in many cases, to institute such an examination.

The voluminous details which we have laid before you, upon which a large amount of time and labor has been expended, while their character is such as to preclude the possibility of ascertaining the exact amount which a given quantity of water used costs the takers in these various communities, and thus of enabling us to make a direct comparison between each of them and our own, have enabled us to reach this important conclusion, that in every case, without an exception, the principle upon which the works are conducted is the payment, by the rates, of all the cost of management, all the interest upon the water debt, and the ultimate payment of that debt.

This plan of operations, so rightful and reasonable in itself, whose wisdom and justice are vindicated by the experience of so large a number of sagacious and intelligent communities, is in perfect harmony with the unmistakable intentions of the law under which we began and have carried on our undertaking.

As fully as is within our power we have laid before you, in accordance with your directions, the facts called for in your order.

We would respectfully add, that as we look upon this subject, regardless of all details, there are two important questions involved in it.

First. Are we, in the rates we are charging for water, meeting the obligations of the law from which alone we obtained the right to establish the New Bedford Water Works?

Second. Is it right so to arrange our tariff of rates that a large proportion of the cost of the water furnished to those who are takers is paid by those who are not?

We would suggest that in considering the subject of a revision of our tariff of water rates, it might be well to include the subject of methods as well as amounts.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE H. DUNBAR,
HENRY F. THOMAS,
GEORGE HOWLAND, JR.,
WILLIAM W. CRAPO,
HENRY J. TAYLOR,
} Acushnet Water Board.

REPORT OF THE CITY TREASURER AND WATER REGISTRAR.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD.
TREASURER AND WATER REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
December 1st, 1873.

To the Acushnet Water Board:

GENTLEMEN, — Annexed I lay before you,

1. My account of the expenditures of the Acushnet Water Board for the year ending December 1st, 1873.

2. A statement of the expenditures upon the New Bedford Water Works from the commencement of the undertaking to the present date.

3. My account of the Water Receipts for the present year.

For the details of the outlay upon the works I would respectfully refer you to my statement herewith presented, in which, under their respective heads, will be found every item of expenditure.

The outlay for the year is given in detail in my general account, and in another account you will find a summary of the operations of the year.

The following is a summary of the outlay of the Acushnet Water Board for the year ending December 1st, 1873.

MANAGEMENT AND REPAIRS.

Engineering and superintendence,	$2,819.22
Water Registrar and clerk-hire,	1,259.66
Labor,	345.88
Fuel for pumping engine,	2,994.35
Engineers and firemen, pumping engine,	2,444.63

Repairs on engine-house, improvement on lot, and additions and repairs upon pumping engine,	730.28
Repairs upon reservoirs and conduit,	1,311.70
Repairs on mains and services,	570.97
Incidentals,	1,900.40
	$14,377.09

EXTENSIONS.

Street mains,	$22,328.18
Services,	13,420.96
Hydrants and stop-gates,	2,402.24
Labor and other expenses laying mains,	5,934.68
	$44,086.06

DRINKING FOUNTAINS.

One fountain,	$119.00

STORING RESERVOIR.

Flowage,	$50.00

CONDUIT.

Damages to Samuel B. Hamlin,	$6,500.00

NEW ENGINE.

Paid on account,	$8,048.00

STAND PIPE.

Paid towards construction,	$5,506.60

DISTRIBUTING RESERVOIR.

Paid Gideon T. Sawyer, land,	$1,400.00
Barjona D. Tripp, land,	850.00
Mercy P. Brownell, land,	597.48
	$2,847.48
Whole expenditure,	$81,534.23

Summary of the above, with the credits deducted:

MANAGEMENT AND REPAIRS.

Amount as above,		$14,377.09	
Less credits as follows:			
Fuel,	$24.19		
Turn-offs and on,	20.25		
Rents,	70.00		
Sale of plank,	27.29		
Sale of stone,	3.75		
Sale of hay,	112.60		
Sale of wagon,	30.00		
Received of highways,	598.50		
Error in audits,	56.90		
Incidentals,	4.58	948.06	$13,429.03

EXTENSIONS.

Mains:			
Street mains, &c., as above,	$28,262.86		
Less received for pipe,	168.90	$28,093.96	
Services:			
Amount per account,	$13,420.96		
Less paid by water takers,	6,790.03	6,630.93	
Hydrants and stop-gates,		2,402.24	37,127.13

DRINKING FOUNTAINS.

Paid as above,	119.00

STORING RESERVOIR.

Paid as above,	50.00

CONDUIT.

Paid as above,	6,500.00

ENGINE.

Paid on account new Worthington engine,	8,048.00

DISTRIBUTING RESERVOIR.

Paid towards construction of stand-pipe,		$5,506.60	
Stephen P. Sawyer, land,		1,400.00	
Barjona D. Tripp, land,		850.00	
Mercy P. Brownell, land,		597.48	8,354.08
			$73,627.24

DR.

Net expenditure for the year,	$73,627.24	
Balance unexpended,	12,931.19	$86,558.43

CR.

Balance at close of year,	$1,701.06	
Appropriations for the year,	60,000.00	
Water rates,	24,857.37	$86,558.43

General summary of the whole expenditure upon the New Bedford Water Works, up to December 1st, 1873:

CONDUIT.

Previously expended,	$184,873.16	
Expended 1873,	6,500.00	$191,373.16

DAM.

Previous,	18,845.24

DISTRIBUTING RESERVOIR.

Previous,	$59,591.58	
Expended 1873,	8,354.08	67,945.66

DISTRIBUTION.

Previous,	$277,626.39	
Expended 1873,	37,127.13	314,753.52

ENGINE-HOUSE.		
Previous,		32,156.69
ENGINES.		
Previous,	$37,456.33	
Paid on account new engine,	8,048.00	45,504.33
STORING RESERVOIR.		
Previous,	$48,336.05	
Paid 1873,	50.00	48,386.05
RECEIVING RESERVOIR.		
Previous,		26,448.81
PUMP-WELL AND CULVERT.		
Previous,		16,561.41
WHITE HOMESTEAD.		
Previous,		4,000.00
PECKHAM ROAD.		
Previous,		512.00
PRELIMINARY.		
Previous,		2,605.34
RUNNING ENGINE.		
Previous,		3,799.95
ENGINEERING.		
Previous,		23,511.88
INSPECTORS.		
Previous,		5,570.39
SALARIES.		
Previous,		9,225.00
ENGINE-HOUSE LOT.		
Previous,		16,055.70
INCIDENTALS.		
Previous,		7,843.18
MANAGEMENT AND REPAIRS.		
Previous,	$27,680.94	
Expended 1873,	13,429.03	41,109.97
DRINKING FOUNTAINS.		
Previous,	$1,568.39	
Paid 1873,	119.00	1,687.39
		$877,895.67
Appropriations by the City Council,		$815,000.00
Water receipts:		
Previous,	$50,970.09	
1873,	24,857.37	75,827.46
Whole amount credited,		$890,827.46
Whole amount expended,		877,895.67
Balance unexpended, as per account for the year,		$12,931.79

The amount expended during the year for service pipe is	$13,420.96
Of this amount there has been paid by the water takers,	6,790.03

Which left a balance to the debit of the extension account of $6,630.93

At this time the number of takers of the Acushnet water is *two thousand and twenty-two.*

Manufacturers supplied, *forty-eight.*

The application-book of the office has increased its numbers during the year from *twelve hundred and thirty-four* to *sixteen hundred and eighty-two.*

The number of families, &c., supplied, has increased during the year *four hundred and ninety-two.*

The amount given as water receipts includes the amount appropriated by the City Council, for the use of the city. The sum is *twelve thousand dollars,* — about one half of the whole sum credited as received for the water rates, — and is intended to meet the whole charge to the city for water for all the public buildings, including the school-houses, and for fire purposes.

Our rates for all takers up to this time, except the manufacturers, include the payment for the water up to July 1st, 1874.

The trifling sums paid by the manufacturers are collected quarterly.

JAMES B. CONGDON,
Treasurer and Water Registrar.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

NEW BEDFORD WATER WORKS.
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, CITY HALL,
Dec. 6, 1873.

To the Acushnet Water Board:

GENTLEMEN, — In accordance with the requirements of the Water Ordinance, I now present to you my annual report.

On the first of June the water in the storing reservoir was drawn down twenty-two inches below the ordinary level, in pursuance of a plan indicated in the previous report, for keeping the water at its usual purity during the warm months, which plan has proved a success.

The past summer having been a very dry one, our experience has been such that we need hereafter have no cause for anxiety as to the abundance of the supply.

A thorough examination of the conduit has been made, and it was found to be clean and in good condition throughout its entire length.

A stand-pipe has been erected on the southeast corner of Mt. Pleasant and Peckham streets. The internal diameter of the wrought iron pipe is five feet, and its top is forty-three feet above high water in the distributing reservoir, and 197 feet above mean high tide. By its use the head of water can be increased thirty feet, or the distributing reservoir may be drawn off.

The McAlpine pumping engine has been in operation 2047 hours, and has pumped 418,836,870 gallons, an in-

crease of 467 hours and 99,783,959 gallons over last year's work. It has shown a duty of 63,834,253 pounds raised one foot high for each 100 pounds of coal. It has been carefully and efficiently operated by the engineer in charge, Mr. Charles B. Smith. Annexed will be found a statement in tabular form, showing the work performed by this engine during the past year. A new Worthington feed-pump has been put in place of the old one, for supplying the boilers.

The mains are all in good order. Their length has been increased by the addition of 17,052 feet of cast-iron pipe, making a total length of 28 miles.

Twenty-five fire hydrants have been set, making a total of 189.

Forty stop-gates have been put in, making a total of 231.

Annexed will be found tables giving the location, size and length of the mains laid this year.

Four hundred and forty-eight services have been attached to the mains this year, making a total of 1642. Of these 425 are of lead, and 23 of tin-lined lead.

All the work on mains and service pipes has been done by the day.

Sullivan street and Maiden lane have each been supplied with a two-inch cast-iron pipe, which is regarded as a service pipe in making the tables of mains.

The city yard on High street, and the Morse Twist Drill and Machine Co. on Fourth street, have been supplied with fire pipes.

Cast-iron pipes have been laid on the City wharf, the P. & R. Coal and Iron Cos. wharf, and on Merrill's wharf. A two-inch water meter has been placed on each of these wharves, and are the property of the city. The first two hundred feet of the pipe on each of these wharves is also the property of the city, the owners of the wharves

having given the right of way for the same, and the pipe is included in our list of mains laid the past year.

A drinking fountain of the Nash pattern has taken the place of the one of the Wilson pattern, at the corner of Howland and Water streets.

A pressure gauge has been put up in this office, and connected directly with the William street main. It ordinarily shows a pressure nearly equal to that due to the difference of levels.

A new set of plans of the streets on a large scale has been prepared, and the location of the mains, stop-gates, hydrants and service-boxes has been accurately put on them.

A service pipe book has been prepared, in which has been recorded the various details of each service.

A very desirable improvement in the pipe system would be the continuation of the large main laid in 1872, from Durfee street down Ashland and Robeson streets, to County, an additional main from the engine-house down Purchase street as far as Merrimac, and a new force main, the present force main to be used as a leading main for the Purchase street line. These two lines should be connected by a medium sized main on Merrimac street. When this system is completed we should have duplicate lines from the distributing reservoir, either of which would supply the city in case of accident to the other.

Should the demand for water increase during the next two years as it has done for the past two, there will be urgent need for a larger main as far south as Union street, and for fire purposes this extension would be very valuable.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. B. WHEELER, Supt.

ENGINEER'S STATEMENT OF WORK DONE BY THE MC ALPINE PUMPING ENGINE FOR 1873.

MONTH.	No. of Days Pumping.	Total Time of Pumping.		Number of Revolutions of Engine per Month.	Average No. of Revolutions per minute.	COAL CONSUMED.			Water Pumped.	Pressure of Steam per square inch in Boilers.	Pressure of Water per square inch in Pumps.	Cut-off.	Oil.	Average Monthly Duty in pounds raised one foot high by one hundred pounds of coal.
						Raising Steam.	Pumping.	Total.						
		H.	M.			POUNDS.	POUNDS.	POUNDS.	GALLONS.	LBS.	LBS.		GAL'S.	
December, . . .	14	145	35	100,345	11.48	10,700	54,000	64,700	29,601,775	22.78	59.63	4-10	4 7-8	63,680,926
January, ...	16	164	20	113,055	11.46	10,900	60,500	71,400	33,351,225	22.43	59.59	4-10	5	63,995,659
February, ...	15	154	55	106,842	11.49	10,400	56,200	66,600	31,518,390	22.2	59.61	4-10	4 1-4	65,127,969
March, ...	15	147	20	102,150	11.55	11,100	55,300	66,400	30,134,250	22.4	59.91	4-10	4 1-4	63,599,735
April, ...	14	146	45	101,939	11.57	9,800	53,800	63,600	30,072,005	22.78	59.23	4-10	4 1-4	64,497,422
May, ...	14	143	45	101,122	11.72	9,800	53,900	63,700	29,830,990	23	59.77	4-10	3 5-8	64,444,044
June, ...	20	204	25	142,048	11.58	12,900	76,300	89,200	41,904,160	22.9	59.39	4-10	5	63,542,832
July, ...	21	214	45	149,070	11.56	12,800	79,400	92,200	43,975,650	23.23	60.2	4-10	5 1-2	64,954,462
August, ...	19	191	45	131,784	11.45	11,500	71,100	82,600	38,876,280	23.21	60.09	4-10	5 1-4	64,008,548
September, . . .	19	194	5	136,056	11.68	12,900	74,400	87,300	40,136,520	23.26	60.11	4-10	5 1-8	63,173,391
October, ...	18	182	15	125,826	11.5	11,500	69,200	80,700	37,118,670	23.11	60.12	4-10	5 1-8	62,824,057
November, . . .	16	157	30	109,549	11.59	12,000	60,900	72,900	32,316,955	23.06	60.13	4-10	4 7-8	62,162,000
Totals & Averages,	201	2047	25	1,419,786	11.55	136,300	765,000	901,300	418,836,870	22.86	59.81	4-10	57 1-8	63,834,253

LOCATION AND SIZE OF PIPE LAID IN 1873.

STREETS.	CAST IRON.			
	16 in.	8 in.	6 in.	4 in.
Allen street, from end of pipe to 79 feet west of Dartmouth street,			61	
Ash street, Arnold to Maple,	399			
Arnold street, from end of pipe to Tremont street,		1049		
Arch street, Arnold north,				419
Bedford street, from end of pipe to 115 feet west of Cottage street,				299
Cottage street, Bedford north,				132
Chestnut street, Sycamore to Smith,				281
Clinton street, Ash west,				85
Cypress street, Smith to Maxfield,				595
Crapo street, Washington south,				356
City wharf, Water street east,				135
Fourth street, Bedford to Wing,		406		
Fifth street, Wing south,			399	
First street, Howland to 257 ft. south of South st.,				1233
Howland street, Third to Prospect,				1034
Hill street, North to Mill,				243
Logan street, Purchase east,			263	
Morgan street, Cottage to Cedar,				364
Merrill's wharf, Front street east,				233
Mt. Vernon street, Mt. Pleasant west,				371
Mill Street, Cypress to Chestnut,			240	
Maple street, Ash to Cottage,			605	
North street, Cedar to Cypress,			353	
Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Cos. wharf, Front street east,				233
Prospect street, Howland south,				161
Pleasant street, Hillman to Sycamore,			632	
Russell street, Third to Fourth,		252		
Ricketson's court, Sixth street west,				321
Ray street, Hillman to Kempton,			692	
Second street, Howland to South,		978		
Second street, Rivet south,				229
Sycamore street, State to Pleasant,			418	
Seventh street, Walnut south,				213
Sixth street, Bedford to 341 feet south of Wing,			762	
Summer street, from end of pipe to 59 feet south of Hillman,				99
Smith street, Cedar to 415 feet west of Emerson,			909	
Spruce street, North to Maxfield,				594
Tremont street, Arnold south,			300	
Third street, Rivet south,				122
Union street, Water to Front,				284
Willis street, State east,			199	
Wing street, Third to Fifth,		477		
	399	3162	5833	8036

The following 4 inch pipe has been taken up:

Maple street, Cottage west,	234
Pleasant street, Sycamore south,	144
	378

SUMMARY.

	24 in.	16 in.	12 in.	10 in.	8 in.	6 in.	4 in.
PREVIOUS TO 1873.							
Cement,			6,179	5,722	7,544	9,389	21,612
Cast Iron,	1,650	8,722	70	4,096	7,988	23,242	34,500
1873.							
Cast Iron,		399			3,162	5,833	8,036
							64,148
Taken up,							378
	1,650	9,121	6,249	9,818	18,694	38,464	63,770

LOCATION OF STOP-GATES SET IN 1873.

STREETS.	SIZE.			
	16 in.	8 in.	6 in.	4 in.
Ash street, south side Arnold,	1			
Bedford street, east side Sixth,			1	
Clinton street, west side Ash,				1
Chestnut street, south side Smith,				1
Crapo street, south side Washington,				1
Cypress street, south side Smith,				1
City wharf, east side Water street,				1
Fourth street, south side Bedford,		1		
Fourth street, at Morse Twist Drill Co.,				1
First street, north side Grinnell,				1
First street, south side Grinnell,				1
First street, south side South,				1
Howland street, east side Third,				1
Howland street, west side Water,				1
Howland street, east side Water,				1
High street, south side, at city yard,				1
Logan street, east side Purchase,			1	
Logan street, at Locomotive House,				1
Maple street, east side Ash,			1	
Morgan street, east side Cedar,				1
Merrill's wharf, east side Front,				1
Mt. Vernon street, west side Mt. Pleasant,				1
North street, east side Ray,				1
Peckham street, at stand-pipe,	1			
Ricketson's court, west side Sixth street,				1
Ray street, south side Hillman,			1	
Second street, north side Grinnell,		1		
Second street, south side Grinnell,		1		
Second street, south side Rivet,				1
Seventh street, south side Walnut,				1
Summer Street, south side Hillman,				1
Spruce street, south side Hillman,				1
Smith street, west side Cedar,			1	
Sixth street, south side Bedford,			1	
Third street, south side Rivet,				1
Tremont street, south side Arnold,			1	
Union street, east side Water,				1
Walnut street, east side Front,				1
Wing street, west side Third,			1	
Waste, Howland street, east of Prospect,				1
Waste, Arnold street, near brook,				1
	2	3	8	28
TAKEN UP.				
Ray street, north side Wamsutta,		1		
	2	2	8	28

LOCATION OF HYDRANTS SET IN 1873.

Arnold street, southeast corner Atlantic.
Ash street, northwest corner Maple.
Arch street, west side, south of Union 212 feet.
Cottage street, northwest corner Bedford.
Crapo street, west side, south of Washington 343 feet.
Cypress street, northwest corner Sycamore.
First street, west side, south of Howland 185 feet.
First street, west side, south of South 255 feet.
Howland street, southeast corner Second.
Mt. Vernon street, south side, 359 feet west of Mt. Pleasant.
Irving court, north end of court.
Pleasant street, northwest corner Hillman.
Pine street, northwest corner Cross.
Ray street, northwest corner Kempton.
Ricketson's court, south side, west of Sixth street 306 feet.
Second street, west side, north of Grinnell 61 feet.
Sixth street, west side, north of Grinnell 194 feet.
Sixth street, northwest corner Wing.
Smith street, south side, west of Emerson 404 feet.
Smith street, southeast corner Emerson.
Seventh street, west side, north of Bush 50 feet.
Tremont street, west side, south of Arnold 287 feet.
Third street, west side, south of Rivet 109 feet.
Water street, northeast corner City wharf.
Wing street, southwest corner Fourth.

Note. — The hydrant on Pleasant street, front of No. 81, has been reset on Pleasant street, southwest corner Sycamore.

LOCATIONS AND SIZES OF ALL LINES OF WATER PIPES IN USE FOR THE SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF WATER.

NOTE.—All lines of cement lined water pipes are marked in this table with an asterisk (*.)

LOCATIONS OF LINES OF PIPES.	LENGTHS OF LINES IN FEET.						
	24 in.	16 in.	12 in.	10 in.	8 in.	6 in.	4 in.
Allen street, County to Bonney,						* 579	
Allen st., Bonney to 79 ft. W. of Dartmouth,						193	
Anthony street, Grove to Bedford,							* 405
Ash Street, Kempton to Court,		1,049					
Ash street, Arnold to Maple,		399					
Ashland street, Durfee to Robeson,			* 1,130				
Arnold Street, Lincoln to Tremont,					1,864		
Arch street, Arnold north,							419
Bedford Street, Third to County,						* 1,143	
Bedford street, County to Anthony							* 890
Bedford street, Anthony to 115 feet west of Cottage,							347
Bethel street, Union to William,							412
Bonney Street, Allen to Washington,							* 834
Bush street, Water to Fourth,							860
Bush street, County to Orchard,						* 524	
Cannon street, Water to Second,							390
Campbell street, Purchase to State,							660
Cedar street, Durfee to Kempton,		4,644					
Cedar street, Kempton to Court,						1,050	
Chestnut street, Smith to Kempton,							1,599
Clinton street, Cottage east,							330
Clinton street, Ash west,							85
City wharf, Water street east,							135
Commercial street, Front east,							165
County street, Hazard to Robeson,						240	
County street, Robeson to Hillman,			* 2,808				
County street, Hillman to Union,				* 2,059			
County street, Union to Allen,					* 2,654		
County street, Allen to South,						* 1,202	
Cottage street, Bedford north,							132
Cottage street, Grove to Court,							* 2,078
Court street, County to Cottage,					* 768		
Court street, Cottage to Cedar,						* 357	
Court st., Cedar to 89 ft. W. of Emerson,							* 587
Court st., 89 ft. W. of Emerson to Tannery,							735
Crapo street, Washington south,							356
Cypress street, Kempton to Maxfield,							* 1,013
Cypress street, Maxfield to Smith,							595
Durfee street, Mt. Pleasant to Ashland,			* 240				
Durfee street, Mt. Pleasant to Cedar,		493					
Elm street, Water to Purchase,							840
Elm street, Purchase to County,							* 1,247
Elm street, Cottage to Ash,							590
Eighth street, Spring to Union,							* 256
Eighth street, Union to Elm,							740
Emerson street, Court north,						141	
Fifth street, Walnut to Bedford,							1,288
Fifth street, Wing south,						399	
First street, Union to Bush,							1,185
First st., Howland to 257 ft. S. of South,							1,233
Forest street, County to Bonney,							649
Foster street, Maxfield to Middle,							* 1,393
Fourth street, Union to Wing,					2,599		
Front street, Middle to Walnut,						1,885	
Grinnell street, Water to Prospect,							410
Grove street, Anthony to Cottage,							* 219
Hall's court, William street south,							219

LIST OF PIPES — *Continued.*

LOCATIONS OF LINES OF PIPES.	LENGTHS OF LINES IN FEET.						
	24 in.	16 in.	12 in.	10 in.	8 in.	6 in.	4 in.
Hawthorn street, County west,							250
Hawthorn street, Orchard to Cottage,							*472
Hawthorn street, Cottage to Page,							1,378
Hazard street, County to Purchase,							950
High street, County to North Second,							1,699
Hillman street, County to Purchase,					*1,229		
Hillman street, Purchase to Water,					838		
Hill street, Mill to Hillman,							545
Howland street, Third to Prospect,							1,034
Irving court, Hawthorn street north,							280
Kempton street, Purchase to Foster,							455
Kempton street, Foster to County,							*749
Kempton street, County to Cypress,						*823	
Kempton street, Cypress to Cedar,						365	
Kempton street, Cedar to Ash		224					
Lincoln street, Union to Arnold,							640
Logan street, Purchase east,						263	
Maxfield street, Cedar to Cypress					353		
Maxfield street, Cypress to County,					*788		
Maxfield street, Thomas to Walden,							205
Maxfield street, State to Foster,							*209
Maxfield street, Foster to Ray,							720
Maxfield street, Second east,							200
Market street, Pleasant to Sixth,							244
Maple street, Ash to Cottage,						605	
Mechanics' lane, Pleasant to Eighth,							749
Merrill's wharf, Front street east,							233
Middle street, Ash to Summer,							1,079
Middle street, Summer to County,						307	
Middle street, County to Water,						*2,061	
Middle street, Water to Front,						280	
Mill st., Purchase to 44 feet west of Hill,						780	
Mill street, Chestnut to Cedar,						593	
Morgan street, County to Cedar,							1,122
Mt. Pleasant st., Gate House to Durfee st.,	1,650	105	42				
Mt. Pleasant st., Gate House to Durfee st.,			*1,626				
Mt. Vernon street, Mt. Pleasant west,							371
North street, Cedar to Cypress,						353	
North street, County to Purchase,							*1,211
North street, Ray to North Second,							242
Orchard street, Bush to Hawthorn,							*327
Parker street, County to Cedar,					1,376		
Pearl street, Purchase to Ray,							285
Peckham street, Engine-House to Distributing Reservoir,		2,207	28				
Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Cos. wharf, Front street east,							233
Pine street, Water east,							266
Pleasant street, Pearl to Sycamore,							934
Pleasant street, Sycamore to Hillman,						632	
Pleasant street, Hillman to North,							300
Pleasant street, Elm to Mechanics' lane,							172
Pleasant street, William to Union,							408
Prospect street, Howland to South,							922
Purchase street, Engine-House to Pearl,				4,096			
Purchase street, Pearl to Union,				*3,663			
Ray street, Kempton to Wamsutta,						3,840	
Ray street, Wamsutta north,					617		
Ricketson's court, Sixth street west,							321
Rivet street, Water west,					740		
Robeson street, Ashland to County			*375				
Rodman street, Water to Thayer & Judd's Paraffine Works,							355
Russell street, Third to Fourth,					252		
Russell street, Fourth to Sixth,							480
School street, Front west,							191

LIST OF PIPES — *Continued.*

LOCATIONS OF LINES OF PIPES.	LENGTHS OF LINES IN FEET.						
	24 in.	16 in.	12 in.	10 in.	8 in.	6 in.	4 in.
School street, Third to Fourth,							250
School street, Sixth to Seventh,							*250
School street, Seventh to County,							371
Second street, Rivet south,							229
Second street, South to Howland,					978		2,210
Second street, Cannon to William,							
Second street, William to Maxfield,						1,963	
Seventh street, Spring to Walnut,							*645
Seventh street, Walnut south,							213
Seneca street, Ray east,						317	
Sherman street, County to Bonney,							722
Sixth street, Middle to Bedford,							*3,170
Sixth st., Bedford to 341 feet S. of Wing,						762	
Smith st., County to 415 ft. W. of Emerson,						2,118	
South street, County to Water,						*1,099	
South street, Water to Prospect,						412	
Spring street, Eighth to Seventh,							*255
Spring street, Sixth to Fourth,							503
Spruce street, North to Maxfield,							594
State street, Willis to Maxfield,							*1,026
Steamboat wharf, Front east,							145
Summer st., Maxfield to 59 ft. S. of Hillman,							369
Summer street, Kempton to Middle,						359	
Sycamore street, Pleasant to State,						418	
Sycamore street, State to Chestnut,							1,115
Taber's wharf, Front street east,							138
Thomas street, Hillman to Sycamore,							615
Third street, Union to Bedford,							*2,171
Third street, Bedford to Timothy,						1,953	
Third street, Rivet south,							122
Tremont street, Arnold south,						300	
Union street, Front to Water,							284
Union street, Water to County,					*2,105		
Union street, County to Lincoln,							1,001
Water street, Hillman to Rivet						6,034	
Washington street, County to Bonney,							*947
Wamsutta street, Purchase east,					1,056		
Walden street, Hillman to Sycamore,							615
Wall street, Ray east,							190
Walnut street, Front to Third,						890	
Walnut street, Third to County,						*1,263	
Willis street, County to State,						*338	
Willis street, State east,						190	
Willis street, Pleasant to Ray,						524	
Wing street, Third to Fifth,					477		
William street, Water to Purchase,							835
William street, Purchase to County,							*1,258
Cement Lined Pipe,			6,179	5,722	7,544	9,389	21,612
Cast-Iron Pipe,	1,650	9,121	70	4,096	11,150	29,075	42,158
	1,650	9,121	6,249	9,818	18,694	38,464	63,770

LOCATION OF STOP-GATES.

STREETS.	SIZE.					
	16in.	12in.	10in.	8in.	6in.	4in.
Allen Street, west side County,					1	
Arnold street, east side Ash,				1		
Arnold street, west side Ash,				1		
Ash street, south side Kempton,	1					
Ash street, west side, at Cordage Co.,					1	
Ash street, south side Arnold,	1					
Bedford street, west side Fourth,					1	
Bedford street, east side Sixth,					1	
Bedford street, east side County,					1	
Bedford street, west side County,						1
Bedford street, south side, at Morse Twist Drill Co.,						1
Bethel street, north side Union,						1
Bush street, west side Water,						1
Bush street, east side Third,						1
Bush street, west side County,					1	
Cannon street, west side Water,						1
Campbell street, west side Purchase,						1
Cedar street, south side Parker,	1					
Cedar street, south side West Maxfield,	1					
Cedar street, middle of Kempton,					1	
Cedar street, north side Court,					1	
Chestnut street, south side Smith,						1
Chestnut street, south side Hillman,						1
Clinton street, east side Cottage,						1
Clinton street, west side Ash,						1
City wharf, east side Water street,						1
Commercial street, east side Front,						1
County street, north side Robeson,					1	
County street, south side Merrimac,		1				
County street, south side Hillman,			1			
County street, south side Union,				1		
County street, south side Bedford,				1		
Court street, west side County,				1		
Court street, east side Ash,						1
Court street, west side Ash,						1
Court street, west side Emerson,						1
Cottage street, south side Court,						1
Cottage street, south side Clinton,						1
Crapo street, south side Washington,						1
Cypress street, south side Smith,						1
Cypress street, south side Hillman,						1
Durfee street, west side Mt. Pleasant,	1					
Distributing Reservoir, Gate House,	1			1		
Eighth street, south side Union,						1
Eighth street, north side William,						1
Elm street, west side Water,						1
Elm street, east side Purchase,						1
Elm street, west side Purchase,						1
Elm street, east side County,						1
Elm street, east side Cedar,						1
Elm street, east side Ash,						1
Emerson street, east side, at Cordage Co.,					1	
First street, south side Union,						1
First street, south side Walnut,						1
First street, north side Grinnell,						1
First street, south side Grinnell,						1
First street, south side South,						1
Fifth street, south side Walnut,						1
Foster street, south side Hillman,						1
Foster street, south side Kempton,						1
Fourth street, south side Union,				1		
Fourth street, south side Walnut,				1		
Fourth street, south side Bedford,				1		
Fourth street, west side, at Morse Twist Drill Co.,						1
Forest street, west side County,						1
Front street, south side Union,					1	

LOCATION OF STOP-GATES — *Continued.*

STREETS.	SIZE.					
	16in.	12in.	10in.	8in.	6in.	4in.
Grinnell street, east side Water,						1
Hall's court, south side William street,						1
Hawthorn street, west side County,						1
Hawthorn street, east side Ash,						1
Hawthorn street, west side Ash,						1
Hazard street, west side Purchase,						1
Hazard street, east side County,						1
High street, west side Purchase,						1
High street, east side Purchase,						1
High street, east side County,						1
High street, south side, at City Stable,						1
Hill street, south side Hillman,						1
Hillman street, west side Water,				1		
Hillman street, east side Purchase,				1		
Hillman street, west side Purchase,				1		
Hillman street, east side County,				1		
Hillman street, north side, at New Bedford Flour Mill,						1
Howland street, east side Water,						1
Howland street, west side Water,						1
Howland street, east side Third,						1
Kempton street, west side Purchase,						1
Kempton street, east side County,						1
Kempton street, west side County,					1	
Kempton street, east side Cedar,					1	
Logan street, east side Purchase					1	
Logan street, south side, at Locomotive House,						1
Maple street, east side Ash,					1	
Maxfield street, east side Purchase,						1
Maxfield street, west side Purchase,						1
Maxfield street, west side County,				1		
Maxfield street, east side Cedar,				1		
Merrill's wharf, east side Front street,						1
Middle street, east side Water,					1	
Middle street, east side Purchase,					1	
Middle street, west side Purchase,					1	
Middle street, east side County,					1	
Middle street, west side County,					1	
Middle street, east side Cedar,						1
Middle street, east side Ash,						1
Mill street, west side Purchase,					1	
Mill street, east side Cedar,					1	
Morgan street, west side County,						1
Morgan street, east side Cedar,						1
Mt. Pleasant street, at Distributing Reservoir,	3	1				
Mt. Pleasant street, 70 feet north of Durfee,		1				
Mt. Vernon street, west side Mt. Pleasant,						1
North street, east side Ray,						1
North street, west side Purchase,						1
North street, east side County,						1
North street, east side Cedar,					1	
Parker street, west side County,				1		
Parker street, east side Cedar,				1		
Pearl street, east side Purchase,						1
Pearl street, north side, at New Bedford Railroad Depot,						1
Peckham street, south side, at stand-pipe,	1					
Pine street, east side Water,						1
Pleasant street, south side Campbell,						1
Pleasant street, south side Hillman,						1
Purchase street, south side Merrimac,			1			
Purchase street, south side Hillman,			1			
Purchase street, east side, at Wamsutta Mills Storehouse,					1	
Pump Main at Engine-House,			1			
Pump Well, at Engine-House,	2					
Ray street, south side Wamsutta,					1	
Ray street, south side Campbell,					1	
Ray street, north side Hillman,					1	

LOCATION OF STOP-GATES — *Continued.*

STREETS.	SIZE.					
	16in.	12in.	10in.	8in.	6in.	4in.
Ray street, south side Hillman,					1	
Ray street, east side, at Wamsutta Mills,				1	3	
Ray street, east side, at Gosnold Mills,						1
Rivet street, west side Water,				1		
Rivet street, south side, at Post Hydrant,						1
Ricketson's court, west side Sixth street,						1
Rodman street, east side Water,						1
Russell street, west side Fourth,						1
School street, east side County,						1
Second street, north side Hillman,					1	
Second street, south side Middle,					1	
Second street, north side Union,						1
Second street, south side Union,						1
Second street, south side Walnut,						1
Second street, north side Grinnell,				1		
Second street, south side Grinnell,				1		
Second street, south side Rivet,						1
Seneca street, east side Ray,					1	
Seventh street, south side Walnut,						1
Sherman street, west side County,						1
Sixth street, south side Middle,						1
Sixth street, north side William,						1
Sixth street, south side Union,						1
Sixth street, south side Walnut,						1
Sixth street, south side Bedford,					1	
Smith street, west side County,					1	
Smith street, east side Cedar,					1	
Smith street, west side Cedar,					1	
South street, east side County,					1	
South street, east side Water,					1	
Spruce street, south side Hillman,						1
Spring street, west side Fourth,						1
Spring street, east side Sixth,						1
State street, south side Campbell,						1
Steamboat wharf, east side Front street,						1
Summer street, south side Hillman,						1
Summer street, south side Kempton,					1	
Sycamore street, east side County,						1
Sycamore street, west side County,						1
Taber's wharf, east side Front street,						1
Third street, south side Union,						1
Third street, south side Walnut,						1
Third street, south side Bedford,					1	
Third street, north side South,					1	
Third street, south side South,					1	
Third street, south side Rivet,						1
Tremont street, south side Arnold,					1	
Union street, east side Water,						1
Union street, east side Purchase,				1		
Union street, west side Fourth,				1		
Union street, east side County,				1		
Union street, west side County,						1
Union street, west side Cottage,						1
Union street, south side, front of Hon. W. J. Rotch's,						1
Washington street, west side County,						1
Walnut street, east side Front,						1
Walnut street, east side Water,					1	
Walnut street, west side Water,					1	
Walnut street, west side Fourth,					1	
Walnut street, east side County,					1	
Wamsutta street, east side Ray,				1		
Wamsutta street, west side Ray,				1		
Wamsutta street, north side, at Wamsutta Mills,					3	
Water street, south side Middle,					1	
Water street, north side Union,					1	
Water street, south side Union,					1	

LOCATION OF STOP-GATES — *Continued.*

STREETS.	SIZE.					
	16in.	12in.	10in.	8in.	6in.	4in.
Water street, south side Walnut,					1	
Water street, south side Griffin,					1	
Water street, south side South,					1	
Water street, east side, at Gas Co. office,						1
Water street, east side, at Potomska Mills,					1	
Wall street, east side Ray,						1
Waste, Ash street, west side, at Middle,						1
Waste, Arnold street, near brook,						1
Waste, Cedar street, east side, at Robeson,					1	
Waste, Cedar street, west side, at Hillman,						1
Waste, County street, north of Smith,						1
Waste, Court street, at Tripp's brook,						1
Waste, Howland street, east of Prospect,						1
Waste, Hillman street, east of Water,						1
Waste, Water street, between Howland and Grinnell,						1
William street, east side County,						1
William street, west side Purchase,						1
William street, east side Purchase,						1
William street, west side Water,						1
Willis street, east side County,					1	
Willis street, west side Purchase,					1	
Willis street, east side Purchase,					1	
Wing street, West side Third,					1	
	12	3	4	26	64	122

LOCATION OF HYDRANTS.

Allen street, southeast corner of Bonney.
Ash st., S. W. cor. of Morgan. Double.
Ash street, northwest corner of Middle.
Ash street, northwest corner of Maple.
Ashland st., west side, head of Linden.
Arnold street, southwest cor. of Emerson.
Arnold street, southeast cor. of Atlantic.
Arch st., W. side, south of Union 212 feet.
Bedford street, southwest corner of Fifth.
Bedford st., southeast corner of County.
Bedford st., southeast corner of Orchard.
Bonney st., northwest corner of Grinnell.
Bush street, southwest corner of First.
Cannon st., south side, E. of Second 164 ft.
Cedar st., northwest cor. of Elm. Double.
Cedar st., southwest corner of Kempton.
Cedar st., west side, north of Mill 75 feet.
Cedar st., southwest corner of Hillman.
Cedar st., northwest corner of Sycamore.
Cedar st., southwest corner of Campbell.
Cedar street, southwest corner of Parker.
Chestnut st., southwest corner of North.
Cottage st., northwest corner of Bedford.
Cottage st., northwest cor. of Hawthorn.
Cottage st., southwest corner of Arnold.
Cottage st., southwest corner of Union.
County st., northwest corner of Locust.
County st., northwest corner of Parker.
County street, southwest corner of Smith.
County st., southwest corner of Maxfield.
County street, southwest corner of North.
County st., S. W. cor. of Middle. Double.
County st., southwest corner of Morgan.
County street, northwest corner of Union.
County street, west side, head of School.
County street, northwest corner of Bush.
County st., southwest cor. of Hawthorn.
County street, northwest corner of Allen.
County st., S. W. cor. of Grinnell. Double.
County street, west side, head of South.
Court street, southwest corner of Orchard.
Court street, south side, head of Cedar.
Court street, south side, head of Emerson.
Court street, south side, front of Tannery.
Crapo st., W. side, S. of Washington 343 ft.
Cypress st., northwest corner of Hillman.
Cypress st., northwest corner of Sycamore.
Durfee st., S. W. cor. of Cedar. Double.
Elm st., south side, east of Purchase 210 ft.
Elm street, southwest corner of Pleasant.
First st., west side, south of Union 220 ft.
First st., west side, south of School 109 ft.
First st., west side, S. of Howland 185 ft.
First st., west side, south of South 255 ft.
Fifth st., west side, south of Bush 245 feet.
Forest st., south side, W. of County 248 ft.
Foster st., southwest corner of Maxfield.
Foster street, northwest corner of High.
Fourth st., west side, N. of School 106 ft.
Fourth st., west side, south of Bush 210 ft.
Front st., west side, S. of Commercial 96 ft.
Front street, northwest corner of lane head of Merrill's wharf.
Front street, southwest corner of Centre.
Front street, southwest corner of Elm.
Grove st., southwest corner of Anthony.
Hazard st., south side, W. of State 140 ft.
Hazard st., southwest corner of Pleasant.
Hawthorn st., southeast corner of Page.
High st., south side, W. of Second 152 ft.
High st., south side, east of County 177 ft.
Hillman st., southwest corner of Second.
Hillman street, southeast corner of Hill.
Howland st., southeast corner of Second.
Irving court, north end of court.
Kempton st., south side, head of Pleasant.
Kempton street, south side, head of Hill.
Kempton st., southwest corner of Summer.
Kempton street, south side, head of Cypress. Double.
Lincoln st., west side, S. of Union 171 ft.
Maxfield st., southeast corner of Chestnut.
Maxfield st., southeast corner of Spruce.
Mechanics' lane, N. side, E. of Eighth 206 ft.
Middle street, southeast corner of Second.
Middle st. S. E. cor. of Sixth. Double.
Middle st., south side, E. of Cedar 371 ft.
Morgan st., southwest corner of Cottage.
Mt. Pleasant street, southeast corner Distributing Reservoir.
Mt. Pleasant st., W. side, N. of Durfee 572 ft.
Mt. Pleasant st., northwest cor. of Durfee.
Mt. Vernon street, south side, 359 feet west of Mt. Pleasant.
North street, southwest corner of Ray.
North street, southeast corner of Foster.
Orchard street, west side, head of Bush.
Parker st., southwest corner of Summer.
Pine street, northwest corner of Cross.
Pleasant street, southwest cor. of Willis.
Pleasant st., southwest cor. of Sycamore.
Pleasant st., northwest cor. of Hillman.
Pleasant st., southwest corner of Market.
Prospect st., northwest corner of Grinnell.
Prospect st., W. side, N. of Grinnell 382 ft.
Purchase st., near Pumping Engine-House.
Purchase street, east side, foot of Clark.
Purchase street, west side, foot of Logan.
Purchase st., northwest corner of Austin.
Purchase street, northwest corner of Merrimac. Double.
Purchase st., northwest corner of Pope.
Purchase st., S. W. cor. of Pearl. Double.
Purchase st., southwest cor. of Campbell.
Purchase street, west side, north of Maxfield 343 feet. Double.
Purchase st., S. W. cor. Hillman. Double.
Purchase street, southwest corner of Mill.
Purchase st., northwest corner of Middle.
Purchase street, west side, north of Mechanics' lane 13 feet. Double.
Purchase st., northwest corner of Union.
Ray street, northwest corner of Kempton.
Ray street, northwest corner of Maxfield.
Ray st., west side, S. of Campbell 179 feet.
Ray street, northwest corner of Willis.
Ray street, southeast corner of Pope.
Ray st., west side, S. of Wamsutta 255 ft.
Ray street, west side, north of Wamsutta 514 feet. Double.
Ricketson's court, south side, west of Sixth 306 feet.
Rivet street, southwest corner of Second.
Robeson st., southwest corner of County.
Russell st., south side, east of Fifth 92 ft.
Second street, northwest corner of Mill.
Second st., west side, south of Spring 74 ft.
Second street, northwest corner of Coffin.
Second st., west side, N. of Grinnell 61 ft.
Seventh st., west side, north of Bush 50 ft.
Sherman st., S. side, W. of County 314 ft.
Sixth street, southwest corner of William.

Sixth street, southwest corner of School.
Sixth street, northwest corner of Bush.
Sixth street, southwest corner of Russell.
Sixth street, northwest corner of Wing.
Sixth st., west side, N. of Grinnell 194 ft.
Smith st., S.W. cor. of Chestnut. Double.
Smith st., S. E. cor. of Spruce. Double.
Smith st., southeast corner of Emerson.
Smith st., S. side, W. of Emerson 404 ft.
South street, southwest corner of Third.
South street, southwest corner of Second.
South st., southwest corner of Prospect.
Spring st., southwest corner of Seventh.
Spring street, southeast corner of Fifth.
State st., northwest corner of Sycamore.
Summer st., northwest corner of Hillman.
Sycamore st., southwest cor. of Thomas.
Sycamore st., southwest cor. of Summer.
Third street, northwest corner of School.
Third street, northwest corner of Bush.
Third street, northwest corner of Russell.
Third street, northwest corner of Bedford.
Third street, west side, head of Howland.
Third st., southwest corner of Timothy.
Third st., west side, south of Rivet 109 ft.
Thomas st., northwest corner of Hillman.
Tremont st., west side, S. of Arnold 287 ft.
Union st., southwest cor. Water. Double.
Union street, southeast corner of Second.
Union st., S. W. cor. of Third. Double.
Union st., S. W. corner of Sixth. Double.
Walnut st., southwest corner of Second.
Walnut st., S. E. cor. of Fourth. Double.
Walnut st., southwest corner of Seventh.
Walden st., southwest corner of Maxfield.
Water st., southwest corner of Hillman.
Water st., west side, south of North 258 ft.
Water st., N. W. cor. of Middle. Double.
Water st., west side, north of Centre 46 ft.
Water st., west side, north of School 22 ft.
Water st., northwest corner of Walnut.
Water st., northeast corner of City wharf.
Water street, northwest corner of Coffin.
Water street, west side, head of Leonard. Double.
Water st., northwest corner of Howland.
Water st., northwest corner of Grinnell.
Water street, northwest corner of South.
Water st., west side, south of South 638 ft.
Water street, northwest corner of Rivet.
Wamsutta street, south side, east of Ray 285 feet. Double.
Washington st., southeast cor. of Crapo.
William st., southwest corner of Eighth.
William st., S. side, W. of Second 186 ft.
William st., southwest corner of Bethel.
Willis street, southwest corner of State.
Wing street, southwest corner of Fourth.

LOCATION OF FOUNTAINS.

LOCATION.	KIND.	PATTERN.
County street, corner of Smith,	Horse and Drinking.	Nash.
Dartmouth street, corner of Allen,	Horse and Drinking.	Nash.
Elm street, corner of Purchase,	Drinking.	Wilson.
Hillman street, corner of Water,	Horse.	Wilson.
Howland street, corner of Water,	Horse and Drinking.	Nash.
Kempton street, corner of Cedar,	Horse.	Wilson.
Kempton street, corner of Cedar,	Drinking.	Wilson.
Middle street, corner of Front,	Horse.	Wilson.
Middle street, corner of Front,	Drinking.	Nash.
Purchase street, corner of Acushnet Avenue,	Horse.	Wilson.
Purchase street, corner of Pearl,	Horse and Drinking.	Nash.
School street, corner of Front,	Drinking.	Nash.
School street, corner of Front,	Horse.	Wilson.
Square, east of Public Library,	Horse and Drinking.	Nash.
Third street, corner of Cannon,	Horse and Drinking.	Nash.
Union street, corner of Bethel,	Horse and Drinking.	Nash.
Washington square,	Horse.	Wilson.
Washington square,	Drinking.	Wilson.

INVENTORY OF STOCK AND TOOLS ON HAND DECEMBER 1st, 1873.

AT SHOP AND YARD.

6 pieces 24 inch pipe.
4 " 16 " "
3 " 12 " "
2 " 10 " "
23 " 8 " "
9 " 6 " "
42 " 4 " "
9 " 3 " "
3 " 2 " "
6 " 12 " cement pipe (old.)
2 " 8 " " " "
5 " 6 " " " "
9 " 4 " " " "
4 short pieces 24 inch pipe.
6 " " 16 " "
2 " " 12 " "
3 " " 10 " "
12 " " 8 " "
7 " " 6 " "
14 " " 4 " "
2 branches 3 way 8 in. on 24 in.
4 " " 8 " " 12 "
1 " " 8 " " 10 "
1 " " 8 " " 8 "
1 " " 6 " " 8 "
4 " " 4 " " 8 "
5 " " 4 " " 6 "
2 " " 4 " " 4 "
5 " " 6 " " 4 "
1 " " 2 " " 2 "
2 " 4 way 4 " " 8 "
3 " " 6 " " 6 "
4 " " 4 " " 4 "
1 hatchet.
1 screwdriver.
1 set pitching tools.
3 air valve box covers.
3 Ludlow valve box covers.
1 brand.
1 stamp.
3 powder cans.
10 pounds powder.
1 bunch fuse.
1 broom.
1 meter.
1 piece of 6-inch drain-pipe.
27 feet tile.
1 24 inch band.
6 hydrant boxes.
13 hydrant frames.
13 hydrant covers.
2 complete hydrants.
1 spare hydrant.
1 post hydrant.
1 gate-box.
4 gate frames and covers.
2 8 inch gates.
7 6 inch gates.
6 4 inch gates.
1 3 inch gate.
2 copper pumps.
4 blocks.
2 falls.
2 triangles.
29 picks.
33 shovels.
2 ice picks.
2 furnaces.
2 kettles.
2 ladles.
9 pigs lead.
2 axes.
4 sets calker's tools.
3 tool-boxes.
11 lanterns.
5 gate wrenches.
2 combination wrenches.
4 hydrant wrenches.
3 claw wrenches.
3 goosenecks.
1 pair tongs for services.
2 wrenches and spoons for services.
1 handsaw.
1 pair india rubber mittens.
6 splitting drills.
1 dozen wedges and backing.
6 dirt pounders.
3 8 to 6 inch reducers.
2 8 to 4 inch reducers.
5 6 to 4 inch reducers.
1 4 to 2 inch reducer.
16 16 inch curves.
2 6 " $\frac{1}{8}$ turns.
4 4 " $\frac{1}{8}$ "
3 8 " bevel hubs.
3 6 " " "
4 4 " " "
2 16 " iron plugs.
4 12 " " "
1 10 " " "

8 8 inch iron plugs.
12 6 " " "
18 4 " " "
6 3 " " "
7 2 " " "
3 16 " wooden plugs.
2 10 " " "
10 8 " " "
5 6 " " "
16 4 " " "
3 16 " sleeves.
3 12 " "
2 10 " "
6 8 " "
3 6 " "
22 4 " "
9 2 " "
2 hoes.
3 grub hoes.
7 chisels.
4 points.
3 trowels.
1 wheelbarrow.
4 monkey wrenches.
8 buckets.
2 files.
12 iron bars.
10 blowing drills.
5 hand hammers.
4 striking hammers.
4 sledges.
1 paving pounder.
1 paving hammer.
1 feed pump.
2 pairs india rubber boots.

AT PLUMBERS' SHOP.

17 2 in. sidewalk steps for iron pipe.
12 1⅝ " " " " " " "
16 1½ " " " " " " "
2 1¼ " " " " lead "
4 1⅛ " " " " " " "
17 1⅛ " " " " " " "
18 1½ " " " " " " "
30 ¾ inch taps for cement pipe.
2 ⅝ " " " " "
25 ½ " " " " "
6 ⅜ " " " " "
4 ¾ inch screw taps for iron pipe.
24 ⅝ " " " " " "
19 ½ " " " " " "
4 12 inch bands, ¾ inch tap.
5 12 " " ⅝ " "
1 10 " " ¾ " "
16 10 " " ⅝ " "
13 10 " " ½ " "
2 8 " " ¾ " "
9 8 " " ⅝ " "
2 8 " " ½ " "
5 6 " " ¾ " "
17 6 " " ⅝ " "
11 6 " " ½ " "
15 4 " " ¾ " "
10 4 " " ⅝ " "
1 4 " " ½ " "
1 12 inch band, 1 inch Ludlow valve.
1 10 " " 1 " " "
3 8 " " 1 " " "
1 6 " " 1 " " "
2 6 " " ¾ " " "
2 4 " " 2 " " "
3 4 " " 1 " " "
8 8 inch backs for iron pipe.
7 6 " " " " " "
40 4 " " " " " "
4 8 " " " cement pipe.
40 6 " " " " "
6 4 " " " " "
4 8 " " " Ludlow valve.
3 6 " " " " "
11 4 " " " " "
3 1 inch connections for iron pipe.
1 ¾ " " " " "
1 ⅝ " " " " "
1 ½ " " " " "
4 1½ inch put valves.
5 1 inch Ludlow valves.
1 machine for tapping cement pipe.
1 large size tapping machine, for iron pipe.
1 small size tapping machine, for iron pipe.
1 chest.
2 pairs pipe tongs.
2 soldering irons.
1 solder mould.
1 lump mould.
3 rods.
3 keys.
2 plumber's furnaces.
3 solder pots.
1 vise.
1 chisel.
1 gouge.
1 ratchet.
1 handsaw.
1 bitstock.

3 bits.
2 augers.
1 claw hammer.
1 tape measure.
32½ pounds block tin.
13 pounds fine solder.
50 pounds plumber's solder.
10 step boxes.
10 rubber hydrant valves.
1 pair india rubber boots.
1 ¾ inch T stop and waste.
6 ⅝ " " "
4 ½ " " "
3 ¾ inch lever stops and waste.
6 ⅝ " " "
7 ½ " " "
3 ¾ inch composition hose bibbs.
7 ⅝ " " "
6 ½ " " "

1 coil ¾ inch heavy lead pipe.
3 " ¾ " light "
6 " ⅝ " heavy "
4 " ⅝ " light "
6 " ½ " heavy "
1 " ¾ " light tin lined pipe.
2 " ⅝ " " " "
25 short pieces lead pipe.
3 1 inch drills.
3 ¾ " "
3 ⅝ " "
3 ½ " "
2 1 inch taps.
3 ¾ " "
2 ⅝ " "
3 ½ " "
6 plumber's hydrants.
6 plumber's hydrant covers.

AT FOUNDRY.

Patterns for 8, 6 and 4 in. branches.
Patterns for 8 to 6, and 6 to 4 inch reducers.
Patterns for 24, 16, 10, 8, 6, 4, 2, 3 inch plugs.
Patterns for 24, 16, 12, 10, 8, 6, 4 inch sleeves.

Patterns for 8, 6 and 4 inch caps.
" 4 inch ⅛ turns.
" 4 inch bevel hubs.
" air box cover.
" valve box cover.

AT OFFICE AND STABLE.

8 desks.
3 tables.
1 tool-box.
10 chairs.
2 stools.
3 spittoons.
4 pieces matting.
1 carpet.
2 mats.
6 drawing boards.
1 map of city.
2 rolls drawing paper.
1 quire Whatman paper.

1 duster.
1 broom.
1 ice water tank.
2 horses.
2 wagons.
1 buffalo robe.
2 blankets.
2 halters.
2 harnesses.
2 whips.
2 water gauges.
1 sleigh.
1 book-case.

AT ENGINE-HOUSE.

59 gallons oil.
3 sets blocks, straps and falls.
7 chairs.
1 stool.
2 ladders.
2 spittoons.
⅛ ream emery cloth.
2 dust brushes.

1 coal screen.
1 grindstone.
2 wheelbarrows.
8 oil cans.
200 pounds waste.
1 copper hammer.
3 screw wrenches.
26 wrenches belonging to engine.

1 clock.
2 slates.
1 ice water tank.
1 writing-desk.
14 bars soap.
10 lamps.
2 pitchers.
5 lanterns.
1 keg oil soap.
2 gallons alcohol.
6 chisels.
1 woodsaw.
1 handsaw.
100 feet rubber hose.
3 water buckets.
7 pieces fire tools.
1 iron bar.
3 shovels.
2 brooms.
300 fire bricks.
1 hydrant wrench.
1 gate wrench.
1 vise.
16 grate bars.
20 bundles pickets.
10 files.
5 grub hoes.
1 axe.
1 bitstock.
11 bits.

AT STORING RESERVOIR.

1 skiff boat.
1 pair oars.
1 pump.
1 wheel wrench.

AT DISTRIBUTING RESERVOIR.

4 shovels.
1 pick.
1 pail.
2 baskets.
1 watering-pot.
2 iron rakes.
1 wooden rake.
1 iron bar.
1 hoe.
1 scythe.
1 wheelbarrow.
1 sickle.
1 force pump.
3 pieces of hose.
1 roller.
1 pitchfork.
1 monkey wrench.
1 wheel wrench.

ORDINANCES.

In the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-Three.

AN ORDINANCE

FIXING THE TIME WITHIN WHICH TAXES SHALL BE PAID, AND THE RATE OF INTEREST TO BE CHARGED UPON TAXES UNPAID.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of New Bedford in manner following, that is to say:

Section 1. The taxes assessed within the city of New Bedford under the authority of law for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, and for all subsequent years, shall be paid on or before the first day of November of this and of each year succeeding.

Sect. 2. To all taxes assessed as aforesaid, and not paid until after the first day of November, but before the first day of January following, interest at the rate of seven per centum per annum up to the time of payment shall be added to and make a part of such taxes.

Sect. 3. To all taxes assessed as aforesaid, remaining unpaid after the first day of January in each year, interest from the first day of November to the date of payment, at the rate of ten per centum per annum, shall be added to and shall make a part of said taxes.

In Board of Aldermen, Sept. 4, 1873.

Passed to be ordained.

JOSEPH H. CORNELL, Chairman pro tem.

In Common Council, Sept. 4, 1873.

Passed to be ordained.

THOS. W. COOK, President pro tem.

HENRY T. LEONARD, City Clerk.

In the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-Three.

AN ORDINANCE in relation to truant children.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of New Bedford in manner following, that is to say:

Section 1. The Farm School of the City of New Bedford, in connection with the Workhouse of said city, is hereby assigned and provided as the Institution of Instruction, to be used for the confinement, discipline and instruction of truant children and absentees from school, in accordance with the *first* and *third* sections of chapter *two hundred and sixty-two* of the acts of the General Court for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, until there shall be established, in accordance with the *fifth* section of said act, by the County Commissioners of the County of Bristol, one or more truant schools for the confinement, discipline, and instruction of minor children convicted under the provisions thereof.

Sect. 2. While the Farm School shall be continued as a place of confinement and discipline for truant children and absentees from school, as set forth in the *first* section of this ordinance, all persons sentenced thereto under the provisions of the act aforesaid and this ordinance, shall be under the control and government of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, which board shall make all necessary regulations for the government, employment and discipline of said offenders.

Sect. 3. When said truant schools shall be established by the County Commissioners as aforesaid, and suitable provisions shall be made for their government and control, and proper teachers and officers thereof shall be appointed, the minor children, convicted in accordance with the provisions of the act aforesaid and of this ordinance, shall be committed to such school or schools.

Sect. 4. Every child between the ages of seven and fifteen years, who shall be an habitual absentee or truant from school, or who shall be found wandering about the streets and public places of said city, having no lawful occupation or business, not attending school, and growing up in ignorance, shall be deemed an offender under the act aforesaid and this ordinance, and liable to be dealt with according to the provisions of the same.

Sect. 5. All children between the ages aforesaid, who shall belong to any public school in said city, who shall, without a sufficient excuse, be absent from said school three or more times in the course of any one term, shall be deemed habitual truants within the meaning of the act aforesaid, and for the purposes of this ordinance.

Sect. 6. In case any truant officer, appointed under the provisions of said act, shall find any minor between the ages aforesaid belonging to a public school of the city, during school hours, in or near any

street, square, lane, wharf, or place of amusement, without sufficient excuse for such absence from school, he shall take such minor into custody, and if it shall not be deemed advisable to have a complaint entered against said minor under the provisions of said act and this ordinance, he or she shall be conducted to the school to which he or she may belong, and notice shall forthwith be given to the parent or guardian of the child of the proceedings in the case.

SECT. 7. The number of truant officers to be appointed by the school committee under the second section of the act aforesaid shall be three, of which number, to serve without compensation, the Superintendent of Schools for the time being shall be one. The other two shall be chosen as soon as may be after the passage of this ordinance, and thereafter annually in the month of January: *provided, however*, that the officers first chosen shall hold office until January in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and these, with all subsequently chosen, until others shall be appointed in their places; and *provided further*, that said truant officers shall be removable at the pleasure of the school committee, and all vacancies that may at any time occur, for whatever cause, shall be filled by the said school committee.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, October 30th, 1873.

Passed to be ordained.

JOSEPH H. CORNELL, Chairman pro tem.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, October 30th, 1873.

Passed to be ordained.

HENRY F. THOMAS, President of the Common Council.

1874.—CITY DOCUMENT No. 11.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR

OF THE

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,

For the Year Ending March 1st, 1874.

NEW BEDFORD:
E. ANTHONY & SONS, PRINTERS TO THE CITY.
1874.

In Board of Aldermen,
April 6th, 1874.

Received and ordered to be printed in the City Documents, and sent down for concurrence.

HENRY T. LEONARD, City Clerk.

In Common Council,
April 6, 1874.

Concurred.

FREDERICK A. WASHBURN, Clerk.

REPORT.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD.
OFFICE OF THE OVERSEERS OF THE POOR,
March 1st, 1874.

Gentlemen of the City Council:

Another year has passed, which reminds us that we are again called upon to give an account of our stewardship, which we respectfully present to you in a statistical form, and in such detail that you will readily understand in what manner the money has been distributed. Although the amount expended may seem very large, yet in view of the financial panic, which has caused a great depression in business generally throughout the country, thereby directly affecting the working classes of this city, inasmuch as the various manufactories have reduced their working time to such an extent that many who we trust would not have otherwise needed relief, have in consequence been obliged to call, added to the usual number who have been, and perhaps always will be, objects of charity, we feel rather gratified that according to the report we find the aggregate in excess of last year only four hundred and ninety dollars and fifty-six cents.

The amount charged to the Alms-house is nineteen hundred and forty-one dollars and thirty-eight cents less than last year, which amount has been used for outside relief, in addition to what was expended for the same purpose last year. But this is not surprising to us in view of the present condition of business, of which we are all well aware.

The feeling that the expense of this department is larger than in many places has been quite frequently expressed, which has not passed unnoticed by this board, and the matter has been discussed in all its various points; but as yet we are unable to remove the cause, which is the only method we know of to retrench, viz., reduce pauperism. It seems quite apparent that we have more of this class than our neighboring cities, although in the reports from other places we do not find that the State paupers are included, which, if deducted from our report, as you will notice, will very materially reduce the expenses. Perhaps there is no department in the city government of which the public are so ignorant as this, and it might be well in this connection, by way of explanation, to present a few brief remarks.

The principal difficulty is the subject of State paupers. It is generally supposed that a State pauper is one who was born in a foreign country, which is a mistake. Birth does not give settlement. There are certain modes by which persons gain a settlement in Massachusetts, and although their birth was in this State, or any other of the United States, unless they have acquired or derived a settlement in this State, according to any one of the modes required by statute, they are State paupers. Some of our most worthy poor are found in this class, especially among the females, as there has been no law, until 1870, by which they can gain a settlement in their own right except by property. A very large portion of our own poor, if dependent upon their own efforts, would be State paupers; but they are fortunate enough to have ancestors from whom they derived a settlement. While on the other hand the foreigners, not having the benefit of an ancestral settlement, are deprived of its advantages, although equally worthy. We are often met with the question, Why don't you send them to the State Alms-house,

where they belong? In the first place, we have no power to send them unless under certain circumstances, which are of rare occurrence. We can only offer to pay their expenses of removal or deny the relief, which we do in every instance that we think the case will warrant. The class that is sent there generally are those having no family or home. We would not have the State Alms-house system abolished, for it serves as a receptacle for some poor unfortunates who have become wrecks of humanity, and a burden to themselves and the community; yet the present system of relief for State paupers, in our opinion, is far short of perfection. Previous to the present system we were allowed a certain sum for the relief of the State poor, but for some reason unknown to us it was abolished. State Alms-houses were built, and the word given to send our paupers to us at your own expense and we will provide for them. Suppose we had sent the six hundred and sixty-five paupers, and other cities and towns had done the same, would it be reasonable to suppose that it was intended for them to be sent there? The fact is that persons sent there are not sentenced, but are discharged at the discretion of the officers, in order to make room for others, and many of them naturally drift back to the places from which they are sent, and in some instances apply the second time, thinking perhaps that we have forgotten them. This has occurred the past year at this office. We can see no reason why the State should not provide for its poor, as well as the cities and towns. This has been the principal subject of discussion in the Board for some time, and two years ago the present Secretary was instructed to confer with other cities and towns in relation to the matter. The result was satisfactory. The same year a bill was framed, called the Local Support Bill, but too late for that session. Last year it was advertised in a Boston paper for a hearing of the different

cities and towns, but it was not known out of Boston, consequently the meeting was composed of Boston parties only. This winter our Secretary learned in Boston that the matter would be called up again, since which time nothing has been heard from it. The object of the bill was to provide for the State poor in the place of their residence, under certain circumstances and conditions, of which we are not advised.

The present system of outside relief is attended with many difficulties, and requires great care, discretion, and patient industry, without which our judgment might be swayed by our sympathy. It does not prevent pauperism, but rather tends to increase it; yet without it there would necessarily be much suffering, as the relief granted is for the prevention of possible starvation and distress. Although of course we are occasionally deceived, yet we believe the percentage is very small in that direction. While we would shrink from encouraging dissipation and idleness, we know of no way of preventing it (unless it be the remedy hereafter prescribed) without incurring the risk of withholding relief from those who are innocent and worthy of assistance. Unlike other charitable institutions, it is not for us to select the better class, nor inquire as to the cause of the distress, but to take the case as it is presented to us, and relieve according to our best judgment, in accordance with the laws.

A great many cases are presented to us by some of our most influential citizens (who perhaps wonder why our expenses are so large,) who know nothing about their legal claim upon the city, supposing it is sufficient to show that they are destitute and worthy of assistance. These are most invariably State paupers, and no argument will convince them that we are not strictly obliged to relieve them outside of the State Alms-house.

There is one consolation we have, and that is, while we

may be censured for bestowing so freely, we are confident that no city having so many poor people has so few street beggars. Very many are helped, supposing that with a little assistance they will be able to rally and support themselves, which is frequently the case; but we are sorry to say it is too often the case that the patient, instead of recovering, allows the disease to assume a chronic form, and finally becomes incurable.

The only remedy we know of for pauperism is employment (excepting, of course, those that are unable to labor.) At the Alms-house the inmates are required to labor according to their ability. We will not at this time undertake to define in what particular manner they might be employed, but will leave that for further consideration. For instance, some light employment could be furnished those that apply for help, even something that the children could do, or their feeble parents, and we should say to them, we can help you to a certain amount provided you will perform certain labor; then if in our judgment they offer no good reason why they should not perform it, and they refuse the offer, we should feel justified in refusing the relief. This course has been pursued in the case of able-bodied men applying for relief. We have given them the chance to saw and split a cord of wood. In many cases we have been relieved of their patronage, as sawing wood did not seem to be their forte. This method would not prevent, but would perhaps reduce pauperism, as we should not expect an equivalent for the aid granted; and whatever is done in this department must be on account of pauperism only. In order to do it without conflicting with the object of this department, the city should furnish employment entirely independent of the Poor Department. It is a difficult matter at the best, and one that requires great attention; and we take this opportunity to assert that it is by far the poorest paid department

in the city, considering the amount of labor required and performed. We had not intended to dwell upon this subject, but it seems to be inexhaustible. With these few crude remarks we submit the matter to your wise deliberations, trusting that they will be received for what they are worth, and after just criticism (which we cordially invite) we hope to merit your approbation; otherwise we will maintain our own responsibility, believing that what has been done has been for the best for all concerned.

For and in behalf of the Board.

P. S. MACY, Secy.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

His Honor GEORGE B. RICHMOND, ex-officio Chairman.

Ward 1—REUBEN WASHBURN.
2—HENRY R. WILCOX.
3—BENJAMIN F. BROWNELL.
4—CALEB L. ELLIS.
5—PELEG S. MACY, Secretary.
6—SIMON S. POLLOCK.

STATISTICAL EXHIBIT.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation,	$25,000.00
Cities and Towns,	4,726.48
Commonwealth,	627.99
Products of Farm,	964.84
Hay to Street Department,	64.35
Overseers of the Poor,	78.04
Error in bill,	2.00
H. W. Coggeshall & Co.,	10.25
Transfer,	7,941.09
Total,	$39,415.04

EXPENDITURES.

Paupers at Alms-house,	$7,510.38
Farm School,	2,445.24
Workhouse,	3,493.20
City and State Paupers,	16,309.16
Cities and Towns' Paupers,	4,982.79
State Charities' Paupers,	1,832.79
Lunatic Asylum Paupers,	2,782.25
State Reform Schools,	59.23
Total,	$39,415.04

Average yearly expense of each inmate at the Alms-house,	$174.66
Average monthly expense of each inmate at the Alms-house,	14.56
Average weekly expense of each inmate at the Alms-house,	3.36

Average monthly expense of each family outside of Alms-house:

City,	$2.87
Cities and Towns,	3.19
Commonwealth,	1.73

Average weekly expense of each family outside of Alms-house:

City,	67 cents.
Cities and Towns,	74 "
Commonwealth,	40 "

Average monthly expense of each person outside of Alms-house:

City,	$1.17
Cities and Towns,	1.59
Commonwealth,	.81

Average weekly expense of each person outside of Alms-house:

City,	27 cents.
Cities and Towns,	37 "
Commonwealth,	19 "

Expense of 229 families belonging to city,	$7,884.58
Expense of 130 families belonging to cities and towns,	4,982.79
Expense of 311 families belonging to Commonwealth,	6,420.53
Expense of medical attendance and medicine outside of Alms-house,	1,514.38
Average cost of each patient,	8.90
Number of visits,	1,708
Number of patients,	170
Number of State paupers too sick to be removed to State Alms-house,	79
Expense of the same,	$1,460.29
Average expense of each,	18.10
Number of State paupers buried,	42
Expense of the same,	$372.50

Reimbursed by the State as follows:

26 adults, at $10.00,	$260.00	
16 children, at $5.00,	80.00	
Extra allowance by the city,	32.50	372.50

The amount of $4,975.11, which is charged to other cities and towns, will be reimbursed in full.

Expense of paupers having legal settlements in this city, as follows:

Alms-house,	$7,048.36
Outside,	7,884.58
Lunatics at Insane Asylum,	2,782.25
Total,	$17,715.19

Number of inmates at Alms-house at the present time:

Paupers,	48
Farm School,	12
Workhouse,	19
Total,	79

Average number supported at Alms-house:

Paupers,	43
Farm School,	14
Workhouse,	20
Total,	77

Number admitted during the year:

Paupers,	50
Farm School,	17
Workhouse,	77
Total,	144

Number discharged during the year:

Paupers, (12 by death,)	49
Farm School,	17
Workhouse, (1 by death,)	66
Total,	132

Number of families who have received partial support, as follows:

City,	229
Cities and towns,	130
Commonwealth,	311
Total,	670

Number of persons who have received outside support, as follows:

City.	Females,	339	
	Males,	226	565
Cities and Towns.	Females,	167	
	Males,	94	261
Commonwealth.	Females,	407	
	Males,	258	665
Total,			1,491

The register of colored persons included in the above is as follows:

City families,	39	comprising	80	persons.
Cities' and towns' families,	9	"	19	"
Commonwealth families,	103	"	208	"
Total,	151		307	

Number of persons sent to State Alms-house, as follows:

Females.	White,	13	
	Colored,	3	16
Males.	White,	17	
	Colored,	14	31
	Total,		47

Number of State paupers who are native born, as follows: 107 families, comprising 237 persons. Of these full three quarters are colored.

PRODUCTS OF FARM.

Beef, 8223 lbs.; Pork, 10,438 lbs.; Veal, 793 lbs.; Potatoes, 888 bush.; Oats, 292 bush.; Corn, 70 bush.; Beets, 146 bush.; Onions, 21 bush.; Carrots, 71 bush; Cabbages, 2250 heads; Milk, 2268 quarts; Hay, 75 tons.

SCHEDULE OF LIVE STOCK AT ALMS-HOUSE.

6 horses; 1 yoke of oxen; 10 cows; 2 bulls; 3 old hogs; 18 young hogs; 25 hens.

SCHEDULE OF CARRIAGES.

1 family carriage; 1 ambulance; 1 light wagon; 1 2-horse wagon; 1 4-horse wagon; 3 carts; 1 ox gear; 1 stone gear.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

2 mowing machines; 2 hay tedders; 3 horse-rakes; 4 plows; and a large variety of farming tools too numerous to mention.

P. S. MACY, Secretary.

OF THE SETTLEMENT OF PAUPERS.

[Chapter 69, of General Statutes.]

SECT. 1. Legal settlements may be acquired in any city or town, so as to oblige such place to relieve and support the persons acquiring the same, in case they are poor and stand in need of relief, in the manner following, and not otherwise, namely:

First. A married woman shall follow, and have the settlement of her husband, if he has any within the state; otherwise her own at the time of marriage, if she then had any, shall not be lost or suspended by the marriage.

Second. Legitimate children shall follow and have the settlement of their father if he has any within the state, until they gain a settlement of their own; but if he has none, they shall in like manner follow and have the settlement of their mother, if she has any.

Third. Illegitimate children shall follow, and have the settlement of their mother at the time of their birth, if she then has any within the state; but neither legitimate nor illegitimate children shall gain a settlement by birth in the place where they may be born, if neither of their parents then has a settlement therein.

Fourth. Any person of the age of twenty-one years, being a citizen of this or any other of the United States, and having an estate of inheritance or freehold in any place within the state, and living on the same three years successively, shall thereby gain a settlement in such place.

Fifth. Any person of the age of twenty-one years, being a citizen of this or any other of the United States, and having an estate, the principal of which shall be set at two hundred dollars, or the income at twelve dollars, in the valuation of estates made by assessors, and being assessed for the same, to state, county, city,

or town taxes for five years successively in the place where he dwells and has his home, shall thereby gain a settlement therein.

Sixth. Any person being chosen and actually serving one whole year in the office of clerk, treasurer, selectman, overseer of the poor, assessor, constable, or collector of taxes, in any place, shall thereby gain a settlement therein. For this purpose a year shall be considered as including the time between the choice of such officers at one annual meeting and the choice at the next annual meeting, whether more or less than a calendar year.

Seventh. Every settled ordained minister of the gospel shall be deemed to have acquired a legal settlement in the place wherein he is, or may be settled as a minister.

Eighth. Any person admitted an inhabitant by any place, at a legal meeting held under a warrant, containing an article for that purpose, shall thereby acquire a legal settlement therein.

Ninth. Any citizen of this or any other of the United States, dwelling and having his home in any unincorporated place at the time it is incorporated into a town, shall thereby acquire a legal settlement therein.

Tenth. Upon the division of a city or town, every person having a legal settlement therein, but being absent at the time of such division, and not having acquired a legal settlement elsewhere, shall have his legal settlement in that place wherein his last dwelling-place or home happens to fall upon such division; and when a new city or town is incorporated, composed of a part of one or more incorporated places, every person legally settled in the places of which such new city or town is so composed, and who actually dwells and has his home within the bounds of such new city or town at the time of its incorporation, shall thereby acquire a legal settlement in such new place: *provided*, that no person residing in that part of a place which upon such division shall be incorporated into a new city or town, having then no legal settlement therein, shall acquire any by force of such incorporation only; nor shall such incorporation prevent his acquiring a settlement therein, within the time and by the means by which he would have gained it there if no such division had been made.

Eleventh. A minor who serves an apprenticeship to a lawful trade for the space of four years in any place, and actually sets up

such trade therein within one year after the expiration of said term, being then twenty-one years old, and continues there to carry on the same for five years, shall thereby gain a settlement in such place; but being hired as a journeyman shall not be considered as setting up a trade.

Twelfth. Any person of the age of twenty-one years, being a citizen of this or any other of the United States, who resides in any place within this state for ten years together, and pays all state, county, city or town taxes, duly assessed on his poll or estate for any five years within said time, shall thereby gain a settlement in such place.

SECT. 2. No person who has begun to acquire a settlement by the laws in force at and before the time when this chapter takes effect, in any of the ways in which any time is prescribed for a residence, or for the continuance or succession of any other act, shall be prevented or delayed by the provisions of this chapter; but he shall acquire a settlement by a continuance or succession of the same residence, or other act in the same time and manner, as if the former laws had contiuued in force.

SECT. 3. Every legal settlement shall continue till it is lost or defeated, by acquiring a new one within this state; and upon acquiring such new settlement all former settlements shall be defeated and lost.

AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE SETTLEMENT OF PAUPERS.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. Hereafter, any person of the age of twenty-one years, having the other qualifications mentioned in the fourth, fifth, ninth and twelfth clauses of the first section of chapter sixty-nine of the General Statutes, shall be deemed to have thereby gained a settlement as therein provided, although not a citizen of this or any other of the United States.

SECT. 2. If any person actually become chargeable as a pauper to any city or town in which he has a settlement, has a settlement subsequently acquired in any place without this Commonwealth, the overseers of the poor of such city or town may cause him to be removed to said place of subsequent settlement, by a written order directed to any person therein designated who may execute the same. [Approved June 9, 1868.]

AN ACT CONCERNING THE SETTLEMENT OF PAUPERS.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. Any unmarried woman of the age of twenty-one years who shall hereafter reside in any place within this state for ten years together without receiving relief as a pauper, or being convicted of a crime, shall thereby gain a settlement in such place.

SECT. 2. All settlements acquired by virtue of any provision of law in force prior to the eleventh day of February, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, except where the existence of such settlement prevented a subsequent acquisition, are hereby declared defeated and lost.

SECT. 3. Any person who shall have been duly enlisted and mustered into the military or naval service of the United States as a part of the quota of any city or town in this Commonwealth, under any call of the President of the United States, during the recent civil war, and who shall have continued in such service for a term not less than one year, or who shall have died, or become disabled from wounds or disease received or contracted while engaged in such service, or while a prisoner in the hands of the enemy, and the wife or widow and minor children of such person, shall be deemed thereby to have acquired a settlement in such city or town.

SECT. 4. The provisions of the preceding section shall not apply to any person who shall have enlisted and received a bounty for such enlistment in more than one town, unless the second enlistment was made after an honorable discharge from the first term of service, nor to any person who shall have been proved guilty of wilful desertion, or to have left the service otherwise than by reason of disability or an honorable discharge.

SECT. 5. Any person who would otherwise be entitled to a settlement under section three of this act, but who was not a part of the quota of any city or town, shall, if he served as a part of the quota of this Commonwealth, be deemed to have acquired a settlement in the city or town where he actually resided at the time of his enlistment. [Approved June 22, 1870.]

SEWERS IN THE CITY OF NEW BEDFORD MAY 1st, 1874.

Name of Sewer, and Place of Commencement and End.	Year when Built.	Streets Laid Through.	Length in feet.	Size in inches.	Of What Materials Built.	Cost.	Amt. pd. by Abutters.
Austin street, from County to Wamsutta,	1868	Austin and Purchase.	825	16, 18	Cement.	$2,091.70	$1,045.85
Bush street, from County to the river,	1855	Bush, Water, and Coffin.	2,483	20, 24,30	Brick.	5,553.32	2,776.66
Bedford street, from County to Russell,	1857	Bedford and Third.	1,533	24	"	5,213.52	2,606.76
Campbell street, from State to Purchase,	1855	Campbell.	1,366	20, 24	Wood,Stone,Brick.	2,010.56	1,005.28
Charles Street, from County to Purchase,	1860	High (formerly Charles.)	1,215	18	Brick.	1,441.92	720.96
Elm street, from County to the river,	1852	Elm and Water.	2,677	24, 30	"	4,209.59	2,104.79
Elm street, from Summer to Ash,	1872	Elm.	1,075	24	"	2,930.42	1,465.21
Grinnell street, from County to the river,	1873	Grinnell and Front.	2,123	24, 36	"	8,939.36	2,500.00
Hillman street, from Chestnut to the river,	1855	Hillman and Second.	2,604	20, 24	"	5,581.41	2,790.70
Hazard Street, from County to Wamsutta,	1870	Hazard and Purchase.	950	24	"	2,923.00	1,461.50
Howland street, from Third to the river,	1872	Howland.	1,086	36	"	4,588.00	1,000.00
Kempton street, from County to the river,	1853	Kempton, Purchase, & High.	2,371	24, 30	"	4,325.63	2,162.82
Kempton street, from County to Tripp's Brook,	1857, '69	Kempton.	2,750	24, 36	"	4,701.46	2,350.73
Lincoln street, from Union to Tripp's Brook,	1871	Lincoln and Arnold.	985	20	"	2,695.92	1,347.96
Middle street, from Summer to the river,	1852, '73	Middle and Water.	2,604	24, 30	"	4,525.21	2,262.60
Maxfield street, from County to the river,	1854	Maxfield.	1,997	24, 30	"	4,613.67	2,306.83
Maxfield street, from County to Chestnut,	1856	Maxfield.	554	20	"	915.28	457.64
Mill street, from County to the river,	1854	Mill, Ray, and North.	1,898	24	"	4,500.00	2,250.00
Mill street, from Summer to Cedar,	1871	Mill.	842	16, 18	Cement.	1,685.00	842.50
Mechanics' lane, from Eighth street to William,	1856	Mechanics' lane and Sixth.	679	20	Brick.	761.74	380.87
Merrimac street, from Purchase to the river,	1857	Merrimac.	1,343	20, 24,30	"	2,244 92	1,122.46
Middle, Ash and Elm streets, from Summer to Elm, and thence to Tripp's Brook,	1870–1	Middle and Ash.	1,289	18, 20	Brick and Cement.	6,629.26	1,159.60
Maple street, from Cottage to Ash,	1873	Maple.	585		Cement.	761.64	380.82
North street, from County to the river,	1856	North and Ray.	1,460	24, 30	"	2,816.24	1,408.12
North street, from Summer to Cedar,	1870	North.	842	16, 18	"	1,661.00	830.49
Russell street, from County to the river,	1856	Russell, Water, and Coffin.	2,139	20, 24	Brick.	5,062.92	2,531.46
Ray street, from Purchase to Merrimac,	1871	Ray and Wamsutta.	1,125	24	"	4,460.00	2,230.00
Spring street, from County to School,	1853	Spring and Second.	1,975	24	"	5,383.00	2,691.50
School street, from County to the river,	1853	School.	2,412	20, 30	"	6,317.78	3,158.89
Sycamore street, from County to Purchase,	1854	Sycamore, Pleasant, and Walden.	1,639	36	Brick and Stone.	2,100.00	1,050.00
Sycamore street, from Walden to Cedar,	1857, '69	Sycamore.	1,544	16, 18,24	Brick and Cement.	4,456.38	1,728.19
Smith street, from Cedar to County,	1856	Smith.	1,243	20	Brick.	1,930.88	965.44
Union street, from County to the river,	1852	Union.	2,557	24, 30	"	4,458.26	2,229.13
Union street, from County to Cottage	1854	Union.	758	24	"	1,700.00	850.00

Name of Sewer, and Place of Commencement and End.	Year when Built.	Streets Laid Through.	Length in feet.	Size in inches.	Of What Materials Built.	Cost.	Amt. pd. by Abutters.
Walnut street from County to the river,.....	1852	Walnut.	2,317	20, 24,30	Brick.	4,110.37	2,055.18
Water street, from Union to William, ...	1869	Water.	418	12	Cement.	965.75	482.87
William street, from County to Water,.....	1854	William, North Water, and Hazard wharf property.	2,093	24, 30	Brick.	6,000.00	3,000.00
Willis st., from brook west of County to the river,	1872	Willis.	1,965	42, 48	"	11,976.85	2,500.00
Tripp's Brook Conduit, from Arnold street to the river,	1866, '69, '70,'71,'72	Arnold, Ash, Cottage, Allen, Bonney, Grinnell, Crapo.	5,877	48, 54	Brick and Stone.	43,580.60	None.
			66,187			$190,822.56	$63,688.81

MEMORANDUM.

There is a Drain from First to Water street, nearly opposite Shepherd's lane, built in 1854.

There is a Sewer on County street, from Sherman to junction of County and Sixth streets, brick, 20 inches, 215 feet long.

There is a Sewer on Pearl street, from Purchase to the river.

There is a Sewer in the twenty foot way south of the land of S. T. Birmingham on North Second street, commencing about 150 feet west of North Second street, and running south in North Second street and emptying into the Union Street Sewer, of 10 and 12 inch cement pipe, and cost $401.19. No assessment.

ARTICLES OF INDENTURE

BETWEEN THE CITY OF NEW BEDFORD, A MUNICIPAL CORPORATION, AND THE NEW BEDFORD AND FAIRHAVEN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY, A CORPORATION.

The City of New Bedford by its Mayor, GEORGE B. RICHMOND, hereunto duly authorized, hereby grants and assures to the NEW BEDFORD AND FAIRHAVEN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY, its successors and assigns, the right and authority to lay a single track for rail carriage-ways, for the transportation of passengers and freight by animal power, with all necessary and convenient tracks for turnouts, side-tracks, and switches, in the following streets in the City of New Bedford, to wit: Acushnet avenue, Purchase street, Fourth street, Wing street, Front street, County street south to Bedford street, Middle street, Cove street, Union street, William street, Clark's Point road, and any other street or parts of streets east of Purchase and Fourth, and on and over the Bridge and Bridge road leading from New Bedford to the town of Fairhaven, upon the following conditions and limitations.

SECTION 1. Said grant is to continue in respect to the streets aforesaid for four (4) years from the date of an Act to incorporate the New Bedford and Fairhaven Street Railway Company, approved by the Governor February 6th, 1872; and said Horse Railway Company may at any time during said term locate their tracks in any of said streets, or portions thereof, provided they first file in the office of the City Clerk of New Bedford a notice of their intention to locate their tracks, specifying the streets or portions of streets wherein it is their purpose to locate them.

SECT. 2. And in respect to such of said streets, or portions of streets, in which said Horse Railway Company shall lay its tracks and operate its cars before the expiration of the aforesaid term of four years, said grant shall continue for the further term of twenty-one years from and after the termination of said term of four years; and at the expiration of the term of said grant, said Railway Company shall be subject to the general laws of the Commonwealth then in force in relation to horse railways.

SECT. 3. The tracks of said Railway shall be laid in such manner as shall be designated by the Mayor and Aldermen.

SECT. 4. Said Railway shall be constructed and operated on such grade as shall be established and made by and for all the streets of the city, and if any changes of grade are necessitated over the crossings or gutters in the laying of the tracks, the actual expense thereof shall be borne by the Railway Company; but such changes of grade over crossings and gutters shall be determined by the Mayor and Aldermen.

SECT. 5. The tracks of said Railway shall not be elevated above the surface of the streets in which they are laid, and shall be laid with such improved rails, and be so laid, that vehicles can easily and freely cross said track at any angle and at all points thereof, with the least obstruction possible; and the said Railway Company shall keep in repair such portions of any paved streets, roads and bridges, as are occupied by its tracks; and when such tracks occupy streets or roads that are not paved, it shall in addition to the portion occupied by its track, keep in repair eighteen inches on the outside of each rail thereof, to the satisfaction of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, and said Railway Company shall be liable for any loss or injury that any person may sustain by reason of any carelessness, neglect or misconduct of its agents or servants in the construction, management and use of its tracks: provided, that if any claim is made, or any suit is brought against the city for any damage done by the said Railway Company or its agents or employes, the city shall give reasonable notice to the said Railway Company of such claim and suit, and allow it to defend the same; but otherwise the said Railway Company shall not be liable to said city. And whenever the Railway Company shall neglect or refuse to keep its tracks and the space occupied thereby

safe and convenient for travellers through the streets occupied by said Railway Company, the necessary repairs shall be done under the direction of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, and the cost shall be paid by said Railway Company.

SECT. 6. The rights and privileges heretofore given to the New Bedford Gas Light Company shall not be impaired by this contract, but the rights and privileges granted hereby are guaranteed so far as consists with the rights granted to the said Gas Company, and said city reserves the right to do whatever it shall deem necessary in the construction, repairs and management of its sewers, drains, aqueducts, and water pipes.

SECT. 7. Said Railway Company shall operate said Railway daily (Sundays excepted) throughout the year, furnishing reasonable accommodations for the conveyance of passengers, unless prevented by unavoidable casualty.

SECT. 8. All rights not expressly granted or reserved to said city, shall be exercised by said city in accordance with the laws of this Commonwealth and the ordinances of the city.

SECT. 9. The city reserves the right for any Steam Railway Company to use the tracks of the Horse Railway Company in common with the Horse Railway Company, upon payment by said Steam Railway Company to said Horse Railway Company of suitable compensation therefor, which in case of disagreement shall be determined by the Railroad Commissioners of the Commonwealth. And if upon application by the City Government for the Horse Railway Company to place upon their track a heavier rail for the common use of the Steam and Horse Railway Companies, then the said Horse Railway Company shall proceed to place said heavier rail upon such track; but the proportion of the cost of laying said heavier rail that each company shall bear, in case of a disagreement, shall be determined by the Board of Railroad Commissioners of the Commonwealth. And the parties aforesaid, in addition to the above, and for further security, severally agree that they will not commit any breach of the aforesaid conditions.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF said parties have hereunto interchangeably set their seals, and have subscribed the same, the said City of New Bedford by GEORGE B. RICHMOND, its Mayor, thereto lawfully authorized, and the said New Bedford and Fairhaven Street

Railway Company by ANDREW G. PIERCE, its President, thereto lawfully authorized, this sixteenth day of May, A. D. 1872.

The City of New Bedford, by
GEO. B. RICHMOND, Mayor.
[Seal.]

Witness to above signature,
HENRY T. LEONARD.

The New Bedford and Fairhaven Street
Railway Company, by
ANDREW G. PIERCE, its President.
[Seal.]

Witness to above signature,
GEO. M. HASKELL.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,

April, 1874.

The following arrangements have been made in relation to the Audit, Examination and Payment of the claims against the city:

All Bills must be presented to the Auditor, properly certified, on or before the 1st day of each month.

All Rolls of any description must be made up to that date, that being the day on which the month is to close.

All Rolls, properly authenticated, must be placed in the hands of the Auditor on or before the 1st, as above. No Bills or Rolls presented after the 1st will be audited until the following month. This rule will be rigidly enforced.

An exception to these rules is made with regard to the Teachers of the Public Schools, who will be paid as heretofore, at the close of each term.

All claims audited will be paid at the office of the City Treasurer, on or after the 11th day of any month.

The Joint Standing Committee on Accounts will meet on the 6th day of each month.

If either of the above dates comes on Sunday, the day previous is to be considered as the date to which this notice is to apply.

Per order of Committee on Accounts.

HIRAM WEBB, Auditor.

CITY DOCUMENTS.

MAYOR'S ADDRESS

TO THE CITY COUNCIL;

CITY GOVERNMENT;

ANNUAL REPORTS, &c.,

For the Year 1874-5.

NEW BEDFORD:
FESSENDEN & BAKER, PRINTERS TO THE CITY.
1875.

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1875—CITY DOCUMENT No. 1.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

OF

ABRAHAM H. HOWLAND, JR.,

MAYOR,

TO THE

CITY COUNCIL OF NEW BEDFORD,

DELIVERED BEFORE THE

TWO BRANCHES IN CONVENTION,

January 4, 1875.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

NEW BEDFORD:
FESSENDEN & BAKER, PRINTERS TO THE CITY.
1875.

ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the City Council:—

We have been summoned by our fellow citizens to the discharge of high and important duties. For the year upon which we have now entered, the honorable and responsible work is ours, of directing and managing the affairs of the municipal government of our city.

While we bring to this task a zealous and profound regard for the public welfare, and pledge ourselves to exercise, in the discharge of our official duties, our best abilities and a heartfelt devotedness to the good of the people whose well-being we are selected to watch over and promote, let us, as becomes our condition as fallible and imperfect beings, reverently and constantly seek that wisdom which cometh down from above, and have always in view our responsibilities, not only to those we here represent, but to Him who is the source of all wisdom and who will hold us to a stricter discharge of duty, than will the most devoted or the most sceptical of our fellow citizens.

Always important, often laborious and exacting, and not unfrequently difficult and embarrassing, there are some circumstances attending the position of the present council which will, to some extent it may be, add to the magnitude and laboriousness of our efforts to be faithful to the trust committed to us.

As you will be advised in the course of this communication, there have come to us as a legacy from the preceding council, much unfinished work to perform and many difficult questions to adjudicate and settle.

We have only honestly, faithfully and industriously to meet the responsibilities of our position, from whatever source they may be derived, and I feel assured that the result will be such, that, at the close of the year, we shall be able to give up our accounts with joy, and have the satisfaction of knowing that the best interests of the city have been promoted by our efforts.

It will be your duty, gentlemen, to shape and give vitality to the legislation that the public interests demand. The amount and character of the appropriations, are wholly under your direction, and allow me to express the hope, that you will not rest satisfied with the discharge of this part of your duties. There are other and no less important obligations resting upon you. The committees which will be appointed to have the oversight of the city's varied interests, can, to a very important extent, influence the operations of those to whose hands are more directly entrusted the business of the city. Let every committee claim and exercise the right conferred by the charter, the ordinances of the city and the regulations of the municipal body.

We are here to-day clothed with the authority derived from the charter, the laws and the ordinances. The end and aim of our official existence is the promotion of the public welfare.

With no party pledges to fetter or embarrass, in the freedom of honest opinion, and under no other restraints but those which bind us to seek the highest welfare of the people and the satisfaction of our own consciences, we have only to go straight forward in the work our constituents have entrusted to us.

In this work I pledge you my most devoted assistance. In this work I feel assured I shall receive yours; and may He whose will we all desire to obey, crown our united labors with His blessing.

I shall now proceed briefly to lay before you such statements as I have felt called upon to make in relation to some of the more important interests of the city.

TAXES.

The Collector of Taxes informs me that the assessments of the year have been met by the citizens with that promptness which has long been proverbial.

Of the assessments of 1874, amounting to a sum not greatly short of half a million of dollars, placed in the hands of the Collector on the 15th day of September, and made payable by ordinance on the 1st day of November, there remains unpaid but about ten thousand dollars.

The Collector also informs me that he has been enabled during the year to obtain payment for an unusually large proportion of the delinquent assessments of former years.

His statement shows, that so large a part of the taxes were paid under the provision for five per cent. abatement, that the outlay, and the appropriation calculated to meet such abatement and the unavoidable remittances of the assessors, will fall short two thousand dollars of the required amount.

PERMANENT CITY DEBT.

The main indebtedness of the city is that which has been created by the construction of the New Bedford Water Works.

The whole amount properly included under the head of permanent city debt is $1,097,600.

The water debt, including the Sylvia Ann Howland trust fund of one hundred thousand dollars, is $800,000.

The debt which has from time to time been contracted for

other purposes, and upon which annual payments have always been made, is $295,000.

The balance, two thousand six hundred dollars, is made up of the two trust funds, which, with a part of the Sylvia Ann Howland fund, are held by the city in trust for the Free Public Library.

This indebtedness is represented as follows:

By Bonds,	$995,000
Credits upon the books of the Treasury in accordance with the ordinances of the city,	102,600
	$1,097,600

Under an arrangement extremely wise and judicious, by which the payments of that part of the indebtedness of the city which is represented by its bonds, are distributed over a long period, no large amount falls due in any one year.

The average annual amount payable upon our existing debt, from the present year to the year 1909, when the last water bond will become due, is about thirty thousand dollars. This of course does not include the interest, which, for a large portion of the time, will call for average annual payments of about an equal amount.

That portion of the debt not created by the Water Works enterprise, amounting as above stated to $295,000, will all be paid previous to the year 1885. In that year the annual payments upon the water bonds commence.

The present year the payments of principal and interest of the city permanent debt will be $79,046; bonds, $20,000; interest, $59,046.

In this connection, I would call your attention to the following remarks upon the subject of municipal indebtedness, which I find in the address of one of my predecessors in office:

"The debts which the municipal governments of our country have contracted, and which, of late years, have so

largely increased, and which are constantly increasing, have become not only a subject of municipal and state discussion, but of national attention and interest. It is a problem not easily solved, to what extent it is safe and profitable for a community, in the management of its municipal affairs, to provide for its convenience and varied interests by those means which are obtained by pledging the property and income of future generations."

Whatever there may be of admonition or rebuke in these remarks, if we set aside the important enterprise by which we have obtained for our city an abundant supply of pure water, they cannot be regarded as being to any great extent applicable to the past history of this municipality.

The plan to which I have alluded, by which the obligations issued have been made payable in small sums, a fixed amount for every year, has prevented any such accumulation of indebtedness as to create anxiety or inconvenience, and has brought about the period of assessment and payment within such a period of time as justice to those by whom the obligations were to be met has demanded.

Since the year 1863, when, swollen by the claims which the rebellion brought upon us of nearly two hundred thousand dollars, our public debt amounted to about four hundred and twenty-five thousand, the debt has been reduced to two hundred and ninety-five thousand, although the amount has been twice increased by sums amounting to one hundred and seven thousand dollars.

Still I feel compelled to impress upon your minds the fact that there is no act within the legitimate range of municipal responsibility which requires deeper and calmer deliberation than that by which a seeming present advantage is obtained by fastening the cost of its acquisition upon the "property and incomes of the future."

To what extent you may have laid upon you the necessity

for such action it is not in my power to estimate or conjecture. Be that as it may, I trust that by no proceedings of yours will that burden be increased which has been laid upon you by proceedings over which you have had no control and whose results it is not in your power to alter.

I pass no judgment upon those acts of your predecessors by which a heavy amount of pecuniary obligation has accrued to the city which you will be called upon to recognize and provide for.

For two reasons and those of the most obvious character have I alluded to them, that you may bear in mind the fact that in making the financial arrangements of the year, these obligations as well as the inevitable expenditures of the year are to be provided for; and that this consideration may lead to caution in making special appropriations after the passage of the general appropriation order.

The water debt is of a different character. Including the trust fund which we have seen makes a part of it, the amount is $800,000.

The bonds of this character outstanding amount to $700,000. Payments upon the principal of this debt commence in the year 1885; and every following year a part of it becomes due until it shall be extinguished. The annual interest upon this debt is $50,000, constituting a very important portion of our annual expenditure.

It should be borne in mind that the interest upon one hundred thousand dollars of this indebtedness is not paid out to the public creditor. In the language of the Water Board of 1870, "this is a payment that does not impoverish." It is gathered into the treasury, not to be disbursed to the public creditor, but to foster, under the direction of experienced and devoted public servants, the great interests of public liberal education, and of the diffusion of knowledge among the people. I shall reserve what further remarks and

statements I may have occasion to make upon this part of our city's indebtedness to the notice I shall presently take of the New Bedford Water Works.

POOR DEPARTMENT.

I have no occasion to detain you long while I speak of this branch of our municipal affairs.

As, under the operation of existing laws, the City Council is called upon to do but little more than to provide the funds called for and disbursed by another branch of the government, there would seem to be no pressing necessity for presenting in detail this subject to your consideration.

Yet we cannot forget, when our attention is called to the subject, that not far from a twelfth part of our city appropriations is expended for the relief of the poor and the maintenance of the pauper.

Already the sum appropriated for the present financial year, and a special appropriation of five thousand dollars, have been exhausted; and the further sum of ten thousand dollars will probably be called for before its close.

The examination of this subject is thus demanded of us by two distinct and important considerations,—the suffering which is always the companion of poverty and pauperism, and the burden of taxation they bring upon the community.

The laws of the land and the higher laws of Christian benevolence must be recognized and obeyed. The impotent destitute must be relieved, whatever their character or condition. But the higher obligation also demands of us to seek the cure of pauperism as well as to relieve the suffering which it entails.

Therefore it is, that in placing this subject before you as one calling upon you for examination as connected with the finances of the city, I would unite with that important consideration one still more important,—that pauperism is

more than a pecuniary evil; and that any reduction of expenditure is an index that the evil has been lessened and the source of want and suffering to some extent removed.

Without detaining you longer, allow me respectfully to call your attention to the remarks of the Hon. George H. Dunbar upon the subject of poverty and pauperism, contained in his last address from this platform to the members of the City Council. With a full understanding of the moral, physical and pecuniary aspects of the question, he has there presented it, in his own clear and forcible language, for the enlightenment and guidance of us all.

HIGHWAYS AND STREETS.

This department of our operations has, of late years, assumed a character and magnitude that gives it a claim to the constant and vigilant attention of the City Government.

During the last year the expenditures made in connection with this department, and the obligations created by the opening of new streets have involved an outlay of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

This fact of itself, is a warrant for the remark I have made as to the comparative importance of this branch of our municipal affairs, and its claim to the careful and wisely directed action of both branches of the City Council.

Under the provisions of our charter, each branch of the government has duties to discharge in connection with the highways, distinct and important. Upon the Council, in its legislative capacity, devolves the important work of deciding all questions as to the creation of new streets and highways. During the past year, this authority has been exercised to an extent, both as to the number of streets and cost of opening, never before known in the history of our city.

Twenty new streets have been accepted and constituted public highways, and the damage to the owners of property

alone has rendered necessary an outlay which cannot be estimated at less than $80,000.

The important work of directing in all the operations upon the streets, the whole labor and responsibility of expending the sums of money voted by the Council, and the difficult task of estimating the damages claimed by those whose estates may be taken or injured and the award of betterments, devolves upon the Board of Aldermen.

A large proportion of the awards made by the Board last year remain unpaid and to some extent unaccepted.

While upon you, gentlemen, no part of the responsibility of creating this large number of streets, or of rendering necessary the large outlay present and prospective which such action has called for, it will be your duty to meet fully and promptly all the obligations which have been placed upon you, and to recognize, in this large increase of streets and avenues, a proceeding calculated to promote the prosperity of the city and increase the comfort and convenience of the people, and by a liberal, but well matured and economical outlay to complete the work which has come down to you from your predecessors in office.

It should be borne in mind, that with the increase in extent of our streets, comes a corresponding increase in the annual outlay. While the wants of our people with regard to well-kept streets and convenient sidewalks should be fully recognized, it should be borne in mind, that no expenditure should be made in a single year of such magnitude as to prevent the application of a close economy in the disbursements, or to create inconvenience on the part of the tax-paying portion of the inhabitants.

NEW BEDFORD WATER WORKS.

For the details of the operations of the Acushnet Water Board for the past year, and of the present extent and

condition of the works, I would respectfully refer you to the report of that body, in which you will find the annual statement of the Superintendent and of the Water Registrar.

A few brief remarks is all that the occasion calls for or our limited time will allow. The whole outlay upon the New Bedford Water Works up to this time, including the balance now unexpended, which will be applied for extensions to be made the present year, is but a trifling sum short of one million of dollars. This expenditure has been met as follows:

Appropriations by City Council,	$900,000
Water Receipts,	100,000
	$1,000,000

These appropriations have been provided for by means obtained as follows:

Bequest of Sylvia Ann Howland,	$100,000
Investment of the Sylvia Ann Howland Library and Educational Funds,	100,000
Receipts for Water,	100,000
Issue of Water Bonds,	700,000
	$1,000,000

For this large and valuable property, our actual indebtedness, to-day, is eight hundred thousand dollars. The debt represented by the bonds issued, for the payment of which provision must be made in accordance with the conditions of the obligations in the hands of the city's creditors is seven hundred thousand dollars. I have already alluded to the fact, that the annual burden of this whole indebtedness is to an important extent relieved by the consideration, that nearly one eighth part of the annual interest paid, which amounts to fifty thousand dollars, comes back to the treasury and is applied to the promotion of the dearest and most vital of the concerns of the inhabitants of the city.

There is another view to be taken of the subject of our

water debt, important in itself and interesting to every member of our community.

The idea throughout the country, connected with the outlay for water by our towns and cities, has been, with exceptions too few in number to require notice, that from the takers of the water there should be derived an income adequate to the payment of the interest upon the obligations from which the means have been supplied for construction, and the cost of management. This, or the nearest possible approximation to this, has always been a fundamental principle of action, in the proceedings of all municipal bodies.

When the rates for water were originally fixed by the City Council, and arranged in a scale averaging somewhat below those of the other communities of the country in which water is supplied by municipal authority, it was done under the belief that the principle was correct, and that its application would accomplish the desired result.

But before the works had so far advanced as to admit of a practical test of the principle and of the plan founded upon it, both were abandoned, and the rates reduced to less than one half of the original schedule. And this reduced schedule is now in operation. Here was a departure from the original purpose, that changed the whole operation from one self-supporting to a close approximation to the character of those annual appropriations which are every year provided for by ordinary taxation. Hitherto all the receipts from the takers of water, including the annual appropriation of twelve thousand dollars made for city purposes, have been expended in carrying forward the operations upon the works. This was strictly proper, as long as the City Council recognized the necessity of further outlays for improvements and extensions. But this disposition of the receipts, left the whole amount of the interest upon the water bonds to be made a general city charge and paid from the city treasury.

As this disposition of the water rates will not probably much longer be deemed expedient, it may be serviceable to make a brief calculation of the result of the application of this income, less the cost of management and repairs, to the payment of the interest upon the water debt. I include in the calculation the interest upon the outstanding bonds only. The interest upon these bonds amounts annually to the sum of $44,000.

The receipts by the Water Registrar for the year ending July 1st, 1875, including the city appropriation, have been estimated at $28,000.

The annual expense of management and repairs, including the cost of pumping, may be put down at $12,000, leaving a balance of $16,000, applicable to the payment of the interest. This leaves to be annually provided for, the sum of $28,000. With the same number of takers and with the rates as originally established, the deficiency would be twelve thousand. This sum would of course be reduced should the number of takers increase.

This statement is submitted to you that the whole subject may be open to your examination. I have no change in policy to recommend in this respect, and feel entirely satisfied to leave it for such action as your more mature deliberations may deem called for by the public interests and a just regard to the rights of all our citizens.

The extent of the mains now in use, is nearly thirty-three miles. This is believed to be above the average proportion of linear extent of mains to population, found in our towns and cities for which a public supply of water has been provided.

A large proportion of the inhabitants of the city whose residences are territorially so situated as to be within the ability of the works to reach, have it now in their power to participate in these benefits. This being the case, it may be

considered good policy for the city, when, by the application of the funds of the department now to the credit of the Water Board, to the enlargement already contemplated and provided for, to restrict the extensions to the limit contained in the ordinances. No further issue of water bonds can be made without an application to the Legislature; and it now appears to me, that we have, in the prosecution of this noble and popular enterprise, reached such a position as will allow of its management and maintenance without any further increase of the public debt.

CHARTER AND ORDINANCES.

In the year 1873, the attention of the Council having been called to the subject of a revision of the charter and ordinances, it was placed in the hands of a Joint Special Committee.

At the close of the year, the committee not having completed its labors, the report made by them was referred to the next City Government. As far as my information extends, the only result of the action of the Council of 1874 has been a change in the charter, by which the Mayor of the city has been constituted a member ex-officio of the School Committee, and its chairman.

Without giving any opinion with regard to the expediency of this change, I would express the belief that others are desirable, although I can freely say that the most important change required, is that which was proposed and presented in the report of the committee of 1873, by which all the amendments to the charter and all the special laws which had been from time to time enacted, were incorporated with the original charter and its abrogated provisions discarded.

Whatever may be the present position of this subject before the City Government, I would express the belief that

you will not sanction any application to the Legislature for further change in our charter, until you shall have carefully examined the subject, and are prepared to have such application, if one is to be made, go to the General Court with your sanction and authority.

The printed report of the committee of 1873 upon the subject of the revision of the ordinances has been placed in my hands. The labor performed in revising, consolidating, and arranging the ordinances was of a character and extent fully up to the requirements of their appointment and the wants of the city.

The notes connected with the several ordinances, and those of a more general character, were intended to aid in such a thorough re-examination and revision as was contemplated and recommended.

I have no information in relation to the proceedings of the council with reference to this subject and the report of 1873, but that they were placed in charge of a committee. What progress has been made in the work of revision has not been made public. As far as now appears the labor of completing what has been so ably commenced will devolve upon you. I would recommend to you to give the work your immediate and earnest attention.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Our Free Public Library, liberally sustained by the annual grants of the City Government; provided with the means for all needful enlargement by that endowment which has placed it in such a high and honorable position and which has secured for it a future which every citizen must contemplate with gratitude and satisfaction; and watched over and cared for by devoted and enlightened minds, is an institution that has always been, and I trust ever will

be, an object of laudable pride to the inhabitants of our city, and a source of great and constantly increasing interest and importance.

The number of volumes in the library is now thirty-two thousand.

Of this number about two thousand have been added the past year. For the same period, forty-six thousand six hundred and forty volumes have been taken by its visitors. During the year the estate next west of the library building has been purchased by the city. It was understood that the object of making the purchase was to lessen the liability of the library to destruction or injury from fire, by the removal of the wooden building situated upon the premises.

This has not been done, and the liability remains. I can see no reason why the original design should not be put in execution. There is in one small room, and that, one of the most exposed, a single set of books, which, if destroyed, could never be replaced.

An enlargement of the library building will very soon become a necessity; but the reason for making the recent purchase, that a space should be left extensive enough to release us from danger of fire from the wooden buildings on the west should lead the city to look in some other direction for the opportunity for needful extension.

Before passing to another topic, I feel called upon briefly to notice the action which has been taken by the City Government, in relation to the funds which have been placed under the city's control by the bequests of Sylvia Ann Howland, and to the excitement which that action has occasioned. I know nothing of the results which have followed the proceedings to which I have alluded. At this time, and in this connection, I feel called upon to make but two remarks upon the subject. It may be that in the provisions which were made by the City Council for the investment of

this fund and for the application of its income in accordance with the clearly expressed directions of our generous benefactor, some of the technical proceedings called for may have been omitted. Such omission may be easily remedied. The city is able and ready, promptly and fully, to satisfy every claim that can in any form be made upon it in connection with this noble bequest. My proposed remarks are these: First; The funds which were bequeathed to this city have ever been, now are, and ever will be, as safe under the management of the City Council of New Bedford, as a special deposit of gold in the treasury of the United States.

As that fund now stands upon the records of the city, recognized by the acts of its duly constituted officers and by the ordinance which solemnly acknowledges the extent and the character of the city's obligations, its safety and faithful administration is secured by the honor, the interest and the *property* of every inhabitant. Second; From the brief opportunity that has been allowed me for examination, I have no hesitation in stating, that in the distribution of the income of this fund and in the carefully minute and correct records of all the proceedings which have been consequent upon such distribution, the School Committee of New Bedford, the Trustees of the Free Public Library, and all the officers of the city who have been connected with it, I find that the most rigid regard has been paid to the noble objects for which the fund was created and to the requisition made by the Council to ensure its rightful and economical management. In my view, no fund has ever found more faithful administrators; and what may have been done or remains to be done to place the city rightfully before the law, I trust that no proceedings will have your sanction that shall deprive the public schools of our city and its Free Public Library, of the benefits of this precious legacy to the people.

SCHOOLS.

I come now to speak of a department of our civil affairs which whether it be considered in reference to the results that it is expected to accomplish, or to the expense at which it is maintained, may well engage our most earnest attention and our deepest interest. I mean the department of public schools.

I do not propose to waste your time with any well worn platitudes about the importance of universal education to the citizens of a free republic, and the glory of a system of schools open alike to rich and poor, and supported entirely by the public purse.

Respecting these general principles, we are actuated by a common sentiment, and it is enough to say, to give force to our convictions, that if our schools are what they ought to be, if they are fulfilling the expectations which center upon their work, and bringing up the children to enjoy the fruits of a sound and thorough education, giving full returns in the culture of mind and heart for the cost at which that culture has been secured, it is of comparatively trifling importance how great that cost may be.

It is with great satisfaction that I express my belief that our schools in the main are successfully responding to the demands that are made upon them; that they are not only fulfilling the expectations of those whose children are profiting by the advantages they offer, but enjoying a more than ordinary repute abroad.

The School Committee seem to execute their trust with vigor and interest, and an excellent corps of teachers carry out their directions with ability and energy.

Turning to the financial side of the subject I remark that I have examined with attention the items of expenditures by the school department, and trust that the same cautious

economy will characterize the financial record of the department the present year.

Whatever appropriations are positively required for the interests of the schools, I have no doubt you will cheerfully grant, but the condition of the city treasury demands that no unnecessary projects involving pecuniary outlay should be formed or carried out.

The enlargement of the Fifth Street school house and the erection of a new High school house were demanded no less by public opinion than by public interests.

Of late I have visited several of the school houses, to ascertain their condition and the needs of the schools which they shelter. And when I found two entire classes permanently located in the attic of the Parker Street house and a third temporarily there on account of the crowded condition of the school—all dependent for means of egress upon two narrow, steep flights of stairs, both in the front projection, and with landings within nine feet of each other; when I saw that on reaching the second story three more overfull classes were added to their numbers, all dependent on stairways of the same character and similarly located to the former, to reach the lower floor, I was so impressed by the extreme danger to which they were exposed from fire and panic that I felt that I should be faithless to my duty, if I did not bring the facts forcibly to your attention.

I say nothing of the severe inconveniences, and defective ventilation incident to the present condition of the house, and submit the matter to your earnest attention, for the reasons which I have detailed.

POLICE.

The main responsibility of the police appointments, and of the faithful and efficient discharge of duty on the part of those who may be selected for the important service of pre-

serving order and for the enforcement of the ordinances of the city and laws of the Commonwealth, does not rest with the City Council.

But it is in your power to prevent improper appointments; and you may do much to detect and rectify any wrong doing that may bring disrepute upon the city or endanger the peace or comfort of the inhabitants.

Let all your authority and influence be exerted in this direction.

The safety and good name of our city are largely connected with the character and efficiency of its police force.

I shall keep this vital truth in view in my part of the agency of appointments, and I feel confident that I shall have your co-operation in this important work.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The general arrangements of our Fire Department, and to a very reliable and commendable extent, the details of this branch of our city affairs, are such as to satisfy the scrutiny of those familiar with the subject, and are such as give a sense of protection and security to the inhabitants. With regard to the general system upon which our department is founded I have no change to recommend, neither have I any belief that a change is called for or that there are deficiencies to much extent to be supplied.

The machinery of the department must be kept in perfect order, always in condition for prompt and efficient action.

This fact should never be lost sight of. No conflict of jurisdiction, no regard for etiquette, no regulations of any kind, should ever be allowed to interfere with an undoubted completeness of equipment in every part of our instrumentalities for the extinguishment of fires.

But while this should be looked upon as a cardinal point in the department, it should be borne in mind, that the most

perfect machinery, the most needful complement of engines and the most ample water supply are unavailing, without they are confided to the management and control of intelligent and devoted men.

The city of New Bedford has had for many years, now possesses, and I feel a perfect assurance in saying, will always possess as the living, directing and working force of its Fire Department, a body of men thus endowed and qualified. There is a spirit of enterprise, a skill in action and a high-toned sense of duty and self-respect pervading the members of the department, in the highest degree commendable, and which is the perfect complement and crown of this important branch of our municipal arrangements.

But with all this reliableness of our means, vital and instrumental, our safety from fire cannot be secured unless other arrangements, over which the department can have no control, shall be made to co-operate in the work.

The existing ordinances in relation to wooden buildings and the Fire Department, are in my view, imperfect and greatly need revision. I have elsewhere spoken of the work of the revision of the ordinances which has been before the two preceding Councils.

When you shall undertake the completion of this work, I trust that those portions of it of which I have spoken will receive, with every other portion, your deliberate and immediate attention.

The report of the Chief Engineer of the department will place before you the noticeable statistics of the last year's operations.

PRESENT FINANCIAL CONDITION.

Having called your attention to the public debt, its amount, character and condition, and laid before you the state of the tax collections of the year, it remains for me to present to

you as a subject of special and immediate concernment, the present financial aspect of our municipal affairs.

Our financial year ends on the first day of March. The general appropriations are made for the year ending that date. No expenditures that may be authorized are included in the assessments of the year, excepting such as are provided for in the regular order passed in the early part of the financial year. All subsequent action calling for an expenditure of money, involves the necessity of a resort to other "ways and means" for providing the needful funds. The obligations which the present Council are bound to recognize and to provide for may be divided into three kinds.

First: The deficiencies in certain departments, arising from an expenditure in excess of the annual appropriations.

Second: The special appropriations upon which money has been expended, the payments upon which have been met by funds remaining in the treasury from unexpended appropriations.

Third: The enterprises which have been entered into during the year by the action of the City Government; which enterprises have now assumed the character of direct obligations.

It is a matter of some difficulty to determine the exact amount of pecuniary obligations which may devolve upon us from these sources respectively, or to decide at what times and by what methods these obligations are to be met.

All claims legitimately made upon us must be promptly met; and until the receipts from the taxes shall in the month of October next replenish the treasury, the needful supplies for all our payments must be obtained by loans temporary or permanent as you shall determine.

It will be, when you shall be called upon to provide for necessary expenditures of the next financial year, that you will find it necessary to determine what portion of the obli-

gations which you are obliged to provide for shall be included in the assessment of the year, and what portion it may be expedient to arrange for by an increase of our bonded debt.

Until other arrangements shall be made, all the demands we may be called upon to meet, must be provided for by temporary loans.

The special appropriations which have been made during the financial year, amount to fifty-seven thousand dollars.

To the large expenditures made in consequence of these appropriations it is owing, that while the means provided by taxation are nearly exhausted, the audit now payable cannot be met without a resort to a loan.

The following statements and estimates will enable you to obtain a view that I consider wholly reliable of our present financial condition:

Amounts now to the credit of sundry accounts to be provided for, as follows:

Trustees Free Public Library,	$8,755.79
New Bedford School Committee,	1,204.23
New Bedford Water Works,	36,314.39
Public Schools; Teachers,	7,261.22
School Incidentals,	501.75
Repairs Public Buildings,	47.16
Fire Department,	2,279.83
Lights,	889.97
Watch,	4,456.75
Debt,	1,494.28
Rural Cemetery,	249.00
Bridge,	208.17
Highways,	2,811.84
Salaries,	651.00
Free Public Library,	954.12
High School House,	266.32
Hawthorn Street,	263.74
	$68,609.56

Estimates of sums required to provide for the several departments for the remainder of the financial year:

SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Estimate,	$8,606.00
Balance on hand,	7,261.22
Deficiency,	$1,344.78

SCHOOL INCIDENTALS.

Estimate,	$2,773.88
Balance on hand,	501.75
Deficiency,	$2,272.13

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Estimate,	$566.87
Balance on hand,	47.16
Deficiency,	$519.71

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Estimate,	$3,279.83
Balance on hand,	2,279.83
Deficiency,	$1,000.00

LIGHTING THE STREETS.

Estimate,	$4,538.05
Balance on hand,	889.97
Deficiency,	$3,648.08

PUBLIC DEBT.

Estimate,	$3,000.00
Balance on hand,	1,494.28
Deficiency,	$1,505.72

HIGHWAYS AND STREETS.

Estimate,	$5,512.76
Balance on hand,	2,811.84
Deficiency,	$2,700.92

POOR.

Estimate, (no credit,)	$10.000.00

INCIDENTALS.

Estimate, (no credit,)	$5,306.83

RECAPITULATION OF DEFICIENCES.

Poor,	$10,000.00
Incidentals,	5,306.83
Schools; Teachers,	1,344.78
Schools; Incidentals,	2,272.13
Repairs Public Buildings,	519.71
Fire Department,	1,000.00
Light,	3,648.08
Debt,	1,505.72
Highways,	2,700.92
	$28,298.17

GENERAL ESTIMATE OF DEFICIENCES.

Balances to the credit of sundry accounts,	$68,609.56
Estimated Deficiences, financial year,	28,298.17
Deficiency in the Cash on hand to meet the audit of December 27th,	10,949.65
Aggregate of Deficiences,	$107,857.38

Here it is proper to state, that there is due from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for State Aid about $7,000. No part of this will be paid until December, 1875; and as the monthly payments will continue, the indebtedness will increase up to that date, when it will amount to $12,000, and the advances for 1874 will then be paid.

There remain unpaid about ten thousand dollars of the taxes of 1874. The Collector informs me that but a small part of this sum can be realized, until, at the usual season, about the middle of the year, the process of levy shall be commenced.

As in former years, so in this, a part of it will be found of a character that will place it beyond his reach.

In any view which may be taken of the subject, there is a deficiency for which provision is to be made in the operations of the financial year of $100,000.

These estimates have been made for me by the Auditor of the city, and are, without doubt, entitled to your confidence.

Should the estimates be found correct, this sum or one very nearly approximating to it, must be added to the appropriations of the year, and included in the annual assessments.

For the payments to be made during the present financial year, as well as for the expenditures which will be authorized by your appropriations at the opening of the next, provision must be made by temporary loans.

There are other obligations resting upon the city, which have not yet found a place upon the books of the Auditor and Treasurer, but which have assumed such a character and position as to constitute them claims to be recognized and provided for.

The contract for the erection of a building for the High School has been completed. The expenditure which this action of the Council involves, will, no doubt, be called for the present year, and provision must be made for it. The manner of doing this, it will be for you to determine. The whole amount of this outlay, when the building shall be finished, the water and gas fixtures introduced, the furniture provided, the lot graded and drained, and the fences constructed it is not in my power to determine. It has been variously estimated at from ninety to one hundred thousand dollars.

Whatever the amount may be, you will, I am inclined to think, consider it too large, in view of the heavy additions from other sources, which must necessarily be made to the assessments, to be included in the sum to be raised for the purposes of the city the present year by taxation.

By the laying out and acceptance of Third street, north from Union to Kempton street, the city has become bound to the owners of the property taken for the payment of a large sum of money.

As the sums awarded by the Board of Aldermen have not, to my knowledge, been accepted by all the claimants, and as

no award for betterments has been agreed upon, it is not in my power to advise you of the outlay that will come upon the city by reason of this important proceeding.

It should be borne in mind that the claims of the owners and occupants of the estates through which this street passes, are not the only claims which will have to be met in connection with this improvement.

The street is to be graded, curbed and flagged, and prepared for the constant and heavy use that will unquestionably be made of this important avenue.

By this operation you are to be called upon to provide for a large expenditure. Whatever its amount, it must, I would respectfully remark, be looked upon to some extent as one of the same character as that to which I have just called your attention.

The sums which must be paid from the treasury for these two operations cannot, by the lowest estimate that can be made, amount to less than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The probability is that this sum will be exceeded.

It will be seen by this exhibit, that in addition to the amount required for the ordinary expenditures of the financial year ending March 1st, 1876, you will be called upon to provide for the further sum of about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Notwithstanding the suggestions I have made in relation to the methods it may be advisable to adopt to meet this large expenditure, I shall leave the decision of the financial question to your better judgment and more mature deliberation.

In this connection it may be considered my duty to advert to another operation during the past year, by which the city has become bound for the payment of a large sum of money.

By a vote uf our citizens taken in accordance with a law

of the Commonwealth, an obligation has been incurred which must be recognized and responded to, to the fullest extent.

The city has become an associate in the New Bedford and Fall River Railroad to the amount of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. When, and to what extent, the city may be called upon to fulfil the conditions of the contract of partnership in this undertaking, it is not in my power to advise you.

It will be for you to ascertain with care and deliberation the character and extent of the liability of the city, and you will not, I am sure, fail to meet the obligations involved in the contract fully and promptly.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

I would gratefully acknowledge the courtesy and kindness of the officers of the city having charge of the different departments, in furnishing me with the information which has enabled me to lay before you the statements of this communication.

With these brief remarks with regard to the condition of the more important concerns of the city, I leave them and all other business which will claim your attention under the laws of the State and the ordinances of the city to such action as the varied and important interests of the community may call for at the hands of its governing council.

The opinions given are the expressions of my honest convictions, the facts presented are in accordance with the best information I have been able to obtain; and in placing before you these convictions and statements, I have endeavored to render you all the assistance my inexperience will permit in the discharge of your important duties.

CITY GOVERNMENT—1875.

MAYOR.

ABRAHAM H. HOWLAND, Jr.

Office No. 1 Library Building.

ALDERMEN.

Ward 1—WILLIAM J. NORTON.
Ward 2—WILLIAM T. SOULE.
Ward 3—J. AUGUSTUS BROWNELL.
Ward 4—JAMES D. THOMPSON.
Ward 5—JOHN B. BAYLIES.
Ward 6—GEORGE R. STETSON.

COMMON COUNCIL.

President—EDWIN DEWS.

WARD ONE.

*James C. Hitch,
Haile R. Luther,
George H. Freeman,
James A. Gifford.

WARD TWO.

Rufus A. Soule,
William H. Pitman,
Freeman R. Hathaway,
William T. Hawes.

WARD THREE.

Augustus Swift,
John H. Rounds,
Henry W. Briggs,
Charles W. Coggeshall.

WARD FOUR.

William A. Beard,
Stephen W. Hayes,
Joseph G. Dean,
John H. J. Doane.

WARD FIVE.

Edwin Dews,
Jonathan Howland, Jr.,
Henry Holcomb,
Antone L. Sylvia.

WARD SIX.

William J. Bowen,
John P. Taylor,
George Nelson,
Leander A. Williston.

* Declines to accept the office.

CITY CLERK.

HENRY T. LEONARD.

Office No. 5 Library Building.

TREASURER AND COLLECTOR OF TAXES.

JAMES B. CONGDON.

Office No. 2 Library Building.

AUDITOR.

HIRAM WEBB.

Office No. 3 Library Building.

CLERK OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

WILLIAM A. CHURCH.

CITY MESSENGER.

WILLIAM H. WATKINS.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN.

ON POLICE—The Mayor, and Aldermen Norton and Soule.

ON LAYING OUT, WIDENING AND REPAIRING STREETS—The Mayor, and Aldermen Brownell and Thompson.

ON ENROLLMENT—Aldermen Soule, Baylies and Stetson.

ON LICENSES—Aldermen Baylies, Norton and Brownell.

ON BURIAL GROUNDS—Aldermen Thompson, Stetson and Baylies.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

ON FINANCE—The Mayor, President of the Common Council, and Councilmen Gifford, Soule, Rounds, Beard and Taylor.

ON ACCOUNTS—Aldermen Baylies and Soule, and Councilmen Freeman, Pitman and Howland.

ON PUBLIC PROPERTY—Aldermen Brownell and Norton, and Councilmen Nelson, Taylor and Bowen.

ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—Aldermen Baylies and Stetson, and Councilmen Hayes, Luther and Hawes.

On Lighting Streets—Aldermen Soule and Brownell, and Councilmen Luther, Dean and Briggs.

On Roads, Bridges, Main Drains and Common Sewers—Aldermen Thompson and Norton, and Councilmen Nelson, Coggeshall and Holcomb.

On Fire Department—Aldermen Stetson and Baylies, and Councilmen Williston, Hathaway and Doane.

On Alms-House and Poor—Aldermen Norton and Baylies, and Councilmen Holcomb, Sylvia and Swift.

On Wooden Buildings in the Fire District—Aldermen Norton and Thompson, and Councilmen Bowen, Dean and Briggs.

On Armories and Military Property—Aldermen Soule and Thompson, and Councilmen Gifford, Pitman and Doane.

On Water Works—Aldermen Thompson and Stetson, and Councilmen Beard, Soule and Freeman.

On Printing—Alderman Stetson, and Councilmen Hayes and Howland.

On Fuel—The Mayor, and Councilmen Williston, Sylvia and Hawes.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

On Elections and Returns—Councilmen Beard, Taylor and Hathaway.

On Bills in Second Reading—Councilmen Luther, Dean and Rounds.

On Enrolled Ordinances and Resolutions—Councilmen Howland, Freeman and Swift.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE—1875.

ABRAHAM H. HOWLAND, JR., Mayor, *ex-officio*, Chairman.

HENRY F. HARRINGTON, Sec.

EDWIN DEWS, President of Common Council, *ex-officio*.

Ward 1—George W. Chace, Alanson Borden, H. F. Thomas.

Ward 2—Benjamin S. Batchelor, I. S. Cornish, C. R. Price.

Ward 3—Cyrenius W. Haskins, John Spare, I. W. Benjamin.

Ward 4—Charles D. Prescott, H. M. Knowlton, G. H. Dunbar.

Ward 5—Charles T. Bonney, Edmund Rodman, J. L. Sherman.

Ward 6—B. Otheman, Jr., Isaac H. Coe, C. H. Sanford.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

HENRY F. HARRINGTON.

Office, City Hall Basement. Office hours, 8½ to 9 A. M., 12¼ to 1 P. M. Saturdays, 9½ to 10 A. M.

ASSESSORS.

Office, No. 4 Library Building.

DAVID B. WILCOX, Chairman. WILLIAM TALLMAN.
SILAS ALDEN.

ASSISTANT ASSESSORS.

Ward 1.—JONES ROBINSON.
" 2.—JOHN BROWN.
" 3.—AMASA BULLARD.
" 4.—FRANCIS S. TUCKER.
*" 5.—ANDREW HASKELL.
" 6.—CHARLES H. HOWLAND.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

Office in City Hall Building.

His Honor ABRAHAM H. HOWLAND, Jr., Mayor, *ex-officio* Chairman.
PELEG S. MACY, Secretary.

Ward 1.—DAVID A. SNELL.
" 2.—HENRY R. WILCOX.
" 3.—JOB B. SHERMAN.
" 4.—ABNER R. TUCKER.
" 5.—PELEG S. MACY.
" 6.—SIMON S. POLLOCK.

WARDENS.

Ward 1.—BENJAMIN H. ARNOLD.
" 2.—ROBERT S. LAWTON.
" 3.—HENRY B. ALMY.
" 4.—WILLIAM SANDERS.
" 5.—DAVID B. KEMPTON.
" 6.—PETER GARTLAND.

WARD CLERKS.

Ward 1.—IRA S. NEGUS.
" 2.—JOHN L. GIBBS, 2d.
" 3.—AUGUSTUS G. MOULTON.
" 4.—PHILIP D. SLOCUM.
" 5.—GEORGE W. PARKER.
" 6.—PELEG PEASE.

* Deceased.

INSPECTORS OF ELECTIONS.

WARD ONE.
GEORGE MACOMBER,
WILLIAM A. DAVIS,
ROBERT G. READ.

WARD TWO.
DAVID W. HOLMES,
STEPHEN F. ADAMS,
LEWIS E. MILLIKEN.

WARD THREE.
JAMES D. ALLEN,
JAMES A. RUSSELL,
PHILANDER F. MANCHESTER.

WARD FOUR.
WILLIAM F. READ,
JOSEPH DIAS,
GEORGE D. GIFFORD.

WARD FIVE.
FREDERICK B. SILVESTER,
JOHN F. FULLER,
WILLIAM L. KELLEY.

WARD SIX.
FRANK O'CONNER,
WILLIAM W. BONNEY,
CHARLES H. SHERMAN.

CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Office in City Hall Building.

MOSES H. BLISS.

ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

FIRST ASSISTANT.—ALFRED M. CHAPMAN.
SECOND " FREEMAN C. LUCE.
THIRD " LORING T. PARLOW.
FOURTH " JOHN H. JUDSON.

CLERK OF THE BOARD OF ENGINEERS.

GEORGE H. BLISS.

TRUSTEES OF FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Office of Free Public Library.

HIS HONOR ABRAHAM H. HOWLAND, JR., Mayor, *ex-officio* President.
EDWIN DEWS, President of the Common Council, *ex-officio*.
JOHN B. BAYLIES, Chairman of the Committee on Public Instruction, *ex-officio*.
WARREN LADD, for one year.
BENJAMIN F. H. REED, for one year.
S. GRIFFITTS MORGAN, for two years.
THOMAS H. KNOWLES, for two years.
GEORGE HOWLAND, Jr., for three years.
GEORGE H. DUNBAR, for three years.

PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD.
THE MAYOR.

CLERK.
B. F. H. REED.

COMMITTEES.

ON THE LIBRARY.—The Mayor, Messrs. Ladd, Howland, Morgan and Dunbar.
ON THE BUILDING.—Messrs. Baylies and Dews.
ON BINDING AND BLANKS.—Messrs. Knowles and Morgan.
ON THE MUSEUM.—Messrs. Morgan, Reed and Dunbar.

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LIBRARY.
GEORGE H. DUNBAR.

LIBRARIAN.
ROBERT C. INGRAHAM.

ASSISTANT LIBRARIANS.
JOSEPHINE A. MERRICK, MARY E. BROWN.

ACUSHNET WATER BOARD.

Office in City Hall Building.

HIS HONOR ABRAHAM H. HOWLAND, JR., Mayor, *ex-officio* President.
EDWIN DEWS, President of the Common Council, *ex-officio*.
GEORGE HOWLAND, JR.
WILLIAM W. CRAPO.
FREDERICK S. ALLEN.
SUPERINTENDENT AND ENGINEER—GEORGE B. WHEELER. Office in City Hall Building.
CLERK AND WATER REGISTRAR—JAMES B. CONGDON. Office in Library Building.

COMMITTEES.

ON MAINS.—The President, Messrs. Crapo and Allen.
SERVICES.—Messrs. Crapo and Dews.
SUPPLIES.—The President, and Messrs. Howland and Dews.
ENGINE AND ENGINE HOUSE LOT.—The President, and Messrs. Howland and Allen.

CITY MARSHAL.

JOHN W. NICKERSON.
Office, Central Police Station, South Second Street.

ASSISTANT MARSHALS.

LUTHER M. DAYTON,
JOHN COREY,
HENRY W. BUMPUS.
HENRY C. HATHAWAY,
WILLIAM J. NORTON, Jr.
PATRICK CANNAVAN.

CONSTABLES.

CITY MARSHAL AND ASSISTANTS, as above.

OFFICERS TO HAVE CARE OF NEGLECTED CHILDREN.

ISAAC H. COE and HENRY F. HARRINGTON, Supt. of Pub. Schools.

TRUANT OFFICERS.

ISAAC H. COE, LUTHER M. DAYTON.

KEEPER OF THE LOCK-UP.

JOHN W. NICKERSON.

CITY WATCH.

OFFICER OF THE WATCH—HENRY C. HATHAWAY.

LEMUEL D. ADAMS,
ROBERT ARNETT,
CHARLES W. BORDEN,
FELIX KANE,
WILLIAM CASTLE,
FREDERICK KARCHER,
FRANCIS H. DOUGLAS,
JOHN J. HOLMES,
WILLIAM LOUD,
RUSSELL MAXFIELD,
WILLIAM E. MACOMBER,
ABERDEEN OLIVER,
ELISHA E. RUSSELL,
FRANK M. SYLVIA,
JOHN TOWER,
GEORGE APSEY,
CHARLES F. BRIGHTMAN,
JAMES F. CRAFTS,
WILLIAM F. COTTER,
CORNELIUS CRONIN,
THOMAS H. DAMON,
JOSEPH B. HOWLAND,
ISAAC M. JONES,
THOMAS J. MEANEY,
JAMES A. MITCHELL,
PATRICK H. NAUGHTON,
PATRICK QUIRK,
HENRY STEVENS.
JOHN N. SADLER,
JOSIAH S. WOOD.

SUBSTITUTES FOR WATCHMEN.

PETER C. CLARK,
WILLIAM H. DURFEE, JR.,
DENNIS FINLAN,
JAMES I. HARPER,
JAMES McGUIRE,
GILES SANFORD,
JAMES WILSON,
JOHN CARROLL,
PATRICK FAGAN,
CHARLES H. HIMES,
ROBERT L. MAGEE,
JOHN L. OLSTEIN,
ALLEN RAYMOND,
WASHINGTON B. SMITH.

POLICE OFFICERS.

The members of the Night Watch and Substitutes, and

Bartlett Allen,
Thomas T. Allen,
Rufus M. Ashley,
William S. Anthony,
Jeremiah H. Bennett,
Anthony Baker,
Robert T. Barker,
John P. Brennan,
Ebenezer A. Butts,
Scipio Blackwell,
Squire W. Butts,
Michael L. Brennan,
John H. Cook,
Henry H. Clark,
David Carr,
Frederick S. Case,
Charles F. Cornell,
F. P. Chase,
James Downer,
William Duffy,
James M. Dwyer,
Thomas Davis,
Michael Dugan,
Stephen Y. Dunham,
Manuel Enos,
William Ellison,
Samuel Eldridge,
Henry Field,
Richmond A. Gifford,
Joseph H. Gifford,
Patrick Gibbons,
Oliver E. Gifford,
Henry Howard,
John D. Hayden,
James S. Hathaway,
Daniel P. Lewis,
Cyrus Lawrence,
George W. Lapham,
John McAfee,
George B. Macomber,
Henry B. Macomber,
John Murdock,
Henry F. Martin,
James W. Makepeace,
Frederick A. Plummer,
Ozias P. Proctor,
Josiah Richmond,
Holder B. Remington,
William Roberts,
Allen Raymond,
James A. Russell,
Wm. H. Smith, jr.,
Michael Stevens,
James H. Saxon,
Charles S. Spooner,
Stephen J. Stratton,
Sampson Sherman,
James B. Slocum,
William A. Searell,
Alfred A. Smith,
Eber Simmons,
Elias Staples,
John H. Thomson,
Isaac B. Tompkins,
Caleb A. Thomas,
Theodore Taylor,
Alonzo B. Tripp,
William W. Thomas,
John Valentine, jr.,
Wm. H. Watkins,
George O. Wentworth,
John Welch,
John P. West.

MEMBERS OF THE PROTECTING SOCIETY TO SERVE AT FIRES AND ALARMS OF FIRES.

*Gilbert Allen,
*Edward H. Allen,
*Gideon Allen, jr.,
*William Howe,
*Joshua C. Hitch,
Charles B. Hillman,
George F. Parlow,
Otis N. Pierce,
*Edward Russell,

William H. H. Allen,
Francis T. Akin,
*Charles Almy,
Samuel P. Burt,
*George L. Brownell,
William H. Bartlett,
Joseph Buckminster,
Wm. P. S. Cadwell,
Charles S. Cummings,
*N. S. Cannon,
Wendell H. Cobb,
*Samuel H. Cook,
*Charles A. Case,
Henry C. Denison,
L. B. Ellis,
C. B. H. Fessenden,
*Edward R. Gardner,
*H. A. Gifford, jr.,
Charles H. Gifford,
*Geo. D. Gifford,
*F. L. Gilman,
*Charles M. Haskell,
*Jonathan Handy,
*Ebenezer Hervey,
Ezra Holmes,
Cyrus W. Haskins,
*A. W. Hadley,
Edward Knight,
*Humphrey S. Kirby,
*Charles S. Kelley,
*George F. Kingman,
*John P. Knowles, 2d.,
Joseph Knowles,
*L. M. Kollock,
*Charles H. Lawton,
Edward D. Mandell,
John W. Macomber,
*George R. Phillips,
Andrew G. Pierce,
*William F. Potter,
B. Penniman, jr.,
*James H. C. Richmond,
*James Robinson,
Abram Russell,
*William A. Robinson,
*Wm. R. N. Sylvester,
William T. Smith,
*Obed N. Swift,
*Gardner T. Sanford,
Charles Taber,
*William C. Taber, jr.,
*Henry J. Taylor,
*Joseph Tillinghast,
E. Kempton Taber,
Dennis Wood,
*Alden Wordell,
*William H. Willis,
*Alfred G. Wilbor,
William G. Wood,
*Alfred Wilson,
*William O. Woodman.

* Qualified as Police Officers.

BOARD OF HEALTH.
MAYOR AND ALDERMEN.

HEALTH OFFICER.
JOHN W. NICKERSON.
Office Central Police Station.

QUARANTINE PHYSICIAN AND PHYSICIAN TO THE BOARD OF HEALTH.
CHARLES L. SWASEY.
Office 93½ Middle Street.

CITY SOLICITOR.
EDWIN L. BARNEY.

SUPERINTENDENT OF STREETS.
JOHN A. LEE.

SUPERINTENDENT OF STREET LAMPS.
GEORGE H. MITCHELL.

SUPERINTENDENT OF BURIAL GROUNDS.
WILLIAM H. JENNEY.

SEALER OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.
LUCIUS H. MORRILL.

SEALER OF COAL BASKETS.
LUCIUS H. MORRILL.

SUPERINTENDENT OF CITY CLOCK.
WILLIAM L. KELLEY.

CITY BELL RINGER.
THOMAS T. ALLEN.

SURVEYOR OF LAND.
ISRAEL C. CORNISH.

MEASURERS OF WOOD AND BARK.

EDWARD S. BURGESS,
JOHN A. COGGESHALL,
GEORGE B. MACOMBER,
AUGUSTUS ROBBINS,
ISAAC C. SHERMAN,
ELIHU WOOD, JR.,
IRA M. CHASE,
GEORGE A. COBB,
ISAAC P. FRANCIS,
GEORGE PICKENS,
HARTLEY E. SPARROW,
ISAAC B. TOMPKINS.

CITY WEIGHERS.

JOHN BRYANT,
GEORGE A. COBB,
JAMES M. DWYER,
ISAAC P. FRANCIS,
ALBERT W. HOLMES,
HENRY HOWARD,
HUMPHREY S. KIRBY,
PELEG S. MACY,
PHILIP S. SHERMAN,
CHARLES P. SEABURY, JR.,
IRA M. CHASE,
F. P. CHASE,
MICHAEL DUGAN,
HUMPHREY A. GIFFORD, JR.,
BENJ. F. HATHAWAY, JR.,
JOSEPH W. LUMBARD,
SALMON F. PERRY,
CHARLES S. SPOONER,
EBER SIMMONS.

COAL WEIGHERS.

JOHN BRYANT,
IRA M. CHASE,
ALBERT W. HOLMES,
JOSEPH W. LUMBARD,
OTIS R. PHINNEY,
PHILIP S. SHERMAN,
ARTHUR BAYLIES,
HUMPHREY A. GIFFORD, JR.,
BENJ. F. HATHAWAY, JR.,
PELEG S. MACY,
ELLIS PERRY,
CHARLES P. SEABURY.

SURVEYORS OF LUMBER.

CHARLES BRIGGS, AARON DAVIS, LEONARD JENNEY.

SURVEYORS OF TIMBER AND PLANK.

CHARLES BRIGGS,
AARON DAVIS,
ABRAHAM CHASE,
LEONARD JENNEY.

*FENCE VIEWERS.

*SURVEYORS OF SHINGLES AND CLAPBOARDS.

*CULLERS OF HOOPS AND STAVES.

FIELD DRIVERS.

Members of the Night Watch and Substitutes, and

THOMAS DAVIS, JOHN SADLER, S. T. VIALL.

POUND KEEPER.

WILLIAM P. DOTY.

MEASURERS OF GRAIN.

IRA M. CHASE, WILLIAM PRYNN, CHARLES S. PHILLIPS.

INSPECTOR OF PETROLEUM.

HENRY TABER, 2D.

Office City Hall Building.

*Persons appointed to these have not accepted the positions.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,
IN COMMITTEE, March 25th, 1875.

The Joint Standing Committee on Finance, in compliance with the Ordinances of the city, herewith present to the City Council a statement of the receipts and expenditures for the financial year ending March 1st, 1875, by which it appears that the whole amount of receipts into the Treasury, including the balance on hand March 1st, 1874, has been eight hundred three thousand three hundred eighty-five and $\frac{85}{100}$ dollars ($803,385.85). The expenditures have been seven hundred ninety-eight thousand five hundred twenty-one $\frac{28}{100}$ dollars ($798,521.28); leaving a balance in the Treasury March 1st, 1875, of four thousand eight hundred sixty-four and $\frac{57}{100}$ dollars ($4,864.57).

The receipts into the Treasury have been as follows:

Balance on hand March 1st, 1874,	$8,562 97
From Salaries,	16 67
Sewers,	3,113 34
Poor Department,	6,040 24
Liquor Agency,	19,351 40
Temporary Loans,	235,000 00
Incidentals,	10,617 07
Highways and Streets,	6,158 33
Water Works,	103,592 26
Fire Department,	331 72
Chestnut Street,	1,596 63
Rural Cemetery,	1,670 44

Light Department,	21 65
Oak Grove Cemetery,	880 93
Pine Grove Cemetery,	24 00
New Bedford School Committee,	3,057 55
Public Schools, pay of teachers,	200 70
Public Schools, incidentals,	1,070 96
Free Public Library,	887 14
Trustees of Free Public Library,	3,156 00
Special Appropriations, 1873,	20,000 00
Public Debt,	1,659 59
Public Property,	6 40
Unappropriated Tax Account,	110 05
Real Estate Tax Account,	19 16
State of Massachusetts, State aid,	5,425 00
Hillman Street Sewer,	150 50
Collector of Taxes,	371,264 85
	$803,385 85

The expenditures have been:

For Poor Department,	$41,321 52
Highways and Streets,	68,029 69
Support of Schools, teachers,	55,751 18
Support of Schools, incidentals,	21,963 91
Incidental Expenses,	34,974 72
Fire Department,	21,082 72
Lighting Streets,	13,266 67
Liquor Agency,	19,268 36
New Bedford Bridge,	2,066 92
Public Debt,	85,026 00
New Bedford Water Works,	83,895 89
Free Public Library,	3,162 59
Trustees of Free Public Library,	2,651 06
City Watch,	19,302 75
Rural Cemetery,	961 25
Public Property,	5,764 19
Temporary Loans,	248,000 00
School Committee,	3,136 09
Salaries,	20,930 87
Oak Grove Cemetery,	680 79
Library Building (Hussey lot),	6,000 00
State of Massachusetts (State aid),	5,111 16
Fifth Street School House,	14,808 42

Pine Grove Cemetery,	80 50
Grinnell Street Sewer,	60 37
Fourth Street Extension,	6,307 45
Ward Room, Ward 5,	787 08
Ward Room, Ward 6,	1,642 62
Willis Street Sewer,	1,997 67
Hillman Street Sewer,	2,389 63
Sycamore Street Sewer,	939 19
New Steam Engine,	253 95
Hawthorn Street,	536 26
Chestnut and Summer Streets,	4,596 63
High School House,	1,773 18
	$798,521 28
Balance to new Account,	4,864 57
	$803,385 85

The amount of Water Bonds outstanding March 1st, 1874,		$600,000 00
Additional Water Bonds issued,		100,000 00
Total amount of Water Bonds to March 1, 1875,		$700,000 00
Other Bonds outstanding March 1st, 1874,	$316,500 00	
Paid in 1874,	21,500 00	
		295,000 00
Total amount outstanding March 1st, 1875,		$995,000 00
The Trust Funds amount to		$103,315 00
Viz:		
Educational Fund,	$50,000 00	
Free Public Library Fund,	50,000 00	
George Howland, jr., Fund,	1,600 00	
Charles W. Morgan Fund,	1,000 00	
Cemetery,	715 00	

Herewith are presented the reports of the sub-committees appointed to examine the accounts of the Treasurer and Collector of Taxes, and of the Auditor, and to prepare a schedule of the city property.

For the committee,

ABRAM. H. HOWLAND, Jr., Chairman.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1875.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,
IN COMMITTEE, March 25th, 1875.

The Committee on Finance, on whom, by Ordinance, devolves the duty in the month of March, annually, to prepare and lay before the City Council an estimate of the amount necessary to be raised for the present financial year ending March 1st, 1876, under the various heads of appropriations and the ways and means of raising the same,

REPORT,

That they have given careful consideration to the subject and are of the opinion that there will be required to meet the necessary expenses of the several departments of the City Government the sum of four hundred and eight thousand dollars, ($408,000) viz:

Support of Public Schools, (Pay of Teachers,)		$56,000 00
Support of Public Schools, (Incidentals,) viz.:		
Salary of Superintendent,	$2,350 00	
Salary of Truant Officer,	650 00	
Drawing School,	1,500 00	
Evening School,	1,000 00	
Incidentals,	12,000 00	17,500 00
Repairs of Highways,	10,000 00	
Repairs of Streets,	33,400 00	43,400 00
Repairs of Public Property,		8,000 00
Support of the Poor:		
Outside Relief,	14,000 00	
Alms-House,	8,000 00	
Work-House,	2,000 00	
Farm School,	1,500 00	
Lunatic Asylum,	2,400 00	
Reform School,	100 00	28,000 00

Fire Department:		
Salary of Chief Engineer,	500 00	
Salary of 4 Assistants, $100 00 each,	400 00	
Salary of Clerk of Board of Engineers,	100 00	
Salary of Firemen,	12,752 00	
Repairs of Houses and Apparatus,	1,850 00	
1,500 feet New Hose,	2,175 00	
2 Horses,	700 00	
Firemen's Parade,	600 00	
Coal and Gas, $650 00—$250 00,	900 00	
Hay, Straw and Grain,	2,100 00	
Incidentals,	923 00	23,000 00
Lighting the Streets,		11,400 00
Salaries,		10,990 00
Police Department:		
Salary of City Marshal,	1,200 00	
Salary of Assistant Marshal and Captain of Watch,	1,150 00	
Salary of 5 Assistant Marshals, $1,000 each,	5,000 00	
Salary of 2 Lieuts. of Night Watch, $730 each,	1,460 00	
Salary of 28 Patrolmen of do. $1.75	17,885 00	
Salary of Janitor of Police Stations, $45 per mo.,	540 00	
Incidentals, Special Police Service, Carriages, Gas, Coal, &c.,	3,765 00	31,000 00
Water Works, (by Ordinance,)		12,000 00
Free Public Library,		3,000 00
New Bedford Bridge,		2,000 00
City Debt, Principal $20,000, Interest $66,046,		86,046 00
Discount on Taxes,		10,000 00
Oak Grove Cemetery,		500 00
Rural Cemetery,		450 00
Pine Grove Cemetery,		

Special Appropriations, 1874, are as follows, viz:

For House and Lot west of Library,	$6,000 00
Sycamore Street Sewer,	1,000 00
Willis Street Sewer,	2,000 00
Hillman Street Sewer,	2,500 00
Addition to Fifth Street School-House,	14,100 00
Repairs of Highways and Streets,	21,000 00
Support of the Poor,	13,620 81
Extension of Fourth Street,	6,307 45
Incidental Expenses,	3,500 00

Lighting Streets,		2,256 32	
Repairs of Public Property,		1,000 00	
Support of Schools (pay of teachers),		1,598 00	
Support of Schools (incidentals),		3,500 00	
Public Debt,		1,583 72	
Fire Department,		721 50	
Night Watch,		302 75	
		$80,990 55	
Less Transfers of bal. of accounts,	$4,051 15		
Amount to be charged to Improvement Fund,	26,407 45	30,458 60	
			50,531 95
Viz.: Appropriation Fifth Street School-House, $14,000 00,			
do. House and Lot west Library, $6,000 00			
do. Extension of Fourth Street, $6,307 45,			
Incidental Expenses,			14,132 05
			$408,000 00

And would respectfully recommend that the sum of three hundred eighty-three thousand dollars ($383,000.00) be assessed upon the polls and estates of the inhabitants this year.

Your Committee further recommend that the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) of the amount to be received from the Commonwealth this year for the corporation tax be placed to the credit of the general appropriations of the year.

Your Committee have prepared an order appropriating the sum of four hundred eight thousand dollars ($408,000) for the purposes above specified; also an order instructing the Assessors to assess the sum of three hundred eighty-three thousand dollars ($383,000) upon the persons and property of the citizens and non-residents subject to be taxed in the city, and would recommend their adoption by the City Council.

Your Committee would state that the amount of public

debt, including principal and interest to be paid this year, is in excess of that raised in 1874 in the sum of $4,520.00, and that the excess of special appropriations of 1874 over 1873 to be met by taxation this year is $11,622.70, showing an increased amount of public debt and special appropriation to be met in the tax levy of this year of $16,142.70.

The expenses attending the support of the poor for the years 1872, 1873 and 1874, as shown by the Auditor's books, have been $32,800.00, $31,000.00 and $35,000.00, respectively, and the appropriations to meet these expenditures have been $28,000.00 in 1872, $25,000.00 in 1873, and $20,200.00 in 1874. With the facts before them the Committee have deemed it expedient to recommend the sum of $28,000.00 —an excess of $7,800.00 over the appropriation of 1874.

The excess of $500.00 in the appropriation for the Free Public Library is based upon the fact that an extra amount of printing and binding upon catalogues and other books and pamphlets is to be executed the present year.

From a careful estimate furnished by the Committee on Fire Department the sum of $23,000.00 has been recommended by your Committee. The excess, $3,000.00, is required in the purchase of additional supplies and repairs.

The Committee on Public Instruction in presenting their estimates for the public schools call for an excess of $2,000.00 over the appropriation of 1874. This amount is required for the payment of teachers employed in addition to those in service when the appropriations of 1874 were ordered.

The amount of appropriations herewith recommended exceed those of the year 1874 in the sum of $29,000.00. This amount after deducting the excess of public debt and special appropriations of $16,142.70, is about $13,000.00, which amount is distributed as advised in the preceding sections.

Your Committee have also to recommend that the accounts

and appropriations heretofore ordered for the payment of the salaries of the City Marshal and Assistants, the City Watch, and the incidental expenses attending the department of police, be charged to an account to be designated Police Department, and that all bills accruing for account of the police be hereafter charged to that department.

This brief explanation of the excess of estimates for the present financial year over the appropriations of 1874 will, we trust, meet the approval of the City Council, as it has been the earnest desire of the Committee to present an estimate which will fully meet the expenses attending the several departments for which the appropriations are ordered.

For the Committee,

ABRAM. H. HOWLAND, Jr.,
Chairman Committee on Finance.

STATEMENT OF THE COLLECTOR OF TAXES.

1874-75.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER AND COLLECTOR OF TAXES,
March 1st, 1875.

To the City Council of the City of New Bedford:

GENTLEMEN,—I respectfully lay before you, herewith, my account as Collector of Taxes.

With much respect,

JAMES B. CONGDON,
Treasurer and Collector of Taxes.

Financial Year.	Unpaid Mch. 1, 1874.	Paid and Remitted.	Unpaid March 1, '75.
1862	$1 97	$1 97	
1863	227 15	2 00	$225 15
1864	26 20	4 00	22 20
1868	2,015 07	26 20	1,988 87
1869	1,572 74	9 87	1,562 87
1870	1,904 52	33 25	1,871 27
1871	3,057 51	821 44	2,236 07
1872	2,943 07	318 54	2,624 53
1873	7,304 96	5,429 66	1,875 30
	$19,053 19	$6,646 93	$12,406 26

TAXES, 1874.

CHARGES.

Tax Bills,		$425,159 34
State Tax,	$32,280 00	
County Tax,	27,874 24	
City Tax,	354,000 00	
Overlay,	11,005 10	
		$425,159 34

PAYMENTS.

State Treasurer,	$32,280 00	
County Treasurer,	27,874 24	$60,154 24
City Treasurer,		333,928 [illegible]
Abatement for prompt pay,		21,869 03
Remittances,		800 90
		$416,752 30
Balance unpaid,		8,407 04
		$425,159 34

NOTE.—The balance unpaid is one 97-100 per cent., varying but a trifle from that of the three preceding years. Of the smaller taxes an unusual amount has been paid. Deduct two unpaid taxes from the above balance, and the proportion unpaid would be smaller than for several years.

MEMORANDUM.

Balance of the appropriation of 1874, as shown by the Auditor's statement,		$10,071 87
Balance of unpaid taxes, 1874, as above,		8,407 04
Balance of appropriations over taxes,		$1,664 83
The cause of this is shown as follows:		
Discount made by the Collector for prompt pay,		$21,869 03
To meet this we have,		
Appropriation,	$10,000 00	
Overlay,	11,005 10	
		21,005 10
Excess of abatement over appropriation and overlay,		$863 93
Amount of remittances made by the Assessors,		$800 90
Excess of abatement as above,		863 93
Excess of appropriation over taxes, as above,		$1,664 83

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, March 1, 1875.

JAMES B. CONGDON,
Treasurer and Collector of Taxes.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF CITY TREASURER.

FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 1st, 1875.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, March 1, 1875.

To the City Council of the City of New Bedford:

GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with the provisions of the City Ordinances, I respectfully lay before you, herewith, my account for the financial year ending March 1st, 1875.

With much respect,

JAMES B. CONGDON,
City Treasurer.

RECEIPTS.

The receipts for the year, including the balance in the Treasury March 1st, 1874, have been as follows:

Balance in the Treasury March 1st, 1874,		$8,562 97

TAXES.

Upon assessments made the following years:

1862,	$11 96	
1863,	2 00	
1864,	4 00	
1865,	4 00	
1866,	8 00	
1867,	6 00	
1868,	28 20	
1869,	15 87	
1870,	30 80	
1871,	68 00	
1872,	337 10	
1873,	5,287 53	
1874,	333,928 13	
		339,731 59

APPROPRIATIONS OF 1874.

Of State Treasurer, for account of the Corporation Tax:		
1874,		25,000 00
Of State Treasurer, for Bank Tax, and credited to the following accounts:		
Appropriation 1873, "Special,"	$290 35	
Appropriation 1873, "General,"	3,476 79	
Appropriation 1872, "General,"	2,701 81	
		6,468 95

MEMORANDUM.

Received from State Treasurer for Corporation Tax,		$27,171 15	
Less credited Appropriation 1874, order of Council,		25,000 00	
Balance,		$2,171 15	
Received of State Treasurer for National Bank Taxes, (out the city),	$4,114 56		
There was allowed by the Collector of Taxes to State Treasurer for Bank Taxes,	$31,287 22		
The Treasurer charges us,	31,103 98	183 24	4,297 80
			$6,468 95
Credited Appropriation "General" 1873,		$3,476 79	
" " "Special" 1873,		290 35	
" " "General" 1872,		2,701 81	
			$6,468 95

APPROPRIATION OF 1873.

Additional amount received from State Treasurer, on account of Bank Tax,	$181 49	
Less Corporation Tax, amount overpaid by State Treasurer,	7 13	
		174 36

LIQUOR AGENCY.

Payments into the Treasury by the Agent,	19,351 40

REAL ESTATE TAX ACCOUNT.

Amount received of Alexander Moore, 1870, for taxes on property sold for taxes,	19 16

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Return Premium on Policy of Insurance, Museum,	$8 30	
Of County Treasurer, moiety of the Dog License,	799 39	
Of Alderman Knowles, use of Cummings' Hall,	39 00	
Of B. F. H. Reed, " " " "	15 00	
Of same, " " " "	1 50	
Of same, " " " "	4 90	
Of same, " " " "	2 60	
Of same, " " " "	9 50	
		880 19

TEMPORARY LOAN.

Received at sundry times for money borrowed,		235,000 00

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Paid into the Treasury for sundry demands, as follows:

Poor Department,	$244 22	
Rent of Hall, Old Market Square,	37 50	
Merrill's Wharf Co., sale of hose,	50 00	
		331 72

RURAL CEMETERY.

Paid into the Treasury by Superintendent for sale of lots and sale of hay:

Sale of Lots,	$1,029 00	
Sale of Hay,	41 44	
		1,070 44

OAK GROVE CEMETERY.

Paid into the Treasury by Superintendent, as follows:

Sale of Lots,	$827 00	
Sale of Hay,	53 93	
		880 93

PINE GROVE CEMETERY.

Paid into the Treasury by Superintendent, for the sale of Lots,	24 00

REPAIRS OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

Amount transferred from Free Public Library,	6 40

STREET LIGHTS.

Sundry payments into the Treasury, as follows:

Sale of Old Iron,	$5 35	
Damage to Lantern,	5 00	
Repaid for over audit,	11 30	
		21 65

SALARIES.

Credit for over audit,		16 67

HIGHWAYS AND STREETS.

Received for sundry charges to other Departments, and for other demands, as follows:

Sales of Dirt, Flagging, &c.,	$948 48	
Sundry amounts on Rolls not called for,	67 60	
Orphans' Home, for flagging,	149 04	
New Bedford Gas Light Co., for paving,	65 25	
Charles H. Taber,	29 80	
Thomas Knowles, flagging,	117 50	
Benjamin F. Hathaway,	44 00	
George B. Wheeler, bound stones,	9 75	
Water Works,	560 37	
Poor Department,	1,122 93	
Bridge,	826 70	
High School House,	937 25	
Repairs of Public Property,	419 93	
Chestnut Street,	738 70	
Fire Department,	14 00	
Schools, incidental,	6 00	
Sewer Account,	197 63	
		6,254 93

POOR DEPARTMENT.

Received into the Treasury from various sources, as follows:

Dartmouth,	$929 09
Acushnet,	216 81
Barnstable,	62 05
Middleboro',	74 91
Rochester,	74 79
Assonet,	160 21
Arlington,	38 62
Fairhaven,	199 96
Weymouth,	44 25
Hanson,	140 00
Boston,	285 07
Taunton,	64 01
Harwich,	9 00
Marlboro',	8 65
Brookline,	186 87
Gloucester,	140 77

Falmouth,	78 00	
Newton,	7 87	
East Bridgewater,	50 04	
Provincetown,	27 74	
Of State Treasurer, for State paupers,	1,522 49	
Of same, for "contagious diseases,"	545 84	
Catherine Gillis,	8 00	
Earl C. Briggs,	500 00	
Over audit,	7 40	
Highways and Streets,	574 50	
Fire Department,	83 30	
		6,040 24

NEW BEDFORD WATER WORKS.

Received of water takers,	$15,013 63	
Received for services,	5,542 29	
Received from sale of bonds,	80,000 00	
Credit for over audit,	2,596 84	
R. D. Wood & Co., return freight on mains,	172 32	
Rent of house and lot,	94 00	
Sale of hay, stone, &c.,	112 55	
Fines for turn offs,	8 00	
Highways and streets,	5 40	
Schools, incidental,	2 00	
Damages to mains, &c.,	45 23	
		103,592 26

MEMORANDUM.

Whole sale of Water Bonds,	$100,000 00	
Cr. appropriation for Water Works, 1873, $20,000		
Credited Water Works as above, 80,000		
	100,000 00	

SPECIAL APPROPRIATION, 1873.

Received from sale of Water Bonds,		20,000 00

See memorandum above.

SCHOOLS.

INCIDENTALS.

One half amount received of the County Treasurer, Dog Fund,	$799 39	
Received of the Superintendent of Schools, tuition for scholars out the city,	150 00	
Credits for amounts on rolls not called for,	5 49	
Credits for over audit,	11 08	
Schools, teachers, transfer,	105 00	
		1,070 96

TEACHERS.

Credit for over audit,		200 70

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Received of the State Treasurer, on account of our State Aid advances,		5,425 00

PUBLIC DEBT.

Paid into the Treasury of the city by purchasers of Water Bonds, issued July, 1874, for interest due on coupons due October 1st, 1874:		
Coupons,	$3,500 00	
Less interest accrued,	1,840 41	
		1,659 59

NEW BEDFORD SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

One year's interest on the Sylvia Ann Howland School Fund,	$3,000 00	
Credit for over audit,	57 55	
		3,057 55

TRUSTEES FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

One year's interest on the Sylvia Ann Howland Free Public Library Fund,	$3,000 00	
One year's interest on Geo. Howland, jr., Fund,	96 00	
One year's interest on Chas. W. Morgan Fund,	60 00	
Free Public Library, transfer,	7 25	
		3,163 25

CHESTNUT AND SUMMER STREETS EXTENSION.

Sale of house by auction May 8th, 1874,		1,596 63

SEWERS.

Grinnell St. Sewer-taxes collected,	$2,500 00	
Maple St. Sewer-taxes collected,	380 82	
Hillman St. Sewer-taxes collected,	150 50	
Elm St. Sewer-taxes collected,	24 63	
Middle, Ash and Elm Sts. Sewer-taxes,	21 75	
Willis St. Sewer-taxes collected,	79 54	
		3,157 24

INCIDENTALS.

There has been paid into the Treasury from various sources, for this account, as follows:		
Of State Treasurer, for armory rents,	$800 00	
Entering Sewers,	130 00	

Licenses,	464 00	
Use of City Hall,	141 71	
Rent of Merry place,	36 00	
Rent of Land, Acushnet,	6 00	
Interest on Deposits,	2,187 76	
Of City Marshal, for fees, lock-ups, juvenile offenders, &c.,	169 17	
Police Court, rents, fees, &c.,	1,088 80	
Third District Court, fees, &c.,	636 10	
Interest and Summonses on Taxes,	484 40	
Liquor Agency, transfer,	9 60	
Credit for over audit,	125 00	
Amount on Rolls not called for,	6 03	
Sale of Transit Instrument,	100 00	
Sale of Buildings, Fourth street,	52 00	
Premium on Water Bonds issued July, 1874,	4,315 50	
		10,752 07
		$803,510 85

PAYMENTS.

Payments have been made upon warrants drawn by the Mayor upon the City Treasurer, as follows:

Poor Department,	$41,321 52
Salaries,	20,930 87
Street Lights,	13,266 67
Schools, teachers,	55,751 18
Schools, incidental,	21,963 91
New Bedford School Committee, "Sylvia Ann Howland Fund,"	3,136 09
Fire Department,	21,082 72
Liquor Agency,	19,268 36
Repairs of Public Property,	5,764 19
New Bedford and Fairhaven Bridge,	2,066 92
Rural Cemetery,	961 25
Oak Grove Cemetery,	680 79
Pine Grove Cemetery,	80 50
Night Watch,	19,302 75
Highways and Streets,	68,029 69
Temporary Loan,	248,000 00
Public Debt,	85,026 00
Free Public Library,	3,162 59
Trustees Public Library, Sylvia Ann Howland Fund,	2,651 06

Library Building,	6,000 00	
Chestnut and Summer Streets,	4,596 63	
Ward 6, Ward Room,	1,642 61	
Ward 5, Ward Room,	787 08	
Sycamore Street Sewer,	939 19	
Commonwealth of Massachusetts,	5,111 16	
Hawthorn Street Sewer,	536 26	
Willis Street Sewer,	1,997 67	
Hillman Street Sewer,	2,389 63	
Grinnell Street Sewer,	60 37	
Fourth Street Extension,	6,307 45	
High School House,	1,773 18	
Fifth Street School House,	14,808 42	
Incidentals,	35,099 72	
New Bedford Water Works,	83,895 89	
New Steam Fire Engine "Zachariah Hillman," No. 5,	253 95	
		$798,646 28
Balance of cash in the Treasury,		4,864 57
		$803,510 85

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, March 9th, 1875.

JAMES B. CONGDON, City Treasurer.

Correct.

HIRAM WEBB, City Auditor.

SCHEDULE OF CITY PROPERTY.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,
IN COMMITTEE, March, 1874.

The sub-committee appointed by the Finance Committee to appraise the city property and prepare a schedule of the same, have attended to the duty assigned them, and submit the following Report, viz:

ALMS-HOUSE PROPERTY.

New Alms-House and Outbuildings,	$30,000 00	
Old Alms-House and Outbuildings,	1,400 00	
Small-pox Hospital,	1,000 00	
Farm, containing 76 acres,	20,000 00	
Furniture in Superintendent's Department,	300 00	
Furniture in Inmates' Department,	2,000 00	
Furniture in Small-pox Hospital,	75 00	
Tools and Farming Utensils,	450 00	
Stone and Mowing Machines,	300 00	
Carts, Gears and Lumber Wagons,	440 00	
Light Wagons and Harnesses,	405 00	
Farming Stock, including Horses,	2,028 00	
Hay and Grain on hand,	1,200 00	
Woodshed in City Yard,	500 00	
		$60,098 00

HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT.

Two Stone Crushers,	$1,500 00	
Two Steam Engines,	1,300 00	
Thirteen Horses,	2,500 00	
Five Double and 5 Single Carts, and 2 Stone Gears,	1,700 00	
Two Rollers,	500 00	
One Water Cart,	100 00	
One Light and one Lumber Wagon,	185 00	
Seventeen sets of Harnesses,	525 00	
One Hoisting Derrick,	50 00	
Tools, Shovels, Picks, Wheelbarrows and Tool-Houses,	557 00	
		8,917 00

LIGHTING THE STREETS.

372 Gas Lamps, Posts and Lanterns, and 260 Naphtha Lamps, Posts and Lanterns,	$13,800 00	
Lighters' House and Tools,	500 00	
Tools for Inspector of Petroleum Oil,	50 00	
		14,350 00

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND LAND.

City Hall and Lot,	$75,000 00	
City Library Building,	44,000 00	
City Common,	40,000 00	
Rural Cemetery,	40,000 00	
Oak Grove Cemetery,	20,000 00	
Pine Grove Cemetery,	800 00	
Old Town Hall and Lot,	15,000 00	
Volumes in City Library,	32,000 00	
City Stable, Outbuildings and Lot,	9,300 00	
Land on William Street, Library Lot, and House and Land west of Library,	18,000 00	
Land on Clark's Point,	200 00	
Land at Clark's Cove,	100 00	
Land on Dartmouth Street, bought of M. Merry,	1,000 00	
Land near entrance to New Bedford Bridge, including all right and title to western approach to bridge, and also eastern approach from Fairhaven,	300 00	
Powder Magazine,	450 00	
South Pound Lot,	200 00	
One Acre of Land near Jonathan Tobey,	25 00	
Windmill Lot,	250 00	
Ward-House and Lot, Willis Street,	350 00	
Ward-Room Building and Lot on Sherman St., Sixth Ward,	1,600 00	
Ward-Room Building and Lot on Fourth St., Fifth Ward.	1,400 00	
South Station-House,	350 00	
Standard Weights and Measures,	300 00	
Surveying Instruments,	300 00	
Two Brass Field Pieces,	1,500 00	
Muskets and other Equipments,	100 00	
		302,525 00

SCHOOL-HOUSES AND LOTS.

North	School-House and Lot,	$800 00	
Acushnet	do. do.,	1,500 00	
Plainville	do. do.,	1,200 00	
Rockdale	do. do.,	1,200 00	
Cannonville	do. do.,	1,500 00	
Hill	do. do.,	2,500 00	
Merrimac Street	do. do.,	18,000 00	
Parker Street	do. do.,	25,000 00	
Cedar Street	do. do.,	2,500 00	
High Street	do. do.,	2,000 00	
Maxfield Street	do. do.,	2,500 00	
Kempton Street	do. do.,	5,000 00	
High Street	do. do.,	35,000 00	
William Street	do. do.,	5,000 00	
Arnold Street	do. do.,	900 00	
Bush Street	do. do.,	7,000 00	
Fifth Street	do. do.,	50,000 00	
Sixth Street	do. do.,	1,500 00	
Griffin Street	do. do.,	500 00	
Dartmouth Street	do. do.,	5,000 00	
Grove	do. do.,	2,500 00	
Clark's Point,	do. do.,	800 00	
Apparatus in School-Houses,		6,800 00	
Land bought for High School-House,		12,000 00	
			190,700 00

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Engine-House at Acushnet,	$400 00	
" and Land, Hillman Street,	12,000 00	
" " Purchase Street,	12,000 00	
" " Purchase Street, north,	12,000 00	
" " corner Sixth and Bedford Streets,	12,000 00	
Hook and Ladder House, Market Street,	250 00	
Steam Engine Onward and Hose Reel,	4,500 00	
" Progress "	4,500 00	
" Excelsior "	3,500 00	
" Cornelius Howland and Hose Reel,	4,500 00	
" Zachariah Hillman "	4,500 00	
Hand Engine,	200 00	
Hook and Ladder Carriage and Ladders,	900 00	
Hose Reel Carriage,	750 00	

Hose,	11,000 00	
Horses and Harnesses,	3,500 00	
Wagons,	650 00	
Tank,	50 00	
Fire Alarm Telegraph,	12,500 00	
Sundries,	2,000 00	
		101,700 00

NEW BEDFORD WATER WORKS.

	$1,000,000 00	
		1,000,000 00

STOCK IN LIQUOR AGENCY.

	$2,350 00	
		2,350 00
		$1,680,640 00

RECAPITULATION.

Alms-House Department,	$60,098 00	
Highway do.,	8,917 00	
Lighting the Streets,	14,350 00	
Public Buildings and Land,	302,525 00	
School-Houses and Lots,	190,700 00	
Fire Department,	101,700 00	
New Bedford Water Works,	1,000,000 00	
Stock in Liquor Store,	2,350 00	
Total,		$1,680,640 00

RUFUS A. SOULE,
JOHN H. ROUNDS, } Committee.
WM. A. BEARD,

1875—CITY DOCUMENT No. 4.

THE AUDITOR'S

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Receipts and Expenditures

OF THE

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 1, 1875.

NEW BEDFORD:
FESSENDEN & BAKER, PRINTERS TO THE CITY.
1875.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,
AUDITOR'S OFFICE, March 31, 1875.

To the Honorable City Council, City of New Bedford:

The Auditor of Accounts respectfully submits the Report of the Receipts and Expenditures of the City of New Bedford, showing the financial transactions of the year ending March 1, 1875.

HIRAM WEBB, Auditor.

IN COMMON COUNCIL,
March 31, 1875.

Received and ordered to be printed. Sent up for concurrence.

WM. A. CHURCH, Clerk.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN,
March 31, 1875.

Concurred.

HENRY T. LEONARD, City Clerk.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

RECEIPTS.

The balance of money in the hands of the Treasurer, Feb. 28, 1874, was,	$8,562 97
Amounts received by Treasurer as follows, viz:	
Salaries,	16 67
Sewers,	3,113 34
Poor Department,	6,040 24
Liquor Agency,	19,351 40
Temporary Loans,	235,000 00
Incidentals,	10.617 07
Highways and Streets,	6,158 33
N. B. Water Works,	103,592 26
Fire Department,	331 72
Chestnut Street,	1,596 63
Rural Cemetery,	1,070 44
Lighting the Streets,	21 65
Oak Grove Cemetery,	880 93
Pine Grove Cemetery,	24 00
N. B. School Committee,	3,057 55
Public Schools, (pay of teachers,)	200 70
Public Schools, (incidentals,)	1,070 96
Free Public Library,	887 44
Trustees Free Public Library,	3,156 00
Special Appropriations,	20,000 00
Public Debt, (principal and interest,)	1,659 59
Repairs of Public Property,	6 40
Unappropriated Tax Account,	110 05
Real Estate Tax Account,	19 16
Commonwealth of Massachusetts,	5,425 00
Appropriations,	371,264 85
Hillman Street Sewer,	150 50
	$803,385 85

EXPENDITURES.

The amount expended and ordered to be paid from the Treasury, from March 1, 1874, to Feb. 28, 1875, inclusive, was,	$798,521 28
These expenditures are charged to the following accounts, viz:	
Poor Department,	$41,321 52
Highways and Streets,	68,029 69
Public Schools, (incidentals,)	21,963 91
Public Schools, (pay of teachers,)	55,751 18
Incidental Expenses,	34,974 72
Fire Department,	21,082 72
Lighting the Streets,	13,266 67
Liquor Agency,	19,268 36
New Bedford Bridge,	2,066 92
Public Debt,	85,026 00
Water Works,	83,895 89
Free Public Library,	3,162 59
Trustees Free Public Library,	2,651 06
City Watch,	19,302 75
Rural Cemetery,	961 25
Repairs of Public Property,	5,764 19
Temporary Loan,	248,000 00
New Bedford School Committee,	3,136 09
Salaries,	20,930 87
Oak Grove Cemetery,	680 79
Library Building, Hussey Lot and Building,	6,000 00
State of Massachusetts, State Aid,	5,111 16
Fifth Street School House,	14,808 42
Pine Grove Cemetery,	80 50
Grinnell Street Sewer,	60 37
Fourth Street Extension,	6,307 45
Ward Room, Ward 5,	787 08
Ward Room, Ward 6,	1,642 62
Willis Street Sewer,	1,997 67
Hillman Street Sewer,	2,389 63
Sycamore Street Sewer,	939 19
New Steam Engine,	253 95
Hawthorn Street,	536 26
High School House,	1,773 18
Chestnut and Summer Streets,	4,596 63
	$798,521 28
Balance in the hands of the Treasurer,	4,864 57
	$803,385 85

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES.

Appropriations and Expenditures made by the City Council in the year 1874; transfers from one appropriation to another; unexpended balances of the previous year; amounts received into the treasury from various sources, and the expenditures of the city in detail; undrawn balances; amount of the city debt; and schedule of property belonging to the city.

CITY EXPENDITURES.

POOR DEPARTMENT.

LABOR AND NURSING:		
Earl C. Briggs,	$1,858 86	
John Blanding,	600 00	
A. A. Chase,	415 00	
		$2,873 86
SALARIES:		
Earl C. Briggs, Superintendent,	$1,000 00	
Overseers of the Poor,	1,000 00	
G. W. Stearns, Chaplain,	162 00	
		2,162 00
REPAIRS OF ALMS-HOUSE:		
Moses H. Bliss, carpentering,	$3 08	
A. Williston, carpentering,	44 70	
James DeWolfe, painting,	6 30	
Wood, Brightman & Co., steam pipes, &c.,	111 92	
A. Vincent, nails, castings, &c.,	28 94	
Gustavus Delano, masonry,	91 36	
Green & Wood, lumber,	85 21	
Sturtevant & Sherman, carpentering,	3 75	
		375 26
PHYSICIANS AND MEDICINES:		
Dr. Geo. T. Hough,	$529 32	
E. H. Chisholm, medicines,	572 26	
Liquor Agency, liquor,	66 49	
C. H. & H. A. Lawton, medicines,	138 96	
James E. Blake & Co., "	17 55	
John P. Taylor, "	32 39	
W. P. S. Cadwell, "	11 15	
Thomas Otis, "	122 20	
C. H. Church, "	47 91	
E. Holmes, "	88	
Abner Bartlett, cod liver oil,	7 00	
		1,546 11
Amount carried forward,		$6,957 23

Amount brought forward,		$6,957 23
UNDERTAKERS:		
B. G. Wilson,	$360 50	
Coggeshall & Co.,	180 00	
T. J. Murphy,	118 00	
		658 50
DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES:		
G. M. Eddy & Co., dry goods,	$399 45	
J. Richmond & Son, "	51 67	
James Fisher & Co., "	16 54	
W. Tucker, Jr., "	122 76	
G. D. Gifford, "	19 28	
Geo. Bach, clothing,	100 25	
Moses C. Swift, clothing,	5 00	
E. S. Cannon & Co., hats and caps,	39 42	
Taber, Read & Gardner, clothing,	9 60	
P. Devoll & Son, boots and shoes,	107 32	
E. P. Freeman, boots and shoes,	92 15	
Union Boot & Shoe Store, boots and shoes,	90 09	
		1,053 53
FUEL USED AT THE ALMS-HOUSE AND FURNISHED THE POOR OF THE CITY:		
John H. Perry, coal,	$850 36	
Francis T. Akin, coal,	2,014 27	
New Bedford Coal Co., coal,	3,959 00	
C. E. Howland, wood,	604 53	
J. S. Davis, wood,	690 62	
J. Covell, wood,	1,191 43	
Simeon Hawes, wood,	12 12	
		9,322 33
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, MEAT AND GRAIN:		
Bryant & Pierce, meat,	$655 58	
Bryant, Williams & Co., meat,	117 08	
Driscol, Church & Hall, groceries,	893 61	
Lot H. Gibbs, groceries,	446 13	
Tucker & Cummings, groceries,	64 88	
F. S. Gifford, groceries,	61 00	
Benjamin Cummings, groceries,	299 23	
Baylies & Cannon, provisions,	845 48	
Amount carried forward,	$3,382 99	$17,991 59

Amount brought forward,	$3,382 99	$17,991 59
New Bedford Flour Co., flour and grain,	367 17	
Denison Brothers, flour and grain,	339 98	
Macomber Brothers, flour and grain,	617 82	
J. H. Leonard, fish,	99 00	
J. McAfee, potatoes,	11 80	
S. P. Richmond, crackers,	15 00	
Weston Howland, oil,	7 46	
Geo. Delano & Co., oil,	26 43	
Otis A. Sisson, soap,	114 50	
E. C. Briggs,	137 52	
W. T. Luce,	49 83	
		5,169 50

HOSPITALS AND OTHERS FOR BOARD AND SUPPLIES TO PERSONS OUTSIDE THE ALMS-HOUSE:

State Lunatic Asylum,	$2,071 20	
Central Union Store,	1,674 20	
James B. Congdon, Treasurer,	1,605 29	
S. Bennett, Agent,	1,137 05	
Tucker & Cummings,	688 76	
E. Milliken & Son,	309 62	
F. Morse & Co.,	746 14	
Gosnold Co-Operative Co.,	144 50	
J. S. Bonney,	249 50	
W. B. Dwight,	333 40	
Thomas H. Sullivan,	260 18	
J. W. Braley,	185 00	
Town of Hyde Park,	262 00	
Freeman R. Hathaway,	373 34	
J. E. Dwight,	212 50	
H. Holcomb & Son,	244 00	
W. H. Chappell,	236 50	
J. Peirce, 2d,	223 50	
Brownell & Wheaton,	79 71	
Town of Fairhaven,	74 93	
Isaac C. Sherman,	151 50	
Lot B. Bates,	85 50	
D. B. Folger & Co.,	91 00	
R. Holcomb,	75 50	
A. A. Almy,	110 00	
Amount carried forward,	$11,624 82	$23,161 09

Amount brought forward,	$11,624 82	$23,161 09
A. G. Stanton,	$84 00	
J. F. Fuller,	57 00	
Town of Essex,	50 75	
S. N. Pollard,	94 00	
Town of Barnstable,	40 33	
City of Lynn,	114 00	
State Reform School,	136 55	
Isham Conling,	111 92	
L. B. Brown,	151 50	
John Sweeney,	78 50	
Job M. Terry,	44 50	
J. W. Peirce,	34 50	
T. E. Braley & Co.,	53 50	
F. W. Sisson,	67 50	
J. Lowe & Son,	61 00	
R. E. Macomber,	67 50	
J. M. Tripp,	84 00	
Geo. Pickens,	22 50	
N. B. Railroad,	94 00	
Clinton Morse,	31 50	
J. Notter,	31 92	
Cota & Smith,	78 44	
Commonwealth of Massachusetts,	175 00	
Geo. L. Dyer,	154 50	
C. A. Bonney & Co.,	51 00	
John Clare,	40 50	
G. C. Lewis,	15 00	
Seth McFarlin,	47 68	
E. Wood, jr.,	16 50	
Swift & Howland,	43 00	
C. Hanson,	14 50	
J. B. Sherman,	13 50	
Pickens & Ashley,	22 65	
H. J. Johnson,	11 42	
Elijah Gifford,	9 68	
J. F. Edgerton,	18 00	
Nye Handy,	19 36	
Simeon Hawes,	7 06	
C. H. & H. A. Lawton,	5 25	
Daniel Perry,	8 00	
Amount carried forward,	$13,886 83	$23,161 09

Amount brought forward,	$13,886	83	$23,161 09
Benjamin C. Ward,	7	26	
M. M. Sherman,	1	00	
Haile R. Luther,	147	50	
Job Sherman,	1	50	
Highway Department, delivering,	1,035	00	
Sylvester Snow,	33	00	
F. Paul & Co.,	29	50	
E. L. Evans,	4	84	
Robert Luscomb,	109	00	
Robert S. Lawton,	109	42	
F. C. Bliss,	16	50	
Thomas A. Gardner,	16	50	
Robert Driscoll,	3	00	
F. S. Gifford,	6	00	
Wm. P. Dotey,	2	00	
David Cook,	31	00	
G. B. Macomber,	10	00	
Bryant, Williams & Co.,	4	53	
Town of Yarmouth,	146	01	
Town of Danvers,	22	00	
Town of Provincetown,	14	67	
Lot H. Gibbs,	28	50	
City of Boston,	408	02	
City of Fall River,	59	30	
A. C. Snow,	12	00	
			16,144 88

MISCELLANEOUS:

Wm. L. Kelley, repairing clock,	$1	50	
Bliss & Nye, crockery, &c.,	79	42	
Simpson Hart, beeswax and cordage,	9	21	
Macomber Brothers, grain,	87	29	
E. Anthony & Sons, printing,	96	67	
T. Donaghy, leather,	150	31	
Simeon Hawes, wood,	14	12	
Collins & Allen, book, State sick,	9	00	
C. DeWolfe, carpentering,	6	97	
Edwin Dews, stationery,	6	05	
Fire Department, dressing,	332	15	
J. L. Wilber, exp. committing lunatics to asylum,	9	50	
Luther Brownell, repairs of harness,	27	50	
Amount carried forward,	$829	69	$39,305 97

Amount brought forward,	$829 69	$39,305 97
Jesse Allen, repairs of harness,	14 90	
S. B. Skiff & Co., blacksmithing,	154 88	
Earl C. Briggs, oxen,	410 00	
Earl C. Briggs, seed,	12 55	
W. G. White, repairs of wagons,	80 45	
Sullings, Kingman & Co., stoves and tools,	115 14	
P. S. Macy, expenses,	29 05	
C. Maxfield, furniture,	13 00	
Gifford & Allen, lead pipe, &c.,	11 85	
S. Hutchinson, stationery,	4 36	
N. B. Steamship Co., passage to New York,	2 50	
House of Correction, baskets,	15 10	
Phineas White, cylinder pump, &c.,	14 48	
S. Bennett, crockery,	30 03	
W. H. Willis, horse powder,	1 00	
S. S. Paine & Brother, phosphate,	90 41	
Brownell, Ashley & Co., horse shoeing,	131 76	
John S. Cook, horse hire,	37 50	
Tucker & Cummings, snuff,	1 97	
William Griffin, cording wood,	10 40	
Hart & Akin,	4 53	2,015 55
Amount carried forward,		$41,321 52

DR. POOR DEPARTMENT.

Amount brought forward,	$41,321 52
	$41,321 52

CONTRA. CR.

By Balance March 1, 1874,		$1,460 47	
Annual Appropriation,		20,200 00	
Special Appropriations,		12,000 00	
By Amount Received of Sundry Towns and Cities, viz.:			
Town of Middleborough,		74 91	
" Dartmouth,		929 09	
" Acushnet,		216 81	
" Barnstable,		62 05	
" Rochester,		74 79	
" Assonet,		160 21	
" Abington,		38 62	
" Fairhaven,		199 96	
" Weymouth,		44 25	
" Hanson,		140 00	
City of Boston,		285 07	
" Taunton,		64 01	
Town of Hancock,		9 00	
" Marblehead,		8 65	
" Brookline,		186 87	
" Gloucester,		140 77	
" Falmouth,		78 00	
City of Newton,		7 87	
Commonwealth of Massachusetts, on account State paupers,	$1,379 74		
On account transportation paupers,	52 80		
On account contagious diseases,	545 84	1978 38	
Catharine Gillis,		8 00	
Town of Bridgewater,		50 04	
Superintendent of Alms-House,		500 00	
State Treasurer,		45 40	
Duplicate bill, S. Delano,		1 85	
Town of Provincetown,		27 74	
Fire Department, for hay,		83 30	
Transporting paupers,		44 55	
Highways, hay, &c.,		574 50	
Duplicate bill, House of Correction,		5 55	
			$39,700 71
Special appropriation,			1,620 81
			$41,321 52

HIGHWAYS AND STREETS.

LABOR AND TEAMS:		
Pay Rolls,		$48,250 29
PAID FOR FLAGGING AND OTHER STONES, GRAVEL, &c.:		
S. C. Caldwell,	$478 64	
S. T. Grew,	298 06	
R. C. Wilson,	313 12	
Elizabeth Leary,	142 78	
W. P. Coggeshall,	455 64	
W. H. Cowing,	72 50	
C. & H. W. Butts,	34 17	
L. B. Brownson,	298 40	
Henry Ashley,	194 50	
J. L. Humphrey,	194 45	
W. A. Hathaway,	262 52	
J. P. West,	138 98	
T. R. Hawes,	271 35	
A. E. Hathaway,	129 92	
Sylvanus A. Gifford,	70 50	
R. C. Pitman,	68 75	
Julia E. Robinson,	137 25	
J. Spooner,	31 50	
Simeon Hawes,	74 40	
Amos Chaffee,	58 75	
James Wilbor,	48 00	
Job L. Shaw,	24 00	
Geo. W. Tripp,	59 76	
Geo. A. Cobb,	38 70	
A. B. Grinnell,	38 65	
Mrs. J. Ashley,	4 60	
W. H. Davis,	4 45	
T. P. Terry,	3 36	
A. Lawrence,	1 60	
D. W. Sherman,	80	
G. W. Hazard,	444 50	
J. P. G. Munroe,	561 37	
James Duddy,	44 05	
Wm. J. Rotch,	132 04	
I. T. Hazard,	14 96	
M. Donnelly,	3 94	
Amount carried forward,	$5,150 96	$48,250 29

Amount brought forward,	$5,150 96	$48,250 29
Asa R. Nye,	13 36	
N. Moulton,	139 20	
Dennis Finlan,	69 69	
G. B. Taber,	11 55	
J. S. Hazard,	55 27	
P. S. Pool,	14 80	
E. G. Turner,	19 80	
S. G. Ryder,	102 50	
Edward Kenney,	258 65	
David Grew,	164 13	
I. F. Hawes,	25 65	
John R. Case,	18 00	
Isaac Reed,	14 40	
John Russell,	13 35	
B. B. Covell,	13 20	
Patrick Brown,	15 06	
J. H. Page,	6 00	
E. S. Sampson,	262 50	
B. H. Peets,	59 50	
A. Rodgers,	322 47	
J. M. Burgess,	112 86	
J. M. Manchester,	140 42	
C. M. Peirce, jr.,	2,664 21	
Charles Slocum,	48 62	
J. W. Manchester,	69 29	
David Duff,	41 05	
Noah Tripp,	34 73	
B. B. Wodell,	34 62	
S. H. Whitmore,	33 93	
C. A. Gray,	28 41	
James Moore,	28 71	
Frank Barrett,	16 40	
J. A. Bertram,	65 93	
Elisha Reynolds,	75 00	
T. S. Corson,	57 80	
A. F. Bradford,	48 64	
Otis Manchester,	63 70	
J. S. Sherman,	19 81	
Daniel Sweeney,	15 64	
Robert Bennett, loam,	38 20	
H. W. Hathaway,	180 87	
Amount carried forward,	$10,568 82	$48,250 29

Amount brought forward,	$10,568 82	$48,250 29
J. W. Gifford,	136 65	
Paul S. Hathaway,	162 95	
J. W. Potter,	123 78	
David Davis,	122 42	
A. Albro,	38 20	
B. King,	27 90	
F. H. Pasell,	28 64	
E. Hathaway,	10 75	
Estate of Cornelius Howland, gravel,	210 70	
L. T. Terry,	2 75	
Gilbert F. Gammons,	2 78	
		11,436 34
GRAIN AND FUEL:		
Macomber Brothers,	$409 80	
G. W. Wadsworth,	97 50	
I. S. Taber,	35 20	
New Bedford Flour Co.,	428 77	
Baylies & Cannon,	410 95	
Denison Brothers,	287 40	
John Kirk,	330 40	
F. T. Akin, coal,	165 68	
J. Braley,	24 99	
B. F. Hathaway,	42 80	
H. H. Bennett,	14 46	
Poor Department,	574 50	
		2,822 45
SHARPENING AND REPAIRING TOOLS:		
A. Chace,	$56 52	
A. R. Springer,	6 67	
Lee & Staples,	13 45	
S. B. Skiff & Co.,	275 23	
W. F. King,	107 69	
B. D. Hathaway,	257 03	
F. C. Terry,	6 03	
John J. Colwell,	23 61	
G. L. Garfield,	14 76	
W. D. Sherman,	5 35	
		766 34
MISCELLANEOUS:		
S. B. Skiff & Co., blacksmithing,	$192 40	
N. B. Gas Co.,	47 92	
Amount carried forward,	$240 32	$63,275 42

Amount brought forward,	$240 32	$63,275 42
E. Anthony & Sons, printing,	19 42	
W. F. King, shoeing horses,	5 60	
Ripley & Tripp, lumber,	1 40	
C. S. Paisler, pipe,	201 60	
W. B. Sanderson, pick handles,	29 00	
F. A. Sowle, pails, brooms, &c.,	12 71	
P. Devoll & Son, rubber boots,	4 00	
S. Hutchinson, stationery,	80	
G. W. Spooner, exchange of horses,	125 00	
A. J. Smith, horse shoeing,	157 92	
Sullings, Kingman & Co., hardware,	117 37	
W. A. Kirby, lumber,	47 31	
E. Grinnell, castings for crusher,	50 03	
Wood, Brightman & Co., hose, &c.,	17 03	
C. M. Peirce, jr., canal-burrows, pipe and cement,	76 99	
O. H. Flagg, doctoring horses,	11 00	
M. H. Bliss, joist,	3 94	
W. H. Willis, horse powder,	2 50	
B. S. Jenkins, setting glass,	2 08	
Liquor Agency, liquor,	15 85	
H. Hathaway,	2 10	
A. Vincent, shovels, etc.,	52 68	
W. A. Robinson & Co., oil,	58 50	
Central Union Co., sponge,	5 20	
James Doull, cement,	12 66	
I. C. Sherman,	35 72	
F. C. Terry, blacksmithing,	20 80	
Blake Crusher Co., crusher,	18 00	
Water Works, fitting basin,	1 00	
J. C. Harding, trimming truss,	330 33	
David K. Tripp, lumber,	64 55	
Briggs & Sherman, setting grades,	6 00	
Concrete Co., sidewalks,	1,138 10	
Job L. Shaw, rent of land,	25 00	
Driscoll, Church & Hall, soap,	4 36	
J. C. Allen, stationery,	2 03	
Water Works, coupling and filling,	75	
C. F. Tripp, horse-shoeing,	147 15	
Water Works, waste and solder,	3 65	
J. A. Caldwell & Co., waste,	7 50	
G. T. Sawyer, masonry,	7 00	
Amount carried forward,	$3,084 95	$63,275 42

Amount brought forward,	$3,084 95	$63,275 42
S. S. Paine & Bro.,	135 46	
Brownell, Ashley & Co.,	36 89	
Cordage Co., rope,	8 48	
Green & Wood, lumber,	5 28	
M. F. Whittemore, soap,	4 00	
Simpson Hart,	1 96	
Abraham Sherman, making boxes,	3 75	
D. M. Gifford, horse,	200 00	
W. Bosworth, carpentering,	6 69	
Fessenden & Baker, printing,	2 25	
J. W. Peirce, ice spades,	10 00	
G. B. Wheeler, surveying,	177 90	
Patrick Brown, horse,	400 00	
D. G. Wilson, pigs,	45 00	
Sturtevant & Sherman, carpentering,	28 55	
W. F. King, horse-shoeing,	25 39	
		4,176 55
Repairs of Wagons and Harnesses:		
Franklin Shaw,	$108 75	
Luther Brownell,	153 01	
S. B. Skiff & Co.,	166 37	
Jesse Allen,	77 71	
B. R. Kittridge,	54 63	
W. Cronin,	17 25	577 72
		$68,029 69
Transferred to credit of appropriation,		1,128 64
		$69,158 33

Dr. SYCAMORE STREET SEWER.

To W. P. Coggeshall, sand and gravel,	$26 87
C. M. Peirce, jr., pipe,	58 10
S. S. Paine & Bro., cement,	72 65
J. W. Footman, drills, &c.,	9 68
T. S. Corson, teaming,	24 50
N. Moulton, teaming,	20 80
Pay Roll, labor,	483 84
C. S. Paisler, bricks,	175 65
J. W. Manchester,	3 00
Transfer to Cr. of Incidental Expense account,	124 91
	$1,000 00

CONTRA.	Cr.
By appropriation,	$42,000 00
" Bill against Water Works,	560 37
" Amount wages allowed D. Sullivan, duplicate bill,	56 60
" W. Sanders,	4 00
" Sale of flagging and dirt,	1,038 26
" Bills not called for,	11 00
" N. B. Gas Co.,	65 25
" Poor Department,	1,122 93
" Hawthorn St.,	40 00
" Hillman St.,	61 03
" Public property,	419 93
" High School,	937 23
" Chestnut St.,	738 70
" Schools—incidentals,	6 00
" S. Bryant,	216 78
" C. H. Taber,	29 80
" G. B. Wheeler,	9 75
" Special appropriation,	21,000 00
" N. B. bridge,	826 70
" Fire Department,	14 00
	$69,158 33

CONTRA.	Cr.
By Special Appropriation,	$1,000 00
	$1,000 00

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

PAY OF TEACHERS.

HIGH SCHOOL:		
C. P. Rugg,	$1,887 20	
W. C. Lawton,	1,485 16	
M. S. Mendall,	990 13	
S. D. Ottiwell,	891 10	
S. B. Cornish,	844 58	
L. P. Briggs,	696 08	
L. J. Cranston,	696 08	
Jessie Girdwood,	288 75	
L. N. Smith,	86 25	
M. E. Austin,	48 75	
R. A. Cranston,	302 33	
		$8,216 41
FIFTH STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL:		
A. F. Wood,	$1,584 19	
H. B. Robinson,	519 80	
S. E. Stoddard,	519 80	
R. H. Brady,	309 80	
C. C. Carr,	519 80	
M. E. Allen,	519 80	
M. A. Codding,	519 80	
J. M. Reid,	519 80	
M. R. Hinckley,	519 80	
M. A. Macy,	519 80	
E. J. Ashley,	532 59	
L. M. Smith,	125 00	
S. A. Carr,	78 75	
		6,788 73
PARKER STREET SCHOOL:		
C. E. E. Mosher,	$1,732 73	
H. M. Gordon,	519 80	
J. M. Gardner,	519 80	
J. Hunter,	519 80	
E. J. D. Shepherd,	519 80	
W. A. Hemmingway,	519 80	
D. W. Sears,	519 80	
A. H. Whitton,	496 56	
Amount carried forward,	$5,348 09	$15,005 14

Amount brought forward,	$5,348 09	$15,005 14
M. J. Smith,	403 18	
L. Spooner,	210 00	
A. F. Sullivan,	210 00	
M. J. Smith,	105 00	
		6,276 27
NORTH STREET SCHOOL:		
D. H. Gammons,	$445 54	
M. Ashley,	30 00	
		475 54
CANNONVILLE SCHOOL:		
M. E. Leicester,	$519 80	
B. W. Gifford,	375 78	
E. F. Hazzard,	56 25	
		951 83
MIDDLE STREET SCHOOL:		
M. C. Rodgers,	$1,537 66	
A. R. Commeford,	519 80	
S. L. Spare,	275 62	
Kate Commeford,	275 62	
E. Commeford,	109 88	
C. D. Corey,	134 30	
C. S. Staples,	467 30	
S. A. Carr,	441 05	
M. A. Brightman,	395 11	
A. H. Delano,	66 28	
H. C. Arey,	496 56	
J. E. Finkill,	78 75	
M. M. Dunlap,	519 80	
M. A. Kane,	399 46	
B. G. Chapman,	231 97	
K. A. Jenney,	174 42	
A. J. Dunlap,	28 13	
M. A. Brownell,	80 00	
		6,231 71
MERRIMAC STREET SCHOOL:		
S. H. Hewins,	$519 80	
E. Lincoln,	399 06	
M. E. Hayes,	470 31	
A. B. Nash,	470 31	
Amount carried forward,	$1,859 48	$28,940 49

Amount brought forward,	$1,859 48	$28,940 49
A. West,	458 66	
I. Foster,	409 14	
M. A. Brownell,	60 00	
		2,787 28
Mill School:		
E. R. Wentworth,	$749 78	
L. J. Remington,	592 50	
M. E. Bonney,	50 00	
Kate A. Jenney,	34 89	
		1,427 37
Cedar Street School:		
A. S. Homer,	$519 80	
L. S. Heath,	470 31	
J. S. Macomber,	470 31	
A. D. Whitney,	470 31	
		1,930 73
Maxfield Street School:		
M. B. White,	$519 80	
S. E. Field,	470 31	
H. B. S. Wilcox,	470 31	
M. K. Bartlett,	470 31	
		1,930 73
Kempton Street School:		
P. R. Almy,	$519 80	
E. Commeford,	470 31	
H. V. Hathaway,	121 51	
S. E. Stowe,	470 31	
A. Lincoln,	470 31	
A. F. Richmond,	273 46	
		2,325 70
Bush Street School:		
S. H. Cranston,	$519 80	
S. L. Spare,	220 94	
C. E. Webster,	176 74	
A. M. H. Walker,	220 94	
E. H. Sanford,	470 31	
S. E. Sears,	396 76	
H. V. Hathaway,	348 80	
B. G. Chapman,	249 37	
E. G. Smith,	236 25	
		2,839 91
Amount carried forward,		$42,182 21

Amount brought forward,		$42,182 21
DARTMOUTH STREET SCHOOL:		
J. E. Finkill,	$441 05	
J. F. Eldridge,	450 78	
S. E. Phillips,	396 04	
A. H. Taylor,	174 42	
E. A. M. Simmons,	210 00	
B. W. Gifford,	63 75	
		1,736 04
GROVE SCHOOL:		
S. A. C. Pray,	$519 80	
M. J. Graham,	458 66	
S. E. Tuell,	470 31	
L. E. Smith,	388 41	
		1,837 18
ACUSHNET SCHOOL:		
G. T. Russell, jr.,	$990 11	
L. Leach,	186 04	
M. F. Sylvia,	150 00	
		1.326 15
PLAINVILLE SCHOOL:		
S. H. Kelley,	$445 54	
		445 54
ROCKDALE SCHOOL:		
S. W. Almy,	$232 56	
Lillie Spooner,	115 11	
S. F. Spare,	262 50	
M. E. Bonney,	210 00	
E. Chace,	9 30	
		829 47
EXTRA TEACHERS:		
M. A. Brownell,	$70 00	
M. J. Gomley,	80 00	
		150 00
GRIFFIN STREET SCHOOL:		
A. F. Bryant,	$519 80	
S. E. Kirwin,	375 03	
M. J. Gomley,	31 88	
		926 71
ARNOLD STREET SCHOOL:		
S. M. Tompkins,	$519 80	
		519 80
Amount carried forward,		$49,953 10

Amount brought forward,		$49,953 10
HILL SCHOOL:		
E. P. Spooner,	$519 80	
A. F. Richmond,	95 92	
H. B. Parker,	433 91	
P. E. Burt,	170 68	
L. S. Leach,	238 12	
		1,458 43
CLARK'S POINT SCHOOL:		
I. C. Thompson,	$508 18	
		508 18
FARM SCHOOL:		
E. J. Smith,	$185 47	
H. E. Blanding,	105 00	
		290 47
SUPERNUMERARY:		
J. E. Gilmore,	$594 08	
		594 08
DRAWING SCHOOL:		
Gabriella F. Eddy,	$232 56	
Arthur Cumming,	750 00	
I. S. Meats,	400 00	
		1,382 56
MUSIC TEACHER:		
J. White,	$1,485 16	
		1,485 16
To Amount transferred to credit of Public Schools, incidentals,		47 52
		$55,719 50

DR. TEMPORARY LOANS.

To amount paid by City Treasurer,	$248,000 00
Balance,	50,000 00
	$298,000 00

CONTRA. Cr.

By Appropriation,	$54,000 00
Error in returns of Superintendent,	121 50
Special Appropriation,	1,598 00
	$55,719 50

CONTRA. Cr.

By Balance March 1, 1874,	$63,000 00
Sundry Loans from Savings Bank,	235,000 00
	$298,000 00
By Balance,	$50,000 00

PUBLIC SCHOOLS. (INCIDENTALS.)

SALARIES:		
H. F. Harrington, Superintendent and Secretary of Board,	$2,500 00	
B. S. Batchelor, truant officer,	468 33	
		$2,968 33
PAID TEACHERS OF EVENING AND DRAWING SCHOOLS:		
L. A. Brownell,	$141 17	
E. J. Lamb,	146 84	
Isadora Foster,	88 33	
B. Otheman, jr.,	60 00	
W. W. Bonney,	90 00	
C. A. Bonney,	138 66	
K. E. Kirwin,	30 00	
S. A. Eldredge,	88 00	
Lizzie C. Smith,	25 05	
E. C. Brownell,	77 59	
A. T. Richmond, extra teaching,	9 80	
E. B. Hammond,	296 50	
R. C. P. Coggeshall,	288 00	
Sarah W. Wilde,	56 00	
I. S. Cornish,	100 00	
L. T. Ruggles,	60 00	
W. C. Post,	77 33	
S. E. Weeden,	58 00	
L. T. Lobdell,	16 00	
J. W. Williams, janitor,	79 50	
		1,926 77
PAID FOR BOOKS AND STATIONERY:		
S. Hutchinson,	$931 70	
John C. Allen,	990 81	
C. E. E. Mosher,	6 30	
		1,928 81
ALTERING AND REPAIRING SCHOOL HOUSES:		
F. W. Hammond, carpentering,	$392 67	
C. M. Peirce,	24 92	
Wm. C. Parker, painting,	64 60	
F. T. Akin, painting,	282 07	
Purrington & Brown,	114 87	
S. S. Benjamin,	13 25	
Amount carried forward,	$892 38	$6,823 91

Amount brought forward,	$892 38	$6,823 91
T. J. Gifford & Co.,	9 85	
Moses H. Bliss,	320 95	
Wood, Brightman & Co.,	51 41	
W. A. Kirby,	3 96	
Bosworth & Baker,	25 15	
Jireh C. Sherman,	185 08	
Barrows, Lawton & Co., painting,	15 38	
C. H. Shepherd,	3 50	
H. A. McCann, lumber,	20 00	
John A. Gifford,	3 60	
F. H. Vinal,	41 00	
Briggs & Look, carpentering,	54 78	
L. B. Cushing,	308 61	
Sullings, Kingman & Co., nails, &c.,	47 11	
Soule & Cranston, curtains,	20 00	
C. R. Sherman,	17 95	
Caleb Hammond, carpentering,	5 25	
C. H. Himes,	354 00	
Caleb Maxfield,	86 33	
Almy & Hitch,	13 12	
		2,479 41
PAID FOR STOVES, PIPES AND REPAIRS OF SAME:		
W. G. Hayden,	$255 15	
J. C. Wilson,	66 18	
Tobey & Coggeshall,	43 20	
Stephen A. Tripp,	39 60	
Geo. E. Hatch,	252 65	
A. Brightman,	271 56	
Wood, Brightman & Co.,	154 84	
S. P. Sawyer,	26 16	
Geo. A. Cobb,	18 70	
		1,128 04
PAID FOR ADVERTISING AND PRINTING:		
E. Anthony & Sons,	$491 87	
Fessenden & Baker,	139 99	
		631 86
PAID FOR CLEANING AND SWEEPING:		
Pay Roll,	$2,356 92	
James Wiggins,	170 06	
Amount carried forward,	$2,526 98	$11,063 22

Amount brought forward,	$2,526 98	$11,063 22
Mrs. Enos,	44 62	
Mrs. Cowan,	12 00	
Jesse Richardson,	156 00	
J. W. Williams, janitor and cleaning,	104 62	
N. J. Clarkson,	51 16	
Nathan Phinney,	34 50	
Wm. H. Stewart,	28 60	
E. T. Morgan,	26 20	
Amos Chaffee,	24 58	
Sarah Johnson,	35 00	
Mary Carlin,	40 00	
Mrs. Eldridge,	20 00	
S. M. Tompkins,	5 50	
W. H. Johnson,	25 93	
Sarah H. Allen,	15 00	
Catharine Gillis,	12 00	
Mrs. Miscoll,	7 00	
Chloe Green,	3 50	
Lucy White,	5 00	
Edward Thomas,	6 00	
Holder Howland,	4 00	
Abram Conling,	36 70	
W. B. Jenney,	16 15	
		3,241 04
Miscellaneous Expenses:		
W. G. Shattuck, desks,	$970 45	
Caleb Maxfield, furniture,	369 97	
C. W. Hurll, clocks,	68 50	
Jesse Richardson, labor,	88 25	
C. R. Sherman,	23 95	
I. H. Coe, services,	20 00	
S. Bennett, baskets and mats,	19 10	
Geo. Knights, repairing furniture,	17 50	
C. D. Beetle, labor,	6 60	
N. B. Railroad, freight,	52 77	
D. W. Sherman, wood,	33 12	
Peirce & Taber, hanging pictures,	4 35	
W. F. James, cleaning vaults,	6 00	
L. M. Dayton, truant officer,	56 63	
Savings Bank, rent,	150 00	
Amount carried forward,	$1,887 19	$14,304 26

Amount brought forward,	$1,887 19	$14,304 26
N. B. Gas Light Co.,	144 30	
P. Cannavan, labor,	2 80	
N. B. Water Works, repairing pipes,	2 00	
New Bedford Coal Co., coal,	32 70	
J. M. Tripp, oil, &c.,	27 11	
Edwin Dews, engraving,	20 00	
Willard Sears, rent,	66 67	
G. B. Dunham, making carpets,	11 10	
Wm. L. Kelley, clock,	9 50	
John Murdock, messenger,	53 92	
A. Robbins, charcoal,	20 50	
H. F. Harrington, Rail Road tickets, &c.,	141 38	
Sylvester & Wing, carpets,	138 75	
Jireh C. Sherman, gas fixtures, &c.,	201 39	
Green & Wood, lumber,	10 25	
Geo. Peirce, tuning,	8 00	
T. J. Gifford, gas fixtures,	5 30	
Bliss & Nye, cuspadores and paper,	190 87	
Liberty Hall, rent,	27 00	
G. B. Hathaway, diplomas,	11 75	
Dexter & Haskins, clock,	18 25	
Sullings, Kingman & Co., hardware,	26 41	
C. H. & H. A. Lawton, acids,	13 81	
J. Allen, jr., & Co., painting blackboards,	4 80	
W. Tucker, moving furniture,	4 50	
C. M. Hathaway, trucking,	2 50	
L. B. Ellis,	50	
C. H. Butts, cleaning vaults,	90 00	
A Mudge & Son, diplomas,	18 00	
H. B. Wodell, dusters, coal hods, &c.,	115 45	
H. M. Brownell, board of drawing teachers,	81 50	
C. R. Sherman, thermometer and keys,	18 30	
Clara A. Sessins, passage to and from Brooklyn,	15 00	
J. T. Gardner, getting in coal,	8 35	
Stephen Robinson, " "	2 31	
Thomas Almy, " "	3 55	
J. W. Williams, labor, &c.,	187 40	
Geo. E. Hatch, poker,	25	
N. J. Clarkson, cleaning vaults,	15 00	
E. Haskell, ribbons,	6 88	
James C. Beetle, getting in coal,	2 10	
Amount carried forward,	$3,647 34	$14,304 26

Amount brought forward,	$3,647 34	$14,304 26
Hatch & Co., express,	6 65	
F. T. Aiken, coal,	2,353 45	
Highways, carting coal,	6 00	
J. L. Hammett. slate and erasers,	518 64	
A. E. Hathaway, horse hire,	1 50	
S. Thompson, carting,	1 35	
N. B. & N. Y. Steamship Co., freight,	34 28	
F. T. Aiken, painting black boards,	126 74	
G. M. Eddy & Co., carpet,	25 05	
C. Gifford, drayage,	15 25	
I. H. Coe, horse hire,	30 00	
W. T. Soule, towels,	4 25	
Thomas Otis, chemicals,	1 50	
R. T. Lawton, broom,	45	
Masonic Building, rent,	183 33	
John H. Perry, coal,	77 71	
R. H. Piper, posting notices,	2 50	
John S. Cook, horse hire,	265 25	
Purrington & Brown, sundries,	55 12	
Thomas Percy, carting,	48 80	
Wm. Ferguson, labor,	22 00	
J. S. Wiggans, making fires,	20 50	
T. S. Corson, drayage,	4 00	
S. C. Caldwell, coal,	60 00	
J. A. Dexter, clock,	22 00	
E. Ritchie & Son, repairing apparatus,	10 25	
H. W. Tripp, work on black board,	8 74	
W. H. Sherman, horse hire,	2 00	
		7,554 65
By balance transferred to new account,		154 57
		$22,013 48

Dr. COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

To Balance March 1, 1874,	$8,253 97
Paid State Aid,	5,111 16
	$13,365 13
To Balance,	$7,940 13

CONTRA.	Cr.
By amount of appropriation,	$17,500 00
Duplicate Bills,	7 49
Error in Sweeper's Rolls,	9 08
Amount of Town of Acushnet for schooling,	50 00
Half amount of Dog Licenses,	799 39
Amount received from Superintendent,	100 00
Transferred from School (Teachers),	47 52
Special Appropriations,	3500 00
	$22,013 48
By Balance,	$154 57

CONTRA.	Cr.
By amount received of Commonwealth,	$5,425 00
Balance to new account,	7,940 13
	$13,365 13

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

PAID ENGINEERS AND ENGINEMEN:	$13,102 78	
Protecting Society,	148 00	
		$13,250 78
REPAIRS OF ENGINES AND HOSE:		
E. Grinnell, grates,	$21 90	
S. B. Skiff & Co., blacksmithing,	55 67	
N. B. Copper Co., copper,	4 37	
Hunneman & Co., suction hose,	292 00	
J. A. Gifford,	47 14	
Jesse Allen,	23 23	
F. C. Luce,	114 81	
Jireh C. Sherman,	54 61	
Chas. L. Davis,	28 80	
Lee & Staples,	4 25	
Wm. Cronin,	15 95	
W. J. Marr,	5 00	
E. B. & F. Macy,	2 75	
Luther Brownell,	30 97	
T. J. Gifford & Co.,	99 43	
Brownell, Ashley & Co.,	54 94	
R. S. Taber,	34 50	
Sullings, Kingman & Co.,	3 27	
D. D. Briggs,	3 66	
John Sylvia,	4 00	
Geo. W. Bennett,	6 50	
Gifford & Allen,	9 60	
W. H. Willis,	23 11	
Amoskeag Mfg. Co.,	8 16	
C. A. Borden,	16 85	
John Clark,	24 00	
J. B. Ashley,	21 71	
S. A. Tripp,	21 25	
		1,032 43
MISCELLANEOUS:		
D. R. Greene & Co., rent,	$200 00	
J. H. Wheeler, horse collars,	10 00	
Nathan Lewis, zinc,	28 97	
E. Anthony & Sons, printing,	42 00	
Hatch & Co., expressage,	22 20	
Amount carried forward,	$303 17	$14,283 21

Amount brought forward,	$303 17	$14,283 21
J. H. Perry,	42 13	
N. B. Gas Light Co.,	457 76	
Mason, Dawley, Wheaton & Co., sulph. copper,	105 75	
Engineer, for stamps,	9 00	
C. Williams, jr., tappers, arresters, &c.,	101 01	
Charles Briggs, telegraph poles,	73 50	
F. T. Akin, coal,	484 84	
F. T. Akin, glass, &c.,	22 39	
A. J. Smith, horseshoeing,	127 60	
H. B. Wardell & Co., ensign,	24 00	
Gifford & Allen,	222 88	
J. R. Shurtleff, rope,	31 41	
Sullings, Kingman & Co., hardware,	18 89	
C. H. Shepherd, brooms,	8 00	
Green & Wood, plank,	8 02	
E. B. & F. Macy, blacksmithing,	6 80	
S. B. Skiff & Co., blacksmithing,	2 97	
D. P. Cunningham, soap,	4 50	
Edwin Dews, stationery,	3 12	
C. H. Walker,	1 00	
City Liquor Agency,	5 60	
G. A. Bourne, rent of shed,	25 00	
Chas. N. Borden, labor and telegrams,	44 00	
W. Hathaway, jr., coal,	30 75	
N. Waterman, carpet,	29 97	
Simpson Hart, ensign,	24 00	
W. M. Cronin, harnesses,	41 00	
Allen & Bliss, brushes,	21 70	
Chas. H. Tripp, horseshoeing,	41 33	
W. T. Daniel, care of powder,	2 50	
T. W. Cook, paint,	1 05	
Allen Fire Department Supply Co.,	14 00	
Wm. Bliss, cuspadors,	5 75	
G. M. Eddy & Co., sheeting,	98 00	
A. M. Chapman, repairs at N. Simon's,	10 20	
American Brass Band,	80 00	
Union Cornet Band,	68 00	
Acushnet Band,	64 00	
C. Maxfield, furniture,	46 66	
N. B. Copper Co.,	42 22	
Fessenden & Baker, printing, firemen's parade,	74 49	
Amount carried forward,	$2,828 96	$14,283 21

Amount brought forward,	$2,828 96	$14,283 21
Amoskeag Mfg. Co., variable exhauster,	10 00	
J. C. Hitch, rope,	7 72	
W. J. Marr, repairs of harness,	12 20	
Amoskeag Mfg. Co., valve springs, &c.,	24 16	
N. B. Railroad,	2 16	
Gamwell & Co., gong,	250 00	
J. Libby & Co., firemen's dinner,	262 51	
Parker & Sherman, stoves, &c.,	56 33	
E. E. Hitch, furniture,	50 00	
T. J. Gifford & Co., marble slab,	24 00	
N. Waterman, blankets,	19 50	
G. P. Palmer, cleaning oil,	8 75	
F. P. Washburn, care of engine,	6 00	
Almy & Hitch, duck,	5 65	
J. C. Allen, stationery,	4 49	
Bosworth & Baker, carpenter reservoir,	55 17	
W. D. Sherman, horseshoeing,	25 95	
Barrows, Lawton & Co., painting,	16 80	
N. Moulton, drayage,	11 50	
C. A. Gray & Co.,	9 75	
Bliss & Nye,	23 49	
M. F. Whittemore, tallow, &c.,	44 33	
Highways, work on reservoirs,	14 00	
Central Union Store,	80	
Chas. DeWolfe, carpentering,	57	
John S. Cook, horse hire,	5 70	
N. Waterman, blankets,	42 46	
Lee & Staples, horseshoeing,	30 25	
G. L. Brownell, whip sockets,	6 00	
H. J. Taylor, dusters,	4 80	
Mt. Washington Glass Co., lantern globe,	1 50	
N. Y. Steamship Co., freight,	1 50	
S. C. Hart, tapper,	18 00	
Tucker & Cummings, matches,	2 50	
A. R. & N. Caswell, horseshoeing,	10 65	
C. A. Gray & Co., services,	100 00	
Clapp & Jones, grates,	10 00	
B. F. Hathaway, coal,	40 25	
Moses H. Bliss, sundries,	21 00	
Geo. A. Cobb, pipe and wood,	9 61	
Wm. T. Soule, towels,	3 75	
Amount carried forward,	$4,082 76	$14,283 21

Amount brought forward,	$4,082 76	$14,283 21
T. Donaghy, leather,	3 15	
J. T. Luce, iron on chairs,	2 25	
		4,088 16

PAID FOR HAY AND GRAIN:

Denison Bros.,	$165 45	
D. B. Akin,	14 30	
W. Hathaway, jr.,	64 95	
J. W. Cook,	316 77	
Macomber Bros.,	312 94	
A. K. P. Sawin,	33 31	
Baylies & Cannon,	214 04	
N. B. Flour Co.,	152 82	
L. Hiller,	64 25	
Chas. Slocum,	26 84	
S. W. Bolles,	16 10	
Wm. Swift,	26 40	
Poor Department,	83 30	
W. J. Lawton,	253 34	
J. A. Shaw,	58 50	
J. F. Bachus,	7 95	
		1,811 26

PAID REPAIRS OF ENGINE HOUSES:

Moses H. Bliss, carpentering,	$16 41	
Bosworth & Baker,	207 47	
F. T. Akin,	392 08	
Union Boiler Co.,	72	
Parker & Sherman,	58 28	
W. G. Hayden & Co.,	8 58	
Drew & Richardson, masonry,	39 37	
C. A. Taber,	174 68	
Johnson & Kirby, carpentering,	2 50	
		$900 09

Amount carried forward, $21,082 72

DR. FIRE DEPARTMENT.

To amount brought forward,	$21,082 72
	$21,082 72

DR. APPROPRIATIONS, 1872.

To Balance March 1, 1874,	$3,067 71

DR. MIDDLE, ASH AND ELM STREET SEWER.

To transfer to General Sewer account,	$21 75

DR. BALANCE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

DR. SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1873.

To Balance March 1, 1874,	$59,200 00
	$59,200 00

CONTRA. CR.

By Appropriation,	$20,000 00
Amount received for dressing,	144 59
" " " rent of hall,	37 50
" " " sundries,	99 63
" " " sale of hose,	50 00
Transfer from Hawthorn street account,	29 50
Amount of special appropriation,	721 50
	$21,082 72

CONTRA. CR.

By amount received for taxes,	$365 90
Part of National Bank taxes,	2,701 81
	$3,067 71

CONTRA. CR.

By amount received of E. Strother,	$21 75

CONTRA. CR.

By difference between the valuation and all obligations, including Trust Funds,	$485,640 00

CONTRA. CR.

By Appropriation,	$38,909 65
Sale of Water Bonds,	20,000 00
Amount received, part of National Bank Tax,	290 35
	$59,200 00

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

ARMORIES:		
Geo. A. Bourne, rent,	$600 00	
E. Anthony and J. B. Watkins,	300 00	
		$900 00
STATIONERY AND BOOKS:		
S. Hutchinson,	$31 62	
Wm. Howe,	111 62	
R. B. Taber,	30 15	
Edwin Dews,	292 82	
Collins & Allen,	106 50	
J. C. Allen,	15 07	
		587 78
NEW BEDFORD GAS CO.:		1,189 85
PRINTING AND ADVERTISING:		
E. P. Raymond,	$75 50	
E. Anthony & Sons,	1,606 66	
Fessenden & Baker,	742 59	
		2,424 75
RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:		
H. M. Brownell, dinners,	$187 00	
S. F. Perry & Son, carriages,	160 00	
New Bedford Brass Band,	84 00	
W. Beals, flags,	80 00	
H. H. Fisher, firing salute,	34 65	
J. L. Vaughn, decorating hall,	30 00	
G. S. Bowen, expenses,	24 09	
C. DeWolfe, carpentering,	14 84	
G. M. Eddy & Co., carpeting,	22 09	
New Bedford Cordage,	9 44	
J. R. Read, expenses,	14 00	
H. F. Martin, labor,	8 00	
W. H. Sherman, horse hire,	5 00	
Fessenden & Baker, printing,	5 00	
Wm. Ferguson, labor,	4 00	
T. G. Russell, labor,	3 50	
Telegrams,	2 67	
Geo. Bliss, labor,	1 50	
J. S. Cook, horse hire,	12 00	
Amount carried forward,	$701 78	$5,102 38

Amount brought forward,	$701 78	$5,102 38
John Murdock, labor,	8 70	
Smith's Band,	63 00	
Hiram Webb, hack hire,	1 00	
Police,	51 50	
Samuel Thompson, carting,	3 00	
		828 98

ASSISTANT ASSESSORS:

Amasa Bullard,	$61 25	
Holder Howland,	29 75	
David Wood,	36 75	
John Bryant,	155 75	
E. Dews, stationery,	15 48	
J. W. Cornell,	45 50	
		344 48

HIS MAJESTY KING KALAKAUA:

Expenses attending the reception and entertainment of His Majesty King Kalakaua, King of the Hawaian Islands, and his suite, who visited New Bedford by invitation of the City Council, January 1, 1875.

Holder M. Brownell,

Entertainment at Parker House,	$399 74	
Wm. Pierce, bouquets,	12 00	
John S. Cook, hacking,	43 50	
Samuel Thompson, carting baggage,	16 25	
L. B. Ellis, hanging pictures,	18 00	
Soule & Cranston, decorating,	19 75	
S. F. Perry & Son, hack hire,	28 00	
J. R. Read, expenses,	16 55	
New Bedford Band,	100 00	
Almy & Hitch, decorating hall,	50 00	
C. DeWolfe, labor,	82	
E. D. Pond, for dinners of band and military companies,	100 00	
E. S. Thayer, expenses,	17 07	
W. H. Ferguson, labor,	9 00	
Fessenden & Baker, printing,	7 75	
Smith's Band,	84 00	
G. M. Eddy & Co., decorating,	5 08	
C. A. Gray & Co., carting,	2 50	
J. M. Peck, labor,	10 00	
		940 01
Amount carried forward,		$7,215 85

Amount brought forward,		$7,215 85
FOURTH OF JULY:		
Payments for celebrating the 97th anniversary of the Independence of the United States.		
Antone Pedro,	$7 05	
W. L. Cobb,	9 00	
A. A. Sherman,	7 03	
Perry Brownell, horse hire,	5 00	
S. C. Caldwell & Co., horse hire,	5 00	
Jeptha Jenney,	3 00	
Wm. F. Potter, expenses,	14 50	
Edwin Dews, expenses,	2 75	
S. G. Dunham,	3 00	
John S. Cook, carriage hire,	70 00	
Smith's Brass Band, music,	250 00	
Union Cornet Band, music,	170 00	
New Bedford Brass Band, music,	252 00	
Acushnet Band, music,	80 00	
St. Lawrence Band, music,	105 00	
Ringing bells,	19 00	
Carting children,	99 60	
Wherry prizes,	110 00	
Whaleboat prizes,	85 00	
Scullboat prizes,	75 00	
Station boat,	5 00	
Base Ball Clubs,	54 50	
Tub Races,	12 00	
R. H. Sherman & Co.,	44 34	
W. H. Sherman, carriage hire,	36 50	
Schooner S. C. Hart, use of schooner,	30 00	
New Bedford Towboat, towing schooner,	20 00	
B. T. Wells, fireworks,	176 38	
Fessenden & Baker, printing,	44 25	
E. Anthony & Sons, printing,	50 11	
Fire Engines,	121 00	
Holder Tripp,	21 00	
C. A. Gray & Co.,	3 00	
Horses,	36 00	
H. H. Fisher, salute,	125 00	
A. K. P. Sawin,	5 00	
W. W. Bonney, breaking glass,	4 00	
Amount carried forward,	$2,160 01	$7,215 85

Amount brought forward,	$2,160 01	$7,215 85
S. Hawes, horse hire,	6 00	
Sherman & Reynard, horse hire,	5 00	
		2,171 01
H. M. Brownell, dinner, Governor,	$16 00	
W. H. Sherman, carriage hire,	61 00	
		77 00
MISCELLANEOUS:		
Interest on temporary loans,	$7,280 33	
Hiram Webb, Auditor, &c.,	215 67	
H. D. Parker & Co., dining committee,	25 00	
Isaac Gwinn, labor,	11 38	
John Murdock, labor,	48 28	
Bell ringing,	4 00	
Caleb Maxfield, repairs,	2 15	
North Cong. Church, hire of bell,	120 00	
W. H. Jenney, labor,	7 00	
New Bedford Railroad, tickets, &c.,	168 00	
H. A. Davis, sealing weights,	9 80	
G. F. Marvin, remittance of ship tax,	93 00	
W. H. Barnes, remittance of ship tax,	93 00	
J. B. Congdon, paid sundries,	518 41	
J. H. Perry, coal,	81 70	
J. T. Almy, engraving city seal,	42 80	
C. Hunter's estate, remittance of ship tax,	34 97	
Thaddeus Church, remittance of ship tax,	30 39	
Perry Brownell, horse hire,	19 90	
G. M. Eddy & Co., dry goods,	18 13	
C. D. Swasey, physician,	31 00	
J. A. Wright, cleaning hall,	9 20	
J. Knowles, expenses to Boston,	4 16	
T. J. Murphy, return of deaths,	28 75	
Martha Kemp, cleaning,	8 25	
Elijah Knox, cleaning,	1 00	
Anna Peckham, damages awarded small pox,	400 00	
C. W. Brownell, land damages,	234 33	
Grand Army of Republic,	300 00	
J. C. Smith, remittance of tax,	14 54	
Elias White, remittance of tax,	21 64	
E. Milliken, removing building,	100 00	
G. Brightman, carting weights and measures,	20 00	
Amount carried forward,	$9,996 78	$9,463 86

Amount brought forward,	$9,996 78	$9,463 86
Bliss & Nye, mops, goblets, &c.,	15 43	
Advertising City Bonds,	30 88	
Sullings, Kingman & Co., hardware,	31 83	
S. B. Skiff & Co., blacksmithing,	1 71	
C. K. Turner, services in case of Mrs. Spooner,	20 00	
C. H. W. Butts, cleaning vaults,	15 00	
J. B. Baylies, expenses in Boston,	4 50	
W. H. Tucker, labor, cleaning hall,	3 90	
Philip Read, shoveling coal,	11 10	
G. F. Howland, remittance of tax,	6 01	
Isabella Hill, damage sustained by a fall,	300 00	
Henry Clay, remittance of ship tax,	20 25	
F. T. Akin, coal,	803 89	
Hart & Co., bands,	82 20	
C. S. Paisler, cement, &c., for drains,	316 84	
Labor, Middle street sewer,	54 00	
Labor, Orchard and Bonney streets,	67 00	
F. H. Vinal, laying sewers,	115 95	
Geo. B. Richmond, expenses,	10 50	
Chauncey Russell, getting in coal,	77 10	
F. P. Chace, expenses on bathing,	1 86	
A. Brightman, tin boxes,	21 75	
Hatch & Co., express,	25	
G. B. Wheeler, surveyor,	374 80	
E. C. Bridgman, envelopes,	10 50	
W. K. Tallman, horse hire,	21 00	
R. H. Piper & Co., posting notices,	5 50	
C. H. & H. A. Lawton, sponge, matches, &c.,	14 75	
Wm. Ferguson, labor,	13 50	
S. F. Townsend, cleaning hall,	2 50	
L. B. Ellis, hanging pictures, &c.,	8 40	
B. G. Wilson, return of deaths,	82 50	
C. A. Crooker, nurse at Pest House,	211 00	
Tucker & Cummings, groceries at Pest House,	10 28	
C. D. Prescott, medical attendance at Pest House,	126 50	
J. W. Braley, groceries at Pest House,	92 63	
Boston Journal,	14 00	
W. H. Forbes & Co., engraving bonds,	33 00	
State Industrial School,	13 00	
Sturtevant & Sherman, carpentering, Middle st.,	71 66	
Amasa Bullard, delivering tax notices,	35 00	
Amount carried forward,	$13,149 25	$9,463 86

Amount brought forward,	$13,149 25	$9,463 86
Holder Howland, delivering tax notices,	24 50	
David Wood, " " "	28 00	
J. W. Cornell, " " "	39 00	
W. Tallman, jr., drawing tax bills,	20 00	
D. B. Wilcox, " " "	20 00	
C. D. Tuell, " " "	20 00	
Rent of land,	200 00	
John S. Cook, horse hire,	44 50	
Hart & Akin, oil and turpentine,	2 11	
Hart & Co., bands,	55 60	
C. H. Wilcox, ringing bell,	1 00	
E. P. Haskell, expenses of lawsuit,	3,333 22	
Geo. P. Morse, remittance of tax,	40 89	
J. W. Frost, health officer,	250 00	
J. W. Frost, lockup,	200 00	
Jas. Doherty, drains,	16 00	
C. A. Tuell, copying records,	10 25	
C. H. Shepherd, painting,	5 25	
Soule & Cranston, fitting shades, &c., in Mayor's office,	9 48	
John Bryant, distributing notices,	21 00	
J. S. Bonney, breakage caused by firing salute,	3 50	
Cornelius Jordan, cleaning Pest House,	3 00	
Geo. A. Bourne and R. Beetle, assessing property extension of Third street,	60 00	
Cromwell Washburn, charcoal,	182 52	
Israel Bishop, charcoal,	186 72	
C. F. Cornell, labor,	4 00	
A. E. Hathaway, rent of bathing place,	20 00	
Wm. H. Sherman, horse hire,	32 00	
R. M. Delano, wood,	21 25	
A. E. Hathaway, horse hire,	17 78	
Jas. Doull, lumber, sewers,	14 00	
J. G. Harding, trimming trees,	13 10	
B. D. Hathaway, grub hoes and wedges,	5 64	
Simpson Hart, rope,	2 03	
E. Haskell, coal,	1 40	
City Liquor Store,	2 46	
I. C. Sherman, powder and fuse,	1 02	
N. H. Hathaway, serving summons,	59 50	
W. B. Topham, copying tax lists,	50 00	
Amount carried forward,	$18,169 97	$9,463 86

Amount brought forward,	$18,169 97	$9,463 86
D. B. Wilcox, copying tax lists,	84 00	
S. F. Perry & Son, horse hire,	78 00	
T. M. Stetson, services on charter,	250 00	
B. Pitman, curbing,	70 00	
W. W. Crapo, curbing,	155 00	
H. T. Leonard, recording marriages, births and deaths,	464 07	
New Bedford Ice Co.,	55 38	
T. Percy, carting,	9 60	
H. J. Taylor, sundries,	14 45	
Alex. Gomley, carting,	2 75	
Helen H. Webb, writing,	2 00	
C. DeWolfe, carpentering,	45	
J. D. Thompson, for flagging,	68 75	
Coggeshall & Co., return of deaths,	20 75	
Josiah Holmes, coal, small pox,	24 70	
M. F. Whittemore, soap,	12 25	
F. Coffin, boxes,	90	
E. H. Allen, services,	50 00	
		19,533 02
ELECTION EXPENSES:		
Expenses of Ward officers, rents, &c.,		772 91
POLICE DEPARTMENT:		
Special Police,	$2,332 54	
J. W. Frost,	266 68	
Perry Brownell,	433 70	
C. W. Hammond, janitor and feeding prisoners,	1,014 54	
G. M. Eddy & Co., police uniforms, &c.,	416 65	
J. T. Almy, badges, &c.,	20 00	
W. K. Tallman, horse hire,	35 05	
C. Maxfield, furniture,	4 25	
H. H. Fisher, bread,	33 52	
W. P. S. Cadwell,	10 87	
F. A. Sowle,	7 00	
J. S. Cook, horse hire,	27 20	
Edwin Dews, stationery,	32 35	
New Bedford Gas Co.,	23 23	
R. B. Wood, carpentering,	13 20	
W. L. Kelley, repairing clocks,	5 00	
Amount carried forward,	$4,675 78	$29,769 79

Amount brought forward,	$4,675 78	$29,769 79
A. H. Lewis, copying court records,	25 00	
N. Waterman,	13 50	
Sullings, Kingman & Co., hardware,	8 3-	
Bliss & Nye, brushes,	3 2:	
R. B. Taber, stationery,	20 0(	
Oliver E. Gifford, painting,	2 4-	
Nathan Lewis,	8;	
T. J. Gifford & Co., fitting gas,	1 2:	
J. B. Baylies,	23 8(	
D. P. Gardner, caps for Police,	97 5(	
L. T. Wilcox, attorney,	10 0(	
C. H. Briggs,	3 5(	
C. R. Sherman,	1 0(	
F. H. Slocum,	2 0(	
E. Haskell,	10 0(	
A. E. Hathaway, horse hire,	5 5(	
Mary Conway, cleaning,	3 0(	
J. C. Allen, stationery,	2 2(	
N. J. Clarkson, whitewashing,	20 5(	
Wood, Brightman & Co., rep'g water closet,	4 58	
S. A. Tripp & Co., repairing furnace,	12 10	
J. S. Kelly, repairing clock,	1 [illegible]	
D. A. Snell, bread,	12 5	
New Bedford Ice Co.,	113 0(	
J. W. Nickerson, sundries,	36 9(	
Dr. S. W. Hayes,	18 00	
Allen & Brownell,	6 00	
J. J. Tower,	10 67	
W. D. Richards,	35 00	
H. C. Hathaway,	7 59	
Fessenden & Baker, printing,	1 75	
Henry T. Wood,	16 00	
		5,204 93
To Balance to credit of special appropriations,		1,254 88
Amount carried forward,		$36,229 60

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

Amount brought forward,	$36,229 60
	$36,229 60

DR. PUBLIC PROPERTY OTHER THAN WATER WORKS.

To Balance March 1, 1874,	$656,778 00
To Balance,	$635,278 00
Balance of Public Property, excess of valuation over that of 1874,	45,362 00
	$680,640 00

CONTRA.	Cr.
By Balance March 1, 1874,	$155 24
Amount of Appropriation,	16,574 35
Special Appropriations,	3,500 00
Transfer from General Sewer account,	603 54
" " Willis Street Sewer,	44 83
" " Oak Grove Cemetery,	1,096 14
" " Rural Cemetery,	326 08
" " Unappropriated tax account,	102 03
" " General Sewer account,	888 53
" " Public Property,	2,000 00
" " Sycamore Street Sewer,	124 91
Amount from Police Department, for fees, &c.,	2,166 66
" " Sale of old furniture,	6 50
" for Entering sewers,	130 00
" " Rent of City Hall,	154 71
" " Licenses Liberty Hall,	126 00
" " Interest on deposits,	2,393 07
" " Rent of Merry Place,	36 00
" from State for rent of armory,	800 00
" for Ins. Young Men's National History Society,	37 50
" Duplicate Bills,	15 63
" Sale of transit instrument,	100 00
" Sale of buildings,	52 00
" Land rent of T. P. Terry,	6 00
" Premium on Water Bonds,	4,315 50
Transfer from new steam fire engine,	149 38
Amount for sundry licenses,	325 00
	$36,229 60

CONTRA.	Cr.
By payment of Bonds,	$21,500 00
Balance to new account,	635,278 00
	$656,778 00

REPAIRS OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

SCHOOL HOUSES:		
C. H. Shepherd, painting,	$325 10	
J. D. Foster, carpentering,	72 07	
D. H. Allen, repairs,	312 56	
W. C. Parker, painting,	4 03	
Greene & Wood, lumber,	160 72	
Wood, Brightman & Co., stoves, pipes, &c.,	114 88	
James Durfee, blacksmithing,	7 60	
Sullings, Kingman & Co., hardware,	36 91	
A. A. Greene, expenses,	11 40	
Wm. Maxfield, painting,	36 28	
Gifford & Allen, plumbing,	39 34	
Bosworth & Baker, carpentering,	77	
Charles A. Wilcox, carpentering,	169 47	
W. L. Dunham, painting,	165 43	
Alfred Greene, carpentering,	125 31	
Sturtevant & Sherman, carpentering,	25 01	
T. J. Peed, painting,	30 60	
W. G. Hayden & Co., repairing ventilators,	7 60	
F. T. Akin, painting,	10 40	
W. H. Caswell, painting,	120 19	
Wood, Brightman & Co., sundries,	15 19	
Oliver E. Gifford, painting,	3 15	
C. M. Peirce, paving High School yard,	2 94	
H. F. Martin, labor,	13 09	
John P. West, painting,	63 00	
Nathan Phinney, whitewashing,	16 25	
W. H. Stewart, whitewashing,	6 00	
Geo. E. Hatch, water pipes,	1 25	
Manuel Enos, whitewashing,	20 00	
Edward Thomas, whitewashing,	6 00	
Jos. Clarke, fitting pumps, &c.,	13 23	
		1,935 77
COMMON:		
Highways, labor,	$85 25	
John Murdock, labor,	10 20	
B. Hathaway, blacksmithing,	3 00	
Sullings, Kingman & Co., mower,	125 00	
Foster & Brown, carpentering,	47 42	
Amount carried forward,	$270 87	$1,935 77

Amount brought forward,	$270 87	$1,935 77
D. D. Briggs, grinding mower, &c.,	6 75	
R. A. Sherman & Co., lumber,	23 23	
		300 85
LIBRARY BUILDING:		
T. J. Gifford & Co.,	$96 98	
Water Works,	1 00	
C. DeWolfe, carpentering,	431 62	
F. T. Akin, painting,	52 44	
G. T. Sawyer, masonry,	112 45	
Wood, Brightman & Co., gas fixtures, &c.,	64 48	
Sullings, Kingman & Co., mat,	4 75	
B. S. Jenkins, painting,	1 84	
S. P. Sawyer, repairs,	1 60	
S. B. Skiff & Co., blacksmithing,	78 66	
James Durfee, blacksmithing,	27 45	
Dexter & Haskins, clock,	35 00	
J. Allen, jr. & Co., marble slab,	19 88	
Union Boiler Co., furnace,	151 24	
Jireh C. Sherman, hose and labor on radiators,	84 07	
J. D. Foster, secretary, City Clerk,	80 17	
Almy & Hitch, curtains,	22 12	
Jireh C. Sherman, keys, &c.,	4 37	
Paul Howland, masonry,	105 94	
Greene & Wood, lumber,	18 31	
C. H. Taber, masonry,	62 90	
C. Maxfield, desk,	40 00	
Boston & Fairhaven Iron Works, lantern,	8 00	
E. Grinnell, grates,	5 30	
Dexter & Haskins, clock, Treasurer,	20 00	
		1,530 57
JANITOR:		
J. Murdock,	$550 00	
		550 00
POLICE STATIONS:		
C. Maxfield, desk,	$32 00	
F. T. Akin, painting,	14 88	
Wood, Brightman & Co., sundries,	40 42	
R. B. Wood, carpentering,	45 02	
		132 32
Amount carried forward,		$4,449 51

Amount brought forward,		$4,449 51
WARD ROOMS:		
C. Maxfield, furniture,	$43 75	
I. Gwinn, labor,	1 80	
W. G. Hayden & Co., pipe, zinc, &c.,	52 12	
Sturtevant & Sherman, carpentering,	5 40	
Bradford Peirce, masonry,	78	
John Murdock, labor,	5 00	
CITY HALL:		
C. DeWolfe, carpentering,	$85 31	
G. T. Sawyer, masonry,	66 71	
B. S. Jenkins, painting,	1 25	
J. C. Sherman, gas fixtures,	2 10	
G. M. Eddy & Co., carpet,	90 75	
Isaac Gwinn, labor,	8 00	
S. P. Sawyer, pipe,	7 59	
Wood, Brightman & Co., gas fixtures, &c.,	18 10	
S. B. Skiff & Co., blacksmithing,	4 29	
J. Murdock, labor,	3 00	
H. W. Tripp, labor,	1 00	
		288 10
INCIDENTALS:		
J. C. Harding,	$24 75	
W. A. Kirby, carpentering, City Stable,	107 69	
C. DeWolfe, carpentering, School Com. room,	88 81	
Greene & Wood, cedar posts,	35 04	
C. H. Shepherd, painting posts,	26 85	
C. H. Shepherd, carpentering, School Com. room,	2 78	
Noah Tillson, shoveling snow,	6 60	
Highways,	419 93	
James Durfee, labor on bell,	7 50	
John A. Gomley,	6 40	
F. T. Akin, tin sign for Sealer of Weights and Measures,	1 50	
S. G. Nye, bird seed,	35	
J. W. Williams, labor,	62 25	
G. Geils, table,	75	
J. Knowles, Boston expenses,	2 10	
Jos. Clarke, fitting pumps, &c.,	22 09	
Amount carried forward,	$815 30	$4,846 46

To amount brought forward,	$815 30	$4,846 46
Sullings, Kingman & Co., posts,	32 72	
W. A. Kirby, coal pens,	9 42	
Nelson Greene, labor, Powder house,	8 20	
W. H. Sherman, horse hire,	2 00	
G. M. Eddy & Co., case for coal,	1 50	
Allen Phillips, stove,	3 00	
G. M. Eddy & Co., carpet for Mayor's room,	45 50	
A. P. Manchester,	22 27	
		940 00
Amount trans. to credit High School Building,	$2,000 00	
" Incidental account,	2,000 00	
" Fifth Street School House,	708 42	
" Appropriations,	663 82	
		5,372 24

Amount carried forward, $11,158 70

REPAIRS OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

Amount brought forward,	$11,158 70
	$11,158 70

Dr. TRUST FUNDS.

CONTRA.	Cr.
By Appropriation,	$10,000 00
Transfer from Ward Rooms,	152 30
Amount received from Public Library,	6 40
Amount received from Special Appropriation,	1,000 00
	$11,158 70

CONTRA.		Cr.
By Sylvia Ann Howland Free Public Library Fund:		
One half of the bequest of Sylvia Ann Howland, for the support of Liberal Education and Free Public Library,		$50,000 00
By Sylvia Ann Howland Educational Fund:		
One half of the bequest of Sylvia Ann Howland, for the support of Liberal Education and Free Public Library,		50,000 00
By Sylvia Ann Howland Water Bequest:		100,000 00
By George Howland Jr. Fund:		
Donation to Free Public Library,		1,600 00
By Charles W. Morgan Fund:		
Bequest to Free Public Library,		1,000 00
By Cemetery Fund:		
Deposit in the Treasury by Borden Wood,	$50 00	
" " " Emeline Colesworthy,	15 00	
" " " for Paul Spooner,	100 00	
" " " by Edward R. Gardner,	100 00	
" " " Jonathan Howland,	150 00	
" " " Sylvia G. Cross,	150 00	
" " " Thomas Buchanan,	100 00	
" " " Wm. Blackmer's est.,	50 00	
		715 00
		$203,315 00

DR. RURAL CEMETERY.

Thomas Davis, labor,	$14 62
W. H. Bonney. carpentering,	141 68
Charles Allen, labor,	2 00
A. B. Davis, labor,	156 33
H. Makepeace, labor,	22 00
George Tripp, labor,	65 80
E. Grinnell, guideposts,	5 21
D. Stevens, labor,	96 64
N. Doten, labor,	18 00
E. Anthony & Sons, advertising,	5 00
Greene & Wood, stakes,	2 20
C. H. Shepherd, painting,	1 25
A. Vincent, lock and nails,	1 64
M. G. Sears, fencing,	85 40
Geo. B. Wheeler, surveying,	6 00
P. Little, labor,	20 00
D. B. Croacher, labor,	20 20
Holder Ryder, labor,	22 00
Patrick Kane, labor,	13 00
James Doull, lumber,	224 14
Lindsay King, labor,	6 40
Pardon A. Davis, labor,	2 00
W. H. Sherman, horse hire,	14 00
Peleg Wilcox, labor,	3 74
C. D. Garfield, labor,	1 50
Charles Tripp, labor,	6 80
Gifford & Allen, copper bolt,	1 20
John S. Cook, horse hire,	2 50
	$961 25
Transferred to credit of Incidentals,	326 08
	$1,287 33
Balance to new account,	283 11
	$1,570 44
To transfer to Special Appropriations,	$283 11

CONTRA.

	Cr.
By Appropriation,	$500 00
Sale of grass,	41 44
Sale of lots,	1,029 00
	$1,570 44
By Balance,	$283 11

CITY WATCH.

Lewis G. Allen,	$618 00
Silas Taber,	616 00
Charles Bliss,	414 75
James Crafts,	462 00
Walter Delano,	141 75
H. C. Farnham,	488 25
Geo. T. Fisher,	537 25
S. P. Gammons,	532 00
D. T. Gifford,	530 25
Stephen Haffords,	533 75
C. Jordan,	519 75
F. Karcher,	621 25
R. Lawson,	539 00
A. Manning,	511 00
Russell Maxfield,	638 75
D. Murphy,	539 00
J. D. Manchester,	525 00
J. W. Murray,	533 75
D. C. Morey,	528 50
C. R. Negus,	497 00
Frederick Otto,	539 00
James O'Conner,	507 50
F. A. Plummer,	483 00
Joseph Peeling,	330 75
H. J. Paine,	518 00
A. Raymond,	526 75
John Savage,	521 50
E. M. Tilton,	518 00
Lawrence Thornton,	484 75
Hiram Wordell,	402 50
Joseph Antone,	199 50
P. C. Clark,	215 25
M. Stevens,	57 75
A. A. Smith,	152 25
E. Dugan,	145 25
John Tower,	101 50
W. H. Hathaway,	143 50
D. Finlan,	185 50
A. L. Lee,	185 50
D. C. Briggs,	98 00
Amount carried forward,	$16,642 75

Amount brought forward,	$16,642 75	
James I. Harper,	145 25	
L. C. Adams,	112 00	
W. E. Macomber,	112 00	
Robert Arnett,	96 25	
Geo. Apsey,	84 00	
C. F. Brightman,	94 50	
Wm. Castle,	98 00	
Cornelius Cronin,	98 00	
W. F. Cotter,	94 50	
Thos. H. Damon,	92 75	
F. H. Douglas,	89 25	
J. B. Howland,	82 25	
John J. Holmes,	92 75	
Isaac M. Jones,	94 50	
Felix Kane,	96 25	
William Loud,	92 75	
Thos. J. Meaney,	98 00	
James A. Mitchell,	94 50	
Patrick H. Naughton,	96 25	
Aberdeen Oliver,	98 00	
Patrick Quirk,	92 75	
E. E. Russell,	96 25	
Henry Stevens,	80 50	
Frank M. Sylvia,	98 00	
John N. Sadler,	92 75	
Joseph S. Wood,	92 75	
Patrick Fagan,	29 75	
Jas. McGuire,	31 50	
J. L. Olsten,	29 75	
W. B. Smith,	8 75	
Giles Sanford,	24 50	
James Wilson,	21 00	
		$19,302 75

Amount carried forward, $19,302 75

CITY WATCH.

Amount brought forward,	$19,302 75
	$19,302 75

Dr. APPROPRIATIONS, 1874.

Support of Schools, teachers,	$54,000 00
Support of Schools, incidentals,	17,500 00
Repairs of Highways,	42,000 00
Repairs of Public Property,	10,000 00
Poor Department,	20,200 00
Fire Department,	20,000 00
City Watch,	19,000 00
Lighting the Streets,	11,000 00
Rural Cemetery,	500 00
Oak Grove Cemetery,	1,000 00
Pine Grove Cemetery,	100 00
Free Public Library,	2,500 00
N. B. Bridge,	2,000 00
City Debt,	81,526 00
Salaries,	20,190 00
Discount for prompt payment of taxes,	10,000 00
Special Appropriations, 1873,	38,909 65
Incidentals,	16,574 35
	$379,000 00
To Balance,	$10,071 87

Dr. PUBLIC DEBT.

To Sundry Payments,	$85,026 00
	$85,026 00

CONTRA.	Cr.
By Appropriation,	$19,000 00
Special Appropriation,	302 75
	$19,302 75

CONTRA.	Cr.
By payment of taxes under discount,	$323,861 36
State Corporation Tax,	35,000 00
City Treasurer, taxes,	10,066 77
On Taxes, discount,	10,000 00
Balance to new account,	10,071 87
	$379,000 00

CONTRA.	Cr.
By Balance March 1, 1874,	$256 69
Appropriation,	81,526 00
Interest on Bonds,	1,659 59
Special Appropriation,	1,583 72
	$85,026 00

DR. SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1874.

To Library Building,	$6,000 00
Sycamore Street Sewer,	1,000 00
Willis Street Sewer,	2,000 00
Hillman Street Sewer,	2,500 00
Fifth Street Grammar School House,	14,100 00
Highways,	21,000 00
Support of Poor,	13,620 81
Fourth Street Extension,	6,307 45
Incidentals,	3,500 00
Lights,	2,256 32
Repairs of Public Property,	1,000 00
Public Schools, teachers,	1,598 00
Public Schools, incidentals,	3,500 00
Public Debt,	1,583 72
Fire Department,	721 50
City Watch,	302 75
	$80,990 55
To Balance,	$76,939 40

DR. PINE GROVE CEMETERY.

To paid A. B. Grinnell, labor,	$75 50
W. H. Sherman, horse hire,	5 00
	$80 50
Balance to new account,	43 50
	$124 00

DR. REAL ESTATE TAX ACCOUNT.

To Balance,	$1,259 14
	$1,259 14
To Balance,	$1,239 98

CONTRA.	Cr.
By transfer from Oak Grove Cemetery,	$104 00
" " Rural Cemetery,	283 11
" " Incidentals,	1,254 88
" " Highways and Streets,	1,128 64
" " Repairs of Public Property,	663 82
" " Lights,	11 30
" " Hillman Street Sewer,	260 87
" " Hawthorn Street Sewer,	87 42
" " High School House,	249 09
Unappropriated tax account,	8 02
Balance to new account,	76,939 40
	$80,990 55

CONTRA.	Cr.
By Appropriation,	$100 00
Sale of lots,	24 00
	$124 00
By Balance,	$43 50

CONTRA.	Cr.
By amount received of A. Moore,	$19 16
Balance to new account,	1,239 98
	$1,259 14

DR. TRUSTEES OF FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

E. P. Raymond,	$6 00
J. L. Sisson,	56 00
Bell Sargent,	5 00
A. L. Lyster,	27 50
J. C. Allen,	354 10
Scribner, Welford & Armstrong,	786 65
S. Hutchinson,	296 96
J. W. Benton,	65 95
Robert Clark & Co.,	6 00
Essex Institute,	6 00
D. Lindley,	2 00
S. S. Bushnell,	7 50
J. H. Jewett & Co.,	8 25
J. B. Congdon, Treasurer,	138 77
Academy Natural Sciences,	5 00
D. Van Nostrand,	9 75
Little, Brown & Co.,	360 75
Schoenhoff & Moeller,	72 80
H. J. Howland,	6 00
Butler & Fleetwood,	40 00
S. W. Hall,	3 00
S. R. Crocker,	1 50
B. Westerman & Co.,	15 83
Eben F. Nye,	10 00
Daniel Ricketson,	4 00
G. W. Tryon, jr.,	8 50
W. B. Clark,	327 00
Boston Society Natural History,	6 00
G. Putnam & Sons,	8 25
J. P. Lippincott,	6 00
	$2,651 06
Balance to credit in new account,	9,744 13
	$12,395 19

CONTRA.

	Cr.
By Balance March 1, 1874,	$9,231 94
Interest Sylvia Ann Howland fund,	3,000 00
" C. W. Morgan fund,	60 00
" Geo. Howland fund,	96 00
Amount received from City Treasurer,	7 25
	$12,395 19
By Balance,	$9,744 13

LIGHTS.

NAPHTHA AND GAS:		
New Bedford Gas Light Co.,	$5,940 02	
Weston Howland,	86 77	
Gardner & Ryder,	97 87	
C. E. Jennings,	375 45	
Lot H. Gibbs,	328 13	
Globe Gas Co.,	42 36	
Otis A. Sisson,	120 09	
New England Gas Co.,	94 65	
T. W. Cook & Co.,	160 28	
		$7,245 62
LANTERNS AND LAMP POSTS:		
S. D. Damon, posts,	$123 30	
Wood, Brightman & Co.,	12 70	
New Bedford Gas Co.,	68 73	
A. H. Potter, glass,	85 00	
Geo. E. Hatch, repairing,	54 29	
Parker & Sherman,	2 50	
James Durfee, lantern for Library Building, &c.,	209 29	
Geo. Vogle,	6 35	
B. P. Bowman, library lantern,	111 56	
Nathan Lewis,	72 60	
Globe Light Co., burners,	74 40	
Boston & Fairhaven Iron Works, post sockets,	20 04	
Otis Manchester, drilling posts,	4 50	
F. T. Akin, glass,	11 00	
E. Grinnell, posts,	192 13	
T. W. Cook, glass,	74 50	
		1,122 89
LAMP LIGHTERS:		
Pay Rolls,	$3,548 77	
		3,548 77
INCIDENTALS:		
J. T. Tynan,	$494 52	
T. J. Gifford & Co., naphtha cases,	16 50	
Jesse Richardson, labor,	380 23	
Gideon Wood, lamp cocks,	17 00	
Driscol, Church & Hall, matches,	13 50	
Amount carried forward,	$921 75	$10,917 28

Amount brought forward,	$921 75	$10,917 28
New England Gas Co., patent attachments,	84 00	
S. B. Skiff & Co., blacksmithing,	3 12	
S. Thompson, carting,	3 00	
B. S. Jenkins, painting,	25 38	
A. Vincent, gas nippers,	6 00	
S. A. Tripp, tips,	4 00	
Alexander Gomley, drayage,	27 11	
Thos. J. Gifford, fitting burners,	1 50	
Phebe Macomber, rent,	15 00	
T. H. Sullivan, matches,	31 82	
C. DeWolfe, carpentering,	9 83	
S. Eggers, shot,	2 25	
A. E. Hathaway, horse hire,	2 00	
Geo. Snow, horse hire,	2 00	
S. Perry & Son, horse hire,	2 50	
S. S. Bliss, horse hire,	2 00	
G. H. Mitchell, labor and carting,	82 50	
I. W. Bartlett, reflectors,	23 00	
H. A. Holcomb, matches,	30 98	
F. A. Sowle & Co., dusters and steps,	5 75	
Gideon Wood, tips,	75	
Globe Gas Co., burners,	42 80	
G. H. Mitchell, paid freight,	11 05	
New Bedford Railroad,	9 30	
		1,349 39
		$13,266 67
To Transfer to credit of Special Appropriations,		11 30

Amount carried forward, $13,277 97

Amount brought forward,	$13,277 97
	$13,277 97

Dr. FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

E. Anthony & Sons, printing, &c.,	$315 36
New Bedford Gas Co., gas, Natural History,	7 20
R. C. Ingraham, Librarian,	1,750 00
J. A. Merrick, Assistant Librarian,	400 00
C. S. Cummings and heirs of W. Cummings, rent,	300 00
G. S. Johnson, Janitor,	13 00
R. B. Taber,	19 00
Mary E. Brown, Assistant Librarian,	230 00
Bliss & Nye, sundries,	3 75
Purrington & Brown, sundries,	2 10
Fessenden & Baker, printing,	26 62
Trustees Free Public Library, transfer,	7 25
Repairs Public Property, carting,	6 40
Edwin Dews, stationery,	4 50
T. Percy, labor,	1 75
Sylvester & Wing, carpeting,	58 66
Soule & Cranston, binding carpeting,	10 90
John C. Allen, stationery,	1 60
Gideon Wood, burner,	4 50
	$3,162 59
Insurance on Young Men's Natural History Society,	37 50
	$3,200 09
Balance to credit in new account,	943 33
	$4,143 42

CONTRA.

	Cr.
By Appropriation,	$11,000 00
Special Appropriation,	1,000 00
" "	1,256 32
Received for damages to lights,	5 00
" " duplicate bills,	16 65
	$13,277 97

CONTRA.

	Cr.
By Balance March 1, 1874,	$763 23
Appropriation,	2,500 00
Received Dog Licenses,	799 39
" Sundry receipts,	80 80
	$4,143 42
By Balance,	$943 33

DR. SALARIES.

G. B. Richmond, Mayor,	$800 00
James B. Congdon, City Treasurer,	3,000 00
H. T. Leonard, City Clerk,	1,600 00
Seth Bryant, Superintendent of Streets,	1,267 12
Assessors at Large, Assessors,	2,500 00
William Ferguson, City Messenger,	700 00
Frederick A. Washburn, Clerk of Common Council,	250 00
Allen Phillips, Sealer of Weights and Measures,	465 20
Henry Bonney, Superintendent of Burial Grounds,	200 00
Isaac Barnes, Bell Ringer,	200 00
James S. Kelley, Superintendent of Clock,	75 00
Thomas M. Stetson, City Solicitor,	400 00
Alex. Gomley, Superintendent of Lights,	400 00
J. W. Frost, Marshal,	1,116 67
S. C. Perry, Assistant Marshal,	1,150 00
J. L. Wilber, " "	1,000 00
L. M. Dayton, " "	1,166 66
H. C. Hathaway, " "	1,191 66
Daniel A. Butler, " "	1,000 00
G. W. Bassett, " "	548 61
Hiram Webb, City Auditor,	916 65
B. S. Batchelor, Truant Officer,	150 00
J. W. Nickerson,	166 66
John Corey,	166 66
H. W. Bumpus,	166 66
Patrick Cannavan,	166 66
W. J. Norton, jr.,	166 66
	$20,930 87

DR. NEW BEDFORD BRIDGE.

William Hudson, draw tender, &c.,	$613 50
J. M. Snow, blacksmithing,	8 00
E. P. Haskell, coal,	5 60
Abm. Chace, carpentering,	571 34
Highways,	826 70
C. A. Gray, plank and drayage,	37 50
E. S. Kempton, painting,	2 20
Wood, Brightman & Co., sundries,	2 08
	$2,066 92

CONTRA.	Cr.
By Special Appropriation,	$20,190 00
Amount overpaid J. W. Frost on salary,	16 67
Transfer from General Sewer account,	644 30
" " Hawthorn Street,	79 90
	$20,930 87

CONTRA.	Cr.
By Appropriation,	$2,000 00
Transfer to debit of Hillman Street Sewer,	66 92
	$2,066 92

DR. OAK GROVE CEMETERY.

H. M. Bonney, boards,	$9 58
C. F. Cornell, labor,	462 30
F. A. Sowle, well curb, &c.,	12 00
John Manchester, labor,	6 00
G. F. Thatcher, paper,	3 80
George B. Wheeler, surveying,	27 20
A. P. Manchester, painting signs,	3 00
Perry & Washburn, carpentering,	9 41
John W. Manchester, labor,	6 00
Lindsay King, labor,	28 00
A. E. Hathaway, horse hire,	3 50
W. H. Sherman, horse hire,	10 00
	$580 79
Transferred to credit of Incidentals,	501 14
Balance to credit of Special Appropriations,	104 00
	$1,185 93

DR. OAK GROVE CEMETERY (SALE OF LOTS).

To transfer to credit of Incidentals,	$595 00
Paid for land of Jacob Howard, et al.,	100 00
Transfer to account of Oak Grove Cemetery,	132 00
	$827 00

DR. NEW BEDFORD WATER WORKS BONDS.

1874.		
March.	To Balance,	$900,000 00
	Issue of Bonds in 1874,	100,000 00
		$1,000,000 00

DR. APPROPRIATIONS, 1872.

To Balance March 1, 1874,	$3,067 71
	$3,067 71

CONTRA. CR.

By Amount of Appropriation,	$1,000 00
Transfer from sale of lots,	132 00
Sale of hay,	53 93
	$1,185 93

CONTRA. CR.

By sale of lots,	$827 00
	$827 00

CONTRA. CR.

CONTRA. CR.

By Amount for taxes,	$365 90
Part of N. Bank tax,	2,701 81
	$3,067 71

DR. NEW HIGH SCHOOL HOUSE.

To Knowles, Anthony & Danielson, advertising,	$9 45
Boston Daily Advertiser, "	18 00
E. F. Martin, writing specifications,	20 00
Highways, labor and teams,	937 25
Lord & Fuller, drawing plans,	600 00
Geo. S. Bowen, expenses,	53 00
A. A. Greene, expenses,	16 10
A. Manchester, paint,	22 27
N. B. Water Works, service,	19 45
S. T. Grew, seaweed,	16 75
C. H. Shepherd, painting,	11 30
S. Chadwick, carpentering,	10 11
Transfer to Cr. of Special Appropriations,	249 09
Fessenden & Baker, advertising,	7 50
S. T. Grew, seaweed,	22 00
G. B. Wheeler, grading,	10 00
	$2,022 27

DR. HILLMAN STREET SEWER.

To Pay Rolls, labor,	$1,207 41
Highways, labor,	61 03
Otis Manchester, stone and carting,	15 95
David Duff, carting,	29 45
J. W. Footman, sharpening tools,	14 34
S. S. Paine & Bro., bricks,	259 50
C. S. Paisler, cement and pipe,	663 80
Sturtevant & Sherman, carpentering,	52 34
David K. Tripp, lumber,	2 56
A. W. Perkins, sand, stone and carting,	64 25
Geo. B. Wheeler, surveying,	19 00
Transfer to Cr. of Special Appropriations,	260 87
	$2,650 50

CONTRA.	Cr.
By Transfer from Repairs of Public Property,	$2,000 00
A. P. Manchester's bill, charged to Public Property,	22 27
	$2,022 27

CONTRA.	Cr.
By Amount of Special Appropriation,	$2,500 00
" " Estate of Paul Kempton,	150 50
	$2,650 50

DR. NEW BEDFORD SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

M. B. White, teacher Training School,	$328 14
I. W. Schermerhorn, manuals, books, &c.,	112 50
J. C. Allen, books,	15 00
Edmund Rodman, piano cover,	8 00
S. Hutchinson, stationery and books,	986 63
Ruth C. Thompson, books,	60 00
H. F. Harrington, mounting drawing studies,	34 65
A. C. Stocking, books,	14 25
Pierce & Taber, mounting studies,	103 87
John Hopkins, organs and repairs,	298 75
Geo. A. Gustin, organs,	430 00
E. Boden, jr., organs,	500 00
Brewer & Tileston, books,	30 00
C. R. Sherman, microscope, &c.,	119 05
Fessenden & Baker, printing,	39 40
Frost & Adams, books,	3 20
L. B. Ellis, mounting drawings,	39 45
J. L. Hammett, object-teaching forms,	13 20
	$3,136 09
Balance to new account,	1,910 26
	$5,046 35

DR. FIFTH STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL-HOUSE.

To paid B. S. Pierce, masonry,	$6,503 66
F. H. Vinal, "	32 77
M. H. Bliss, carpentering and painting,	6,967 76
C. H. Shepherd, painting,	426 88
Wood, Brightman & Co., hydrant,	32 75
James Durfee, blacksmithing,	4 00
J. Allen, jr., & Co., marble slab,	3 00
W. G. Hayden & Co., furnace, &c.,	837 60
	$14,808 42

CONTRA.	Cr.
By Balance March 1st, 1874,	$1,988 80
Interest on the Sylvia Ann Howland Fund,	3,000 00
Over-audit of Mary B. White,	57 55
	$5,046 35
By Balance,	$1,910 26

CONTRA.	Cr.
By Amount of Special Appropriation,	$13,000 00
" " " "	1,100 00
Transfer from Repairs of Public Property,	708 42
	$14,808 42

DR. GENERAL SEWER ACCOUNT.

To transfer to credit of Hawthorn Street,	$800 00
B. F. Howland,	30 19
J. H. Sherman,	30 18
Transfer to credit of Incidentals,	1,502 07
Transfer to credit of Salaries,	644 30

Amount carried forward, $3,006 74

CONTRA. Cr.

By amount received of	M. G. Sears, Grinnell Street,	$29 51
" "	E. C. Jones,	40 24
" "	F. Joseph,	30 18
" "	E. Briggs,	42 26
" "	Potomska Mills,	37 56
" "	F. Corea,	12 07
" "	Anna Amelia,	8 04
" "	M. Joaquim,	14 76
" "	George Smith,	26 83
" "	A. C. Baker,	34 88
" "	A. L. Sylvia,	34 88
" "	J. Murray,	28 16
" "	F. Williams' est.,	8 04
" "	E. L. Baker,	48 29
" "	B. F. Howland,	93 90
" "	H. T. Wood,	281 69
" "	F. Paul,	77 17
" "	L. N. Peirce,	29 84
" "	S. R. Grinnell,	26 83
" "	A. G. Stanton,	100 60
" "	Zeph. Pease,	44 60
" "	J. H. Sherman,	20 12
" "	Francis Lewis,	42 26
" "	C. O'Connor,	42 26
" "	M. Perry,	9 38
" "	M. L. Sylvia,	12 07
" "	M. Williams,	16 10
" "	A. L. Sylvia,	11 73
" "	Mary Davis,	30 18
" "	D. Cardoza,	17 44
" "	Henry Holcomb,	87 18
" "	L. Casey,	32 81
" "	J. H. Sherman,	30 18
" "	E. C. Kelley,	81 49
" "	E. Haskell,	53 65
" "	Philip Lawrence,	37 56
" "	Joseph Vera,	244 14
" "	Dennis Kane,	34 88
" "	Mary Marble,	40 24
" "	Geo. H. Jennings,	45 60
Amount carried forward,		$1,939 51

Amount brought forward,	$3,006 74
	$3,006 74

DR. NEW BEDFORD WATER WORKS.

To Sundry Bills as by account of Water Registrar,	$83,895 89
Balance carried to new account,	34,862 12
	$118,758 01

Amount brought forward,		$1,939 51
By amount received of James Grundy,		67 74
" " Patrick Daley,		93 56
" " Michael Keane,		171 06
" " W. H. Dooley,		26 83
" " Lawrence Casey,		4 75
" " Frank Paul,		26 15
" " Manuel Joseph,		16 09
" " J. F. Frates,		10 73
" " Transfer from Middle, Ash and Elm Sts.,		21 75
" " " " Elm Street Sewer,		24 63
" " T. Phillips,		43 60
" " T. Cornell,		43 60
" " F. M. Sylvia,		8 09
" " W. F. Washburn,		10 00
" " Antone Jackson,		40 24
" " F. M. Sylvia,		7 96
		$2,556 38
Maple Street, E. Anthony, jr.,	$34 58	
" " W. H. Cobb,	34 57	
" " L. W. Grinnell,	36 61	
" " B. Pitman,	29 45	
" " R. C. Pitman,	41 49	
" " J. Fisher,	68 64	
" " W. W. Crapo,	48 40	
" " M. Howland,	87 08	
	$380 82	
Willis Street, E. L. Barney,	69 54	
		450 36
		$3,006 74

CONTRA. CR.

By Balance March 1, 1874,	$1,894 84
Appropriation by Ordinance,	12,000 00
Amount of Appropriation,	80,000 00
Sundry Receipts,	24,863 17
	$118,758 01
By Balance,	$34,862 12

DR. WILLIS STREET SEWER.

To W. P. Coggeshall, sand and gravel,	$56 25
Pay Roll, labor,	1,082 00
B. D. Hathaway, drills, &c.,	32 88
S. B. Skiff & Co.,	9 51
N. B. Cordage Co.,	3 68
N. Moulton, cement and bricks,	62 05
A. Vincent, shovels, &c.,	31 25
D. K. Tripp, boards,	26 47
G. B. Wheeler, grading,	33 00
F. A. Sowle, pails and dippers,	5 38
Sullings, Kingman & Co., barrows,	6 50
C. S. Paisler, bricks, pipe, &c.,	441 90
F. Parker, powder and fuse,	5 50
S. S. Paine & Bro., cement,	168 80
Transfer to credit of Incidentals,	44 83
	$2,010 00

DR. NEW STEAM FIRE ENGINE.

To Bullock & Brownell, for dinner,	$150 00
A. Gomley, trucking,	3 00
T. S. Corson, trucking,	2 00
W. K. Tallman, hacking,	3 00
Geo. Myer, hacking,	4 00
S. F. Perry & Son, hacking,	14 00
H. H. Fisher, crackers, cheese, &c.,	12 70
N. B. Brass Band, music,	57 00
Fessenden & Baker, printing,	8 25
Transfer to credit of Incidental Expense account,	149 38
	$403 33

DR. RURAL CEMETERY (SALE OF LOTS).

Transferred to credit of Rural Cemetery,	$1,029 00

CONTRA. Cr.

By Special Appropriation,	$2,000 00
Amount of W. P. Washburn,	10 00
	$2,010 00

CONTRA. Cr.

By Balance March 1, 1874,	$403 33
	$403 33

CONTRA. Cr.

By sale of lots,	$1,029 00

DR. HAWTHORN STREET SEWER.

To Highways, for labor, &c.,	$40 00
C. S. Paisler, cement and pipes,	71 70
Pay Roll, for labor,	325 70
S. S. Paine & Bro., bricks,	72 00
C. L. Garfield, blacksmithing,	8 66
W. P. Coggeshall, for sand,	9 60
T. S. Corson, trucking,	8 60
Transfer to credit of Fire Department,	29 50
" " " Salaries,	57 96
" " " "	21 94
" " " N. B. Bridge,	66 92
" " " Special Appropriations,	87 42
	$800 00

DR. FOURTH STREET EXTENSION.

Heirs of C. Gifford,	$902 80
John C. Sullivan,	958 00
Joseph Vera,	186 75
Morse Twist Drill Co.,	798 80
Hiram Kilburn,	2,500 00
Charles H. Bisbee,	848 60
H. F. Palmer,	112 50
	$6,307 45

DR. UNAPPROPRIATED TAX ACCOUNT.

To transfer to credit of Incidental Expense account,	$102 03
Transfer to credit of Special Appropriations,	8 02
	$110 05

CONTRA. Cr.

By amount transferred from General Sewer account, $800 00

$800 00

CONTRA. Cr.

By Special Appropriation, $6,307 45

$6,307 45

CONTRA. Cr.

By amount received for taxes of	1862,	$9 96
" " " "	1866,	2 00
" " " "	1868,	20 20
" " " "	1869,	3 87
" " " "	1870,	6 00
" " " "	1871,	60 00
" " " "	1873,	8 02
		$110 05

DR. CHESTNUT AND SUMMER STREETS.

To John Shay, for building,	$2500 00
B. Dunlap, for moving building,	150 00
A. G. Cook, for building cellar,	225 00
Ezra Francis, stock and labor on Ennis' house,	209 70
Thos. Ennis, for land,	148 75
Labor as per pay-roll,	44 42
W. T. Cunningham, for land,	148 75
Briggs & Look, carpentering,	156 84
Highways, for labor, &c.,	738 70
Perry & Washburn, carpentering on Cunningham house,	256 26
Barrows & Lawton, painting,	13 21
James Doull, cement,	5 00
	$4,596 63

DR. BONDS.

To amount paid in 1874,	$21,500 00
Balance to new account,	295,000 00
	$316,500 00

DR. LIQUOR AGENCY.

Paid for liquor and expenses of store,	$19,268 36
Balance carried to new account,	83 04
	$19,351 40

DR. LIBRARY (LOT WEST OF LIBRARY).

To paid for house and land adjoining the Library Building,	$6,000 00

DR. DISCOUNT ON TAXES.

To amount to credit of Appropriations,	$10,000 00

DR. ELM STREET SEWER.

To transfer to General Sewer account,	$24 63

CONTRA. Cr.

By Special Appropriation, 1873,	$3,000 00
Sale of house,	1,596 63
	$4,596 63

CONTRA. Cr.

By Balance March 1, 1874,	$316,500 00
	$316,500 00
By Balance,	$295,000 00

CONTRA. Cr.

By Sundry Receipts,	$19,351 40
	$19,351 40
By Balance,	$83 04

CONTRA. Cr.

By Special Appropriation,	$6,000 00

CONTRA. Cr.

By amount of Appropriation,	$10,000 00

CONTRA. Cr.

By amount received of Zion's Church,	$24 63

DR. WARD ROOM (WARD 5).

To George S. Bliss, carpentering,	$787 08
Transfer to credit of Repairs of Public Property,	3 42
	$790 50

DR. WARD ROOM (WARD 6).

To Allen & Robinson, carpentering,	$1,642 62
Transfer to credit of Repairs of Public Property,	148 88
	$1,791 50

DR. APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH, 1874.

To Balance March 1, 1874,	$8,978 66

DR. WATER BONDS.

CONTRA.	Cr.
By Balance March 1, 1874,	$790 50
	$790 50

CONTRA.	Cr.
By Balance March 1, 1874,	$1,791 50
	$1,791 50

CONTRA.	Cr.
By amount received for Taxes,	$8,978 66

CONTRA.	Cr.
By Bonds, March, 1874,	$600,000 00
Issue of Bonds July 4, 1874,	100,000 00
	$700,000 00

CITY DEBT.

The funded debt of the city amounts to the sum of		$1,097,600 00
Coupon Bonds,	$995,000 00	
Trust funds,	102,600 00	
		$1,097,600 00
The Water Bonds amount to	$700,000 00	
Bonds issued for other purposes,	295,000 00	
		$995,000 00
Trust Funds, viz:		
Sylvia Ann Howland Educational Fund,		50,000 00
Sylvia Ann Howland Free Public Library Fund,		50,000 00
George Howland, jr., Fund,		1,600 00
Charles W. Morgan Fund,		1,000 00
		$1,097,600 00

THE FOLLOWING TABLE EXHIBITS THE AMOUNT OF THE DEBT; THE AMOUNT OF BONDS PAYABLE EACH YEAR; THE AMOUNT DUE EACH YEAR FOR INTEREST; AND THE AGGREGATE OF BOTH PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST.

Year.	Bonds.	Coupons & Interest.	Amount.
1875,	$20,000 00	$66,046 00	$86,046 00
1876,	20,000 00	64,946 00	84,946 00
1877,	30,000 00	63,846 00	93,846 00
1878,	25,000 00	62,296 00	87,296 00
1879,	37,000 00	60,996 00	97,996 00
1880,	27,000 00	58,856 00	85,856 00
1881,	25,000 00	57,456 00	82,456 00
1882,	25,000 00	56,156 00	81,156 00
1883,	35,000 00	54,856 00	89,856 00
1884,	41,000 00	52,856 00	93,856 00
1885,	35,000 00	50,556 00	85,556 00
1886,	35,000 00	48,356 00	83,356 00
1887,	35,000 00	46,156 00	81,156 00
1888,	35,000 00	43,956 00	78,956 00
1889,	35,000 00	41,756 00	76,756 00
1890,	35,000 00	39,556 00	74,556 00
1891,	30,000 00	37,356 00	67,356 00
1892,	30,000 00	35,456 00	65,456 00
1893,	20,000 00	33,556 00	53,556 00
1894,	20,000 00	32,356 00	52,356 00
1895,	20,000 00	31,156 00	51,156 00
1896,	20,000 00	29,956 00	49,956 00
1897,	20,000 00	28,756 00	48,756 00
1898,	20,000 00	27,556 00	47,556 00
1899,	20,000 00	26,356 00	46,356 00
1900,	30,000 00	25,156 00	55,156 00
1901,	30,000 00	23,256 00	53,256 00
1902,	30,000 00	21,356 00	51,356 00
1903,	30,000 00	19,456 00	49,456 00
1904,	30,000 00	17,556 00	47,556 00
1905,	30,000 00	15,656 00	45,656 00
1906,	30,000 00	13,756 00	43,756 00
1907,	30,000 00	11,856 00	41,856 00
1908,	30,000 00	9,956 00	39,956 00
1909,	30,000 00	8,056 00	38,056 00
	$995,000 00	$1,317,210 00	$2,312,210 00

Amount of Bonds,	$995,000 00
Trust Funds,	102,600 00
	$1,097,600 00

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE AMOUNT OF TAXES LEVIED IN THIS CITY SINCE 1863, AND THE RATE PER THOUSAND FOR STATE, COUNTY AND CITY PURPOSES; ALSO THE NUMBER OF POLLS.

Year.	Valuation of Real Estate.	Valuation of Personal Property.	State Tax.	County Tax.	City Tax.	Overlay.	No. of Polls.	Rate of Tax.
1863,	$8,610,200 00	$14,496,900 00	$61,632 00	$22,881 42	$159,000 00	$8,861 43	4,875	$10 50
1864,	8,158,500 00	10,935,100 00	61,632 00	19,358 55	225,000 05	8,523 05	4,508	16 00
1865,	8,161,800 00	12,171,800 00	92,919 00	19,461 85	215,000 00	7,106 35	4,578	16 00
1866,	8,118,300 00	13,240,800 00	59,310 00	20,434 95	252,000 00	8,637 10	4,658	15 50
1867,	8,268,500 00	13,740,000 00	98,850 00	20,434 95	200,000 00	9,136 30	4,647	14 50
1868,	8,288,100 00	13,508,100 00	39,540 00	21,083 67	230,000 00	13,633 03	5,004	13 50
1869,	8,277,900 00	14,652,100 00	49,425 00	19,461 85	287,000 00	9,340 15	4,906	15 50
1870,	8,774,500 00	14,221,514 00	49,425 00	17,840 02	290,000 00	9,475 20	5,151	15 50
1871,	9,115,600 00	13,844,651 67	49,425 00	22,705 48	293,300 00	12,599 52	5,333	16 00
1872,	10,050,800 00	13,742,898 00	32,280 00	18,943 65	356,000 00	13,181 96	5,577	17 20
1873,	11,125,700 00	14,114,364 20	36,315 00	23,679 57	349,000 00	11,454 46	5,780	16 20
1874,	11,665,400 00	13,846,904 95	32,280 00	27,874 24	354,000 00	11,005 10	5,930	16 20

Average rate for 12 years, $15.21 2-3.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR SALARIES FOR THE YEAR 1875.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,
IN COMMON COUNCIL,
March 25th, 1875.

Ordered, That the Officers of the City hereinafter named, receive the following salaries for the present municipal year, ending on the first Monday of January, 1876, excepting the City Clerk, and City Treasurer and Collector of Taxes, and the City Auditor, whose year ends in the month of April, to be paid in quarterly payments, which shall be in full for all services in their official capacity, viz:

The Mayor, (by Charter,)	$800 00
Treasurer and Collector, (including clerk-hire,)	3,000 00
City Clerk,	1,600 00
City Auditor,	1,000 00
Assessors at Large, Chairman, $1,000.00; two others $750.00 each—$1,500.00,	2,500 00
City Solicitor,	400 00
Clerk of the Common Council,	250 00
City Messenger,	700 00
Sealer of Weights and Measures,	450 00
City Bell Ringer,	200 00
Superintendent of City Clock,	75 00
Sealer of Coal Baskets,	15 00
	$10,990 00

Also the Salaries of the following City Officers, to be charged to their respective departments, viz:

The Superintendent of Streets,	$1,400 00
City Marshal,	1,200 00
Assistant Marshal and Captain of Night Police,	1,150 00
5 Assistant Marshals, $1,000.00 each,	5,000 00
Superintendent of Street Lamps,	400 00
Overseers of the Poor,	1,000 00
Chief Engineer of the Fire Department,	500 00
4 Assistant Engineers, $100.00 each,	400 00
Clerk of the Board of Engineers,	100 00
Superintendent of Burial Grounds,	200 00

Adopted in concurrence.
A true copy of the record. Attest:
HENRY T. LEONARD, City Clerk.
To Hiram Webb, Esq., Auditor.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1875.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,
In Common Council, March 25, 1875.

Ordered, That the sum of four hundred and eight thousand dollars ($408,000) be and the same is hereby appropriated to meet the expenses of the several departments of the City Government for the present financial year, viz:

Support of Public Schools, (pay of teachers)		$56,000 00
Support of Public Schools, (incidentals)		17,500 00
Repairs of Highways,	$10,000	
Repairs of Streets,	33,400	43,400 00
Repairs of Public Property,		8,000 00
Support of the Poor,		28,000 00
Fire Department,		23,000 00
Lighting the Streets,		11,400 00
Salaries,		10,990 00
Police Department,		31,000 00
Water Works,		12,000 00
Free Public Library,		3,000 00
New Bedford Bridge,		2,000 00
City Debt,		86,046 00
Discount on Taxes,		10,000 00
Oak Grove Cemetery,		500 00
Rural Cemetery,		450 00
Pine Grove Cemetery,		50 00
Special Appropriations, 1874,		50,531 95
Incidental Expenses,		14,132 05
		$408,000 00

Adopted in concurrence.

A true copy of the record.

Attest: HENRY T. LEONARD,
City Clerk.

To HIRAM WEBB, ESQ., Auditor.

For Schedule of Property belonging to the city, see Report of Finance Committee.

1875—CITY DOCUMENT No. 5.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF ENGINEER

OF THE

FIRE DEPARTMENT

OF THE

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,

For the year ending December 31, 1874.

NEW BEDFORD:
FESSENDEN & BAKER, PRINTERS TO THE CITY.
1875.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF ENGINEERS,
CITY HALL, Dec. 31st, 1874.

To His Honor the Mayor, and City Council of New Bedford:

Herewith is presented in accordance with the provisions of the city ordinances, requiring an annual report from the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, of the condition and requirements of the department, together with a Roster and Roll of the officers and members of the several companies, a statement of the location of the fire alarm signal boxes and record of the distribution of keys to the same, a tabular statement of receipts and expenditures, of fires and alarms of fire, of losses and insurance, location of hydrants and reservoirs, and an inventory of property in possession of the department.

ORGANIZATION.

The department is organized as follows:

Chief and four Asst. Engineers and Clerk of Board,	6
Four Steam Fire Engine Companies, 18 men each,	72
One Hook and Ladder Company,	23
One Hose Company,	8
One Hand Engine Company,	22
Making a total of officers and members,	131

The *morale* of those belonging to the department is, with but few exceptions, excellent. Too much discretion cannot be exercised by the appointing power, in the selection of men for this branch of the public service. For while we want stalwart, muscular men, with clear heads and stout arms to encounter the dangers and difficulties of extinguishing fire, and perhaps of saving life itself, we also want men of irreproachable moral character.

During the year the Chief and 1st Asst. Engineers have responded to all alarms, and the 2d, 3d and 4th Asst. Engineers have been assigned to duty, each in his own district, and to have direct supervision of a portion of the apparatus. By the above arrangement we always have an Engineer ready for duty in any part of the city, should two fires occur at the same time.

APPARATUS.

There are four steam fire engines in active service and one (Excelsior No. 3,) held in reserve and stationed in Central House, corner Purchase street and Mechanics Lane. Two Hook and Ladder Trucks, one held in reserve and stationed on Market street. Five horse hose carriages and one hand engine and reel, the latter stationed at the Head of Acushnet. Steam fire engines One, Two, Four and Five are in good order and will not require any extensive repairs (unless from some accident) for the year ensuing. The Excelsior No. Three will, without doubt, do good service in any emergency for another year. The No. Nine is not all that the people at the Head of the River are entitled to. It is here submitted that the City Council should make the necessary appropriation to locate the Engine House on Acushnet Avenue near the Four Corners, and purchase a third class steamer to run by hand to take the place of the present hand engine. A fire alarm signal box, located at or near the engine house, would prove

invaluable should anything occur in that part of our city limits requiring additional apparatus. Our Hook and Ladder Trucks, although we have succeeded thus far tolerably well, are not up with the age. A new truck with all practical modern improvements is needed. The two wheeled hose carriages should be replaced with four wheeled carriages with springs, as fast as the old ones become unfit for service. Our supply wagons are in first-rate order, two of them having been thoroughly overhauled and repaired this year.

HOSE.

According to the returns made by the Foremen of companies, we have on hand ready for use, 7600 feet of 2½ inch cotton, and 2500 feet of 2½ inch rubber hose. One thousand feet of rubber hose has been purchased and placed on the reels this year. Of the adaptation of the rubber hose for the wants of our department, our limited experience since the purchase was made, precludes an opinion at this time. Of its durability another year or two will teach us.

Only one length of hose has been laid aside the entire year, and that length is rubber. Two thousand feet of hose should be added to the department the ensuing year.

HORSES.

The number of horses required to transport the apparatus is fourteen. Out of this number three are, from old age and other causes, not what we should retain in so important situations. It is suggested that the hose reel horse for steamer One, the gray horse used by Franklin Hose Company, and the old horse used by the Hook and Ladder Company be sold, and sounder and younger horses purchased to replace them. All other horses are in good working order, and with proper feeding and careful grooming will serve us for some years.

Too much judgment in feeding, or care in using these animals cannot be exercised by those having them in charge. Gentle, but plenty of exercise is far preferable to excessive driving for short intervals. One new double harness for No. Five has been added this year. All other harnesses are in good repair. Lead bars, with chains attached, are in each house ready for use should extra horses be required during the snow storms of Winter or deep mud of Spring.

HOUSES.

Of the four brick Engine Houses No. 1, No. 4 and No. 5 are all in good order. The entire lower floor of the Central House, used as the engine room, is very poor, and must of necessity soon require extensive repairs. We here submit that a cellar should be dug the entire area of the engine room, thus providing suitable room for steam heating apparatus, not only for heating the building, but also to attach to the engines for the purpose of keeping warm water in the boilers. Valuable time would thus be saved in generating steam. And here in the centre of our wooden city is the place to economize and utilize each second. With suitable cellar room we should have storage room for cannel coal and fuel. As now arranged we have room for only a few bags or baskets of cannel coal at this house, depending entirely on the supply at other houses in time of fire. Water has been led into the sleeping apartments at the Central House and No. 4. Our appropriation being much less than for 1873, is the only reason for not leading water into other houses also. The company hall at No. Five's house is used as a Ward Room. It would be extremely gratifying to the department if the City Council would provide another place for Ward meetings other than engine houses. The house at the Head of the River is in poor condition and is poorly

located. Our views relative to this house, appear in the first part of this Report.

WATER SUPPLY AND HYDRANTS.

The number of hydrants January 1st, 1874, was one hundred and eighty-nine. Added during the year, thirty-eight. Total, January 1st, 1875, two hundred and twenty-seven. Each hydrant is now marked with letter H on white ground, on fence, post, or building nearest the hydrant. The reservoirs are in perfect order and serve as a reserve supply of water should any accident befall the Acushnet Water Works.

The reservoir corner Sixth and Spring streets, has recently been re-covered, and will now last for a term of years.

FIRE ALARM.

During the year the fire alarm telegraph has been extended from corner Linden and Ashland streets, through Mt. Pleasant street to stand pipe, thence through Peckham street to pumping house, thence through Purchase street to corner Wamsutta and Pleasant streets. A fifteen inch gong has been placed in the pumping house, and five-inch tappers in the residences of the Superintendent and Engineer of the Water Works, to notify them of an alarm of fire when using the stand pipe. Under the personal supervision of the Superintendent of the Fire Alarm, it continues to give us unerring knowledge of the locality of a fire. If its teachings are listened to, it never fails to guide correctly.

FIRES.

Our city has been unusually fortunate in freedom from fire, and also fortunate in the prompt extinguishment of the limited number that have occurred. We have had fifteen

alarms, one of which was false, given from Box Eight, this being the second false alarm from this box since the alarm was first introduced. The losses by fire and water within the limits of the city proper amount to four thousand three hundred and fifty-five dollars, ($4,355.) Loss at Plainville, no alarm being given, was estimated at twenty thousand dollars. Loss at Capt. J. W. Cornell's house on Kempton street, in North Dartmouth, seven hundred dollars. Insurance amounting to thirty nine hundred and fifty dollars, ($3,950.) Thus the losses for 1874, are we believe, less than for any year since the city was incorporated. The department and citizens generally may well feel proud of our extreme good fortune in this respect.

FINANCES.

Annexed you will find a statement in detail of expenditures for one year from Jan. 1st, 1874 to Jan. 1st, 1875, amounting to $23,324.71; of this amount, $2,276.00 was paid on bills contracted in 1873.

PROTECTING SOCIETY.

More interest in this branch of the Fire Department has been developed and encouraged by the Board than for a number of years past. Under present management it promises to become a useful and valuable auxiliary in our fire service. Details from the force have been made for the several kinds of duty required that will furnish us with a large fire police, as also a sufficient number to remove and protect such property as the Board may in their judgment, order removed from stores or dwellings. The expense to the city is trifling and the services which the society can render are incalculable.

In closing the Report for the year, may we not express the hope that our labors for years to come, may be as light as they have been the past year; but should misfortune overtake us it is not to be doubted but that we shall ever find as many willing hands and stout arms to encounter, fight, and conquer each and every attempt of the fiery fiend to elude us.

For the support and hearty co-operation of all officers and members of the department who have aided and assisted me in the discharge of my duty, my sincere thanks are here publicly extended.

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL C. HART,
Chief Engineer.

FIRE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,

AS ORGANIZED DECEMBER 31st, 1874.

CHIEF ENGINEER.
SAMUEL C. HART.
Residence 107 Third street.

FIRST ASSISTANT ENGINEER.
ALFRED M. CHAPMAN.
Residence 53 Elm street.

SECOND ASSISTANT ENGINEER.
CHARLES H. TABER.
Residence 157 Middle street.

THIRD ASSISTANT ENGINEER.
LORING T. PARLOW.
Residence 2 Pope street.

FOURTH ASSISTANT ENGINEER.
MICHAEL F. KENNEDY.
Residence 149 S. First street.

CLERK OF THE BOARD OF ENGINEERS.
CHARLES S. PAISLER.
Residence 146 Kempton street.
Office, City Hall. Hours from 7½ to 9 P. M.

ONWARD

STEAM FIRE ENGINE, No. 1.

HOUSE ON PURCHASE STREET, FOOT OF FRANKLIN STREET.

Date of Joining.	Name.	Rank.	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.
Dec. 30, 1871.	Marr, William J.	Foreman,	36	129 Ray st.,	Harnessmak'r.
" "	Brown, George F.	1st Asst.,	24	143 Purchase,	Clerk.
Jan. 1, 1873.	Stetson, Charles F.	2d Asst.,	33	71 Middle,	Engineer.
Dec. 30, 1871.	Milliken, Eben C.	Clerk,	31	241 Purchase,	Merch't baker.
Jan. 1, 1873.	Colyar, Sylvester A.	Hoseman,	36	169 Pleasant,	Ropemaker.
Nov. 1, 1873.	Dollard, Philip H.	"	23	92 N. Water,	Car'ge painter.
Jan. 1, 1873.	Hammond, Edgar B.	"	21	66 North,	Civil Engineer.
April 1, 1872.	Smith, Irving	"	24	72 Kempton,	Clerk.
Feb. 1, 1873.	Sweet, Julian A.	"	25	158 Pleasant,	Roll coverer.
May 1, 1873.	Tinkham, Allen W.	"	22	66 North,	Carpenter.
Aug. 1, 1873.	Hathaway, Chas. R.	"	21	243 Purchase,	Miller.
June 11, 1874.	Kavanagh, Edw., jr.	"	24	25 Willis,	Clerk.
Dec. 30, 1871.	Parker, George H.	Engineer,	25	Engine house,	Engineer.
Dec. 30, 1871.	Stratton, Charles S.	Stoker,	23	149 State,	Machinist.
Dec. 30, 1871.	Bryant, James L.	Hostler,	33	Engine house,	Hostler.
Jan. 1, 1873.	Hathaway, B. F., jr.	Reel Driver,	21	286 Purchase,	Clerk.
June 15, 1874.	Durfee, William W.	Torchbear'r	18	25 Campbell,	Boiler maker.
June 15, 1874.	Russell, Chauncey	"	17	— Kempton,	Frame maker.

PROGRESS

STEAM FIRE ENGINE, No. 2.

HOUSE CORNER OF PURCHASE STREET AND MECHANICS LANE.

Date of Joining.	Name.	Rank.	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.
Jan. 7, 1871.	Southwick, Henry T.	Foreman,	35	98 N. Second,	Blacksmith.
Feb. 2, 1874.	Mitchell, Samuel H.	1st Asst.,	43	9 S. Second,	Boat builder.
Aug. 20, 1874.	Allen, James D.	2d Asst.,	37	43 High,	Marble worker.
Jan. 1, 1872.	Paisler, Chas. S.	Clerk,	32	146 Kempton,	Accountant.
Nov. 1, 1862.	Downey, John	Hoseman,	37	10 High,	Laborer.
Jan. 1, 1872.	Harding, James G.	"	40	99 N. Second,	Shipwright.
" "	Spooner, Edward C.	"	39	8 William,	Teamster.
July 6, 1874.	Leverett, Eugene R.	"	22	30 Hill,	Photographer.
Aug. 20, 1874.	Hayes, Lemuel W.	"	32	18 Hillman,	Wood turner.
" "	Sherman, Henry A.	"	20	82 Elm,	Blacksmith.
Sept. 8, 1874.	Dean, Chas. F.	"	21	59 Elm,	Car'ge painter.
" "	Cornell, Griffin T.	"	28	— Bethel,	Housewright.
Sept. 1, 1864.	Wood, Chas. H.	Engineer,	40	Engine house,	Engineer.
Jan. 7, 1872.	Negus, Adoniram J.	Stoker,	23	69 High,	Machinist.
May 1, 1871.	Sowle, William P.	Hostler,	41	Engine house,	Hostler.
Mch. 13, 1874.	Macomber, Wm. E.	Reel Driver,	34	" "	Hostler.
Jan. 7, 1874.	Dollard, John H.	Torchbear'r	19	91 N. Water,	Marble work'r.
Aug. 20, 1874.	Cushing, H. J. D.	"	21	39 Elm,	Cooper.

CORNELIUS HOWLAND

STEAM FIRE ENGINE, No. 4.

HOUSE CORNER OF SOUTH SIXTH AND BEDFORD STREETS.

Date of Joining.	Name.	Rank.	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.
Jan. 29, 1867.	Murdock, John	Foreman,	42	125 Purchase,	Carpenter.
" "	McDonald, Hugh	1st Asst.,	29	27 Union,	Blacksmith.
April 27, 1868.	Wing, Joseph B.	2d Asst.,	26	94 Fourth,	Painter.
Jan. 29, 1867.	Barker, Giles G.	Clerk,	35	20 Bush,	Car'age mak'r.
" "	Tripp, James M.	Hoseman,	38	87 Third,	Carpenter.
Jan. 27, 1869.	Gibbs, William A.	"	24	64 Bedford,	Carver.
Oct. 30, 1871.	Peckham, John B.	"	32	— Fair,	Laborer.
Sept. 30, 1872.	Barker, Henry A.	"	30	69 Forest,	Car'age mak'r.
Dec. 30, 1872.	Wood, Augustus A.	"	25	106 Fourth,	Box maker.
Jan. 27, 1873.	Gillis, John	"	22	21 Morg'n lane	Blacksmith.
Sept. 29, 1873.	Brownell, Daniel L.	"	21	53 School,	Car'age mak'r.
Oct. 26, 1874.	Murdock, James A.	"	30	125 Purchase,	Blacksmith.
Jan. 29, 1867.	Briggs, Daniel D.	Engineer,	35	Engine house,	Engineer.
" "	Tripp, George H. W.	Hostler,	37	" "	Hostler.
" "	Paul, Sylvester	Stoker,	42	66 Forest,	Blacksmith.
Nov. 6, 1868.	Borden, Chas. W.	Reel Driver,	35	28 Bedford,	Laborer.
Aug. 29, 1871.	Wing, Chas. S.	Torchbear'r	19	100 Fifth,	Clerk.
May 5, 1873.	Baylies, Arthur	"	18	74 Bedford,	Clerk.

ZACHARIAH HILLMAN

STEAM FIRE ENGINE, No. 5.

HOUSE CORNER OF COUNTY AND HILLMAN STREETS.

Date of Joining.	Name.	Rank.	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.
Dec. 13, 1873.	Wheeler, Joseph H.	Foreman,	26	37 Smith st.,	Shoe maker.
" "	Plummer, Horace M.	1st Asst.,	33	29 Willis,	Confectioner.
Dec. 29, 1873.	Chaloner, Luther W.	2d Asst.,	38	35 Third,	Harnessmak'r.
Dec. 13, 1873.	Wheeler, Chas. W.	Clerk,	21	37 Smith,	Clerk.
" "	Gifford, Henry M.	Hoseman,	33	229 County,	Photographer.
" "	Haffords, Joseph	"	52	21 Hillman,	Painter.
" "	King, William T.	"	34	— Thomas,	Painter.
" "	Wilcox, Isaiah H.	"	38	96 Ray,	Painter.
" "	Bly, Orando F.	"	26	36 Chestnut,	Passepartout maker.
Mch. 30, 1874.	Parker, Geo. W.	"	22	54 School,	Accountant.
" "	Murphy, Martin J.	"	21	- North Third,	Plumber.
Aug. 31, 1874.	Robbins, Abram R.	"	29	56 North,	Tinsmith.
Dec. 13, 1873.	Blanchard, Martin J.	Engineer,	31	Engine house,	Engineer.
Jan. 7, 1874.	King, Benj. F. Jr.,	Hostler,	34	" "	Hostler.
" "	Davis, Chas. L.	Stoker,	23	76 Chestnut,	Painter.
June 29, 1874.	Gifford, Edward M.	Torchbear'r	17	37 Smith,	Shoemaker.
Sept. 28, 1874.	Gifford, Eugene F.	"	20	229 County,	Steam and Gas Fitter.
— —	— —	Reel Driver,	—	— —	— — —

FRANKLIN

HOSE CARRIAGE, No. 1.

HOUSE CORNER OF PURCHASE STREET AND MECHANICS LANE.

Date of Joining.	Name.	Rank.	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.
Jan. 1, 1873.	Sherman, Pliny B.	Foreman,	45	3 Kempton st.,	Printer.
" "	Vansant, Clarfaus	1st Asst.,	37	75 N. Second,	Blacksmith.
" "	Spooner, Joseph W.	2d Asst.,	22	46 William,	Laborer.
" "	Hathaway, James S.	Clerk,	43	60 Mech's lane	Ship-wright.
" "	Gardner, Herbert B.	Hoseman,	26	4 Sears' court,	Printer.
" "	Nelson, Peter	"	39	67 S. Second,	Rigger.
Dec. 6, 1873.	Howland, David W.	"	36	13 Bonney,	Blacksmith.
Jan. 26, 1874.	Spooner, Andrew J.	"	31	8 Spring,	Laborer.

PIONEER

HOOK AND LADDER, No. 1.

HOUSE CORNER OF PURCHASE STREET AND MECHANICS LANE.

Date of Joining.	Name.	Rank.	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.
June 30, 1860.	Tripp, Philip M.	Foreman,	34	56 North st.,	Teamer.
Nov. 30, 1867.	Judson, John H.	1st Asst.,	33	123 Third,	Saddler.
June 3, 1870.	Davis, Lysander W.	2d Asst.,	42	76 Chestnut,	Carpenter.
Mch. 30, 1874.	Peirce, Chas. E.	Clerk,	26	27 Elm,	Printer.
Jan. 30, 1870.	Conway, James	Axeman,	38	11 Bush,	Teamer.
Feb. 27, 1872.	Conway, Michael	"	33	71 First,	Teamer.
Sept. 29, 1873.	Howard, William	"	26	— Arnold,	Gardner.
Dec. 1, 1863.	Luscomb, Abram R.	"	34	31 Pleasant,	Grocer.
Oct. 25, 1866.	Clymonts, William	Ladderman,	46	41 N. Sixth,	Blacksmith.
Dec. 26, 1870.	Card, Benjamin	"	32	155 Union,	Painter.
Nov. 27, 1871.	Caswell, Nathaniel	"	26	57 S. Second,	Blacksmith.
May 1, 1858.	Doull, Alexander	"	41	114 Fourth,	Blacksmith.
Jan. 10, 1874.	Dugan, James	"	22	57 S. Second,	Teamer.
May 1, 1857.	Hathaway, Martin L.	"	44	38 Kempton,	Printer.
Apr. 30, 1868.	Hathaway, Chas. M.	"	35	103 N. Second,	Teamer.
July 28, 1873.	Halloran, Thos. M.	"	21	108 N. Water,	Carpenter.
May 1, 1857.	Johnson, Chas. J.	"	43	122 S. Orchard	Spar-maker.
Apr. 30, 1871.	Landers, Andrew V.	"	36	149 Elm,	Shoemaker.
Nov. — 1860.	Manley, Thos. T.	"	52	26 Kempton,	Painter.
Jan. 10, 1874.	Walker, Chas. H.	"	48	30 Elm,	Teamer.
July 28, 1873.	Wood, Fred H.	Torchbear'r	13	95 Purchase,	———
Mch. 30, 1874.	Manley, George T.	"	17	26 Kempton,	———
July 3, 1872.	Baldwin, James W.	Driver,	51	Engine house,	Hostler.

HANCOCK

HAND ENGINE, No. 9.

HOUSE LOCATED AT HEAD OF THE RIVER.

Date of Joining.	Name.	Rank.	Age.	Occupation.
Jan. 18, 1861.	Washburn, Reuben	Foreman,	56	Farmer.
" "	Hoard, Seth	1st Asst.,	43	Laborer.
" "	Howland, Chas. E.	2d Asst.,	49	Teamer.
Oct. 30, 1865.	Cobb, Geo. A.	Clerk,	31	Trader.
Dec. 30, 1867.	Sylvia, John	Brakeman,	34	Shoemaker.
July 29, 1861.	Lawrence, Joseph	Hoseman,	37	Laborer.
Nov. 28, 1864.	Washburn, Frank P.	"	37	Laborer.
Feb. 1, 1870.	Bennett, Geo. W.	Brakeman,	28	Blacksmith.
Aug. 28, 1865.	Perry, William	"	33	Laborer.
Mch. 1, 1870.	Russell, John A.	"	24	Laborer.
Oct. 29, 1861.	Reynolds, Asa	Hoseman,	63	Laborer.
Oct. 30, 1865.	Brooks, Arthur	"	38	Laborer.
May 1, 1867.	Williams, Alfred	"	49	Laborer.
June 24, 1867.	Pittsley, Howard	Brakeman,	41	Teamer.
May 30, 1870.	Grinnell, Andrew B. jr.	"	34	Laborer.
Jan. 27, 1873.	Spooner, Joseph	"	47	Laborer.
" "	Wilbur, James A.	"	28	Peddler.
Dec. 28, 1868.	Terry, Frank C.	"	24	Blacksmith.
May 25, 1874.	Washburn, Wm. R.	"	27	Sawyer.
" "	Nichols, Geo. M.	"	41	Teamer.
" "	Page, James H.	"	37	Trader.
Nov. 30, 1874.	Washburn, Lemuel A.	"	36	———

STATEMENT No. 1.

EXPENDITURES FOR BOARD OF ENGINEERS FOR THE YEAR 1874.

Pay of Board of Engineers,	$983.32
A. H. Howland, Jr., (bills contracted in 1873, but paid this year,)	119.28
Stationery, Postage, Printing and Supplies for Engineer's Office,	82.33
	$1,184.93

STATEMENT No. 2.

RUNNING EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR 1874.

	Steamer Onward No. 1.	Steamer Progress No. 2.	Steamer Excelsior No. 3.	Steamer C. Howland, No. 4.	Steamer Z. Hillman, No. 5.	Franklin Hose Carriage.	Pioneer Hook and Ladder.	Hancock Engine Co., No. 9.
Pay of Engineer,	$805.64	$805.64		$805.64	$805.64			
Pay of Hostler,	743.67	743.67		743.67	709.32	$144.82	$743.67	
Company Pay Roll,	608.99	615.95	$219.47	622.49	384.86	401.11	1,017.90	$147.37
Stoker,	67.14	67.14	25.94	67.14	36.95			
Reel Driver,	49.55	600.00	12.00	42.73	33.70			
Hay, Grain and Straw,	469.75	432.29		350.03	388.43	118.14	128.27	
Horse Shoeing,	33.96	44.58		44.64	47.16	9.38	13.15	
Harness,	16.20	23.10		15.58	118.75	9.65	5.95	
Repairs of Engine and Wagon,	20.99	266.98	47.47	532.21	126.54		27.27	10.50
Coal,	188.22	129.59		193.77	124.81			
Supplies,	273.50	285.10		359.15	279.56	101.52	162.10	
	$3,276.61	$4,014.04	$304.88	$3,777.05	$3,055.72	$784.62	$2,097.31	$157.87

Total amount of Running Expenses, $17,468.10.

STATEMENT No. 3.

EXPENDITURES OF FIRE ALARM FOR THE YEAR 1874.

Pay of Assistant Superintendent,	$309.86
Mason, Dawley, Wheaton & Co., Prov., R. I., (Sulphate Copper,)	185.12
New Bedford Copper Company, (Copper and Spelter,)	46.59
Chas. Williams, Jr., Boston, (Sundries,)	101.01
Gamewell & Co., New York City, (Gong,)	250.00
Supplies and Repairs,	230.59
	$1,123.17

EXPENDITURES FOR THE FIRE DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1874.

Expenditures for Board of Engineers, as per Statement No. 1,	$1,184.93
Running Expenses, as per Statement No. 2,	17,468.10
Expenditures for Fire Alarm, as per Statement No. 3,	1,123.17
Repairs and Improvements of Engine Houses,	1,082.97
New York Belting and Packing Company, (New Hose,)	1,400.00
New Bedford Protecting Society, (Pay of Members and Supplies,)	155.72
Firemen's Parade,	500.00
Incidentals,	484.52
	$23,399.41

FIRES AND ALARMS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1874.

DATE.	BOX.	TIME.	OWNER.	OCCUPANT.	BUSINESS.	LOCATION.	LOSS.	INS.	CAUSES, &c.
Jan. 22.	46	10.20 P. M.	Mt. Washington Glass Co.,	Mt. Washington Glass Co.,	Glass Manufacture,	Prospect St.,	$10		Accidental.
Feb. 25.	18	6.15 P. M.	Nathan Burgess,	Ebenezer Chase,	Residence,	Rear 94 N. Second St.,			Burning Chimney.
Mch. 5.		8.30 A. M.	Mrs. C. D. Swift,	Charles M. Comey,	Dry Goods,	285 Purchase St.,	350	$350	Accidental. No general alarm.
9.			Nathan Chase,	Charles H. Waite,	Furniture Polish,	30 Purchase St.,	Trivial.		Accidental. No general alarm.
									Defective Chimney.
16.	24	10.14 A. M.	John W. Cornell,	John W. Cornell,	Residence,	N. Dartmouth,			Sparks on roof. No general alarm.
16.		3.10 P. M.	Atwood Holmes,	Atwood Holmes,	Cooper Shop,	14 First St.,	Trivial.		
									Sparks on roof.
24.	36	4.08 P. M.	J. H. Perry & Co.,	James Beetle,	Boat Builder,	Eddy's Wharf,	25		Sparks on roof. No general alarm.
April 13.		9.10 A. M.		H. G. Dean,	Residence,	2 Walnut St.,	Trivial.		
									Accidental.
24.	25	5.32 P. M.	William A. Pease,	Charles S. Tallman,	Dry Goods,	172 County St.,	Trivial.		Unknown.
May 1.		10.00 P. M.	Daniel Green,*	Daniel Green,	Stable,	Plainville,	20,000		Sparks on roof.
June 27.	34	3.30 P. M.	Atwood Holmes,	Atwood Holmes,	Cooper Shop,	14 First St.,	Trivial.		Unknown.
July 1.	34	1.30 P. M.	John Green,	Geo. Stephens and others,	Tenement House,	6 First St.	150		Firecrackers. No general alarm.
4.		12.30 P. M.	George A. Bourne,	City Guards,	Armory,	William St.,	Trivial.		
									Firecrackers.
4.	38	2.30 P. M.	Urial Sherman,	Urial Sherman,	Residence,	79 Fifth St.,	Trivial.		Unknown.
4.	56	6.35 P. M.	Potomska Mills Co.,	John Bennett,	Residence,	Rivet Street,	300	300	Defective Chimney.
7.	32	9.55 A. M.	Andrew G. Peirce,	Andrew G. Peirce,	Residence,	89 Spring St.,	20		Incendiary.
23.	24	10.10 P. M.	James T. Taber,		A load of hay,	Open lot on Cypress St.,	Trivial.		Upsetting petroleum lamp.
29.	48	7.40 P. M.	Wike Reynolds,		Residence,	Grinnell St.,			Burning Chimney.
Sept. 29.	38	10.05 A. M.	Albert Stanton,	Charles Howland,	Residence,	13 Morgan's Lane,			False alarm.
Dec. 1.	8	9.00 P. M.							
6.	7	4.30 A. M.	N. B. Railroad Co.,	New Bedford Railroad Co.,	Locomotive House,	Ray and Logan Sts,	3,500	3,300	Spontaneous combustion, (oily waste.)
							$24,355	$3,950	

* Principal loss on valuable trotting horses; no alarm given in the city.

NOTE.—The loss and insurance at the fire March 16th, at J. W. Cornell's, is not taken into this account, the fire being out of the city limits.

The principal loss caused by the fire at Plainville, May 1st.

The loss by fire in the city proper amounts to $4,355, on which there was insurance to the amount of $3,950.

FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH—1874.

SUPERINTENDENT.

SAMUEL C. HART, Chief Engineer.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.

DANIEL D. BRIGGS.

Residence, Engine-House, N. W. cor. of Bedford and South Sixth sts.
Office—City Hall.

LOCATION OF FIRE ALARM SIGNAL BOXES.

No. 5. On store northeast corner of Linden and Ashland streets.
6. On house northeast corner of Hazard and State streets.
7. On engine-house, Purchase street, near foot of Franklin street.
8. On pole southeast corner of County and Pearl streets.
14. On store northwest corner of Purchase and Willis streets.
15. On pole northeast corner of Smith and Cedar streets.
16. On engine-house northwest corner of County and Hillman sts.
17. On house southwest corner of Maxfield and Ray streets.
18. On bakery southeast corner of North and Purchase streets.
24. On pole northwest corner of Cedar and Kempton streets.
25. On store southeast corner of County and Kempton streets.
26. On factory southeast corner of Water and Middle streets.
27. On engine-house, N. W. cor. of Purchase st. and Mechanics lane.
28. On pole northeast corner of Court and Cedar streets.
32. On Unitarian church, northwest cor. of Union and Eighth sts.
34. On building northwest corner of Union and Water streets.
35. On Trinitarian church, S. W. cor. of School and Fourth streets.
36. On paint mill southeast cor. of Walnut and South Water streets.
37. On pole northeast corner of Bush and Orchard streets.
38. On engine-house N. W. corner of Bedford and South Sixth sts.
39. On carriage manufactory S. E. corner of Third and Cannon sts.
45. On pole southwest corner of Bonney and Allen streets.
46. On Mission chapel N. E. cor. of Leonard and South Water sts.
47. On pole at the junction of County and South Sixth streets.
48. On house northeast corner of South and South Water streets.
56. On pole northwest corner of South Water and Rivet streets.

RECORD OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF KEYS TO THE FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH—1874.

No.	To whom Distributed.
1	Samuel C. Hart.
2	Lot B. Bates.
3	David Moncrief.
4	Engine-House No. 1.
5	George A. Bourne.
6	William P. Doty.
7	Silas D. Dammon.
8	Engine-House No. 5.
9	Gosnold Mills Corporation.
10	Henry H. Fisher's Bakery.
11	Lloyd B. Brown.
12	S. Codding.
13	Otis A. Sisson.
14	Engine-House No. 2.
15	County Jail Office.
16	James D. Thompson.
17	Stevens' Restaurant.
18	William H. Sherman's Stable.
19	Hart & Akin.
20	Henry Taber.
21	Engine-House No. 4.
22	Thomas B. Tripp.
23	Samuel Leonard & Co.
24	Charles H. Sherman.
25	Geo. Delano & Co.
26	Seth C. Caldwell.
27	David Cook.
28	George L. Dyer.
29	Samuel C. Moore.
30	George Snow.
31	Joshua B. Ashley.
32	James E. Blake.
33	Nicholas Davis.
34	Andrew E. Hathaway.
35	George Perry.
36	Jireh Swift, Jr.
37	Martin Wheeler.
38	Joseph R. Read.
39	E. Anthony & Sons.
40	Charles M. Peirce, Jr.
41	John S. Cook.
42	Fessenden & Baker.
43	Frank C. Bliss.
44	John Clare.
45	Antone L. Sylvia.
46	William A. Robinson & Co.
47	John G. Ellis.
48	N. B. Flour Company.
49	Samuel C. Perry.
50	Night Watch.
51	
52	
53	Lost, December, 1872.
54	Night Watch.
55	
56	John E. Brown.
57	Jos. Roderique.
58	Henry H. Fisher.
59	Alfred M. Chapman.
60	Henry C. Farnham.
61	Benjamin F. H. Reed.
62	Lost, January, 1874.
63	Horace G. Howland.
64	George H. Clark.
65	N. B. Gas Light Co.
66	Hastings & Co.
67	Edward Kilburn.
68	Michael F. Kennedy.
69	Charles H. Taber.
70	Loring T. Parlow.
71	Joshua W. Frost.
72	Chief Engineer's Office.
73	Moses H. Bliss.
74	Abraham H. Howland, Jr.
75	George L. Brownell.
76	Oliver M. Brownell.
77	Potomska Mills Corporation.
78	William H. H. Allen.
79	Henry C. Hathaway.
80	Daniel A. Butler.
81	James L. Wilber.
82	Rufus A. Soule.
83	William H. Sherman.
84	Chief Engineer's Office.
85	Luther M. Dayton.
86	Wamsutta Mills. (Gatekeeper's Lodge.)
87	Hiram Kilburn.
88	Samuel H. Pollock.
89	Charles S. Paisler.
90	Cornelius Jordan.
91	Frederick Otto.
92	Captain of Night Watch.
93	Lawrence Thornton.
94	Edmund T. Case.
95	Frederick Karcher.
96	Captain of Night Watch.
97	John Savage.
98	Charles Bliss.
99	Charles R. Negus.
100	Lost, May, 1874.
101	Captain of Night Watch.
102	Henry J. Paine.
103	Silas Taber.

No.	To whom Distributed.
104	Augustine Manning.
105	Daniel T. Gifford.
106	George T. Fisher.
107	John W. Murray.
108	Daniel C. Morey.
109	James Crafts.
110	Edwin M. Tilton.
111	Lewis G. Allen.
112	Joseph D. Manchester.
113	Daniel Murphy.
114	Frederick A. Plummer.
115	Russell Maxfield.
116	Allen Raymond.
117	Robert Lawson.
118	James O'Connor.
119	Stephen Hafford.
120	Daniel D. Briggs.
121	Samuel P. Gammons.
122	John Libby & Co.
123–130	In possession of Chief Engineer.

LOCATION OF HYDRANTS.

Allen Street.

Southeast corner of Bonney street.

Ash Street.

Southwest corner of Morgan street. Double.
Northwest corner of Middle street.
Northwest corner of Maple street.
Northwest corner of Arnold.

Ashland Street.

West side, head of Linden street.

Arnold Street.

Southwest corner of Emerson street.
Southeast corner of Atlantic street.

Arch Street.

West side, south of Union street 212 feet.

Bedford Street.

Southwest corner of Fifth street.
Southeast corner of County street.
Southeast corner of Orchard street.

Bonney Street.

Northwest corner of Grinnell street.

Bush Street.

Southwest corner of First street.

Campbell Street.

South side, east of Emerson street 205 feet.

Cannon Street.

South side, east of Second street 104 feet.

Cedar Street.

Northwest corner of Elm street. Double.
Southwest corner of Kempton street.
West side, north of Mill street 75 feet.
Southwest corner of Hillman street.
Northwest corner of Sycamore street.
Southwest corner of Campbell street.
Southwest corner of Parker street.

Centre Street.

South side, east of Water street 85 feet.

Chancery Street.

Southwest corner of Hillman street.

Chestnut Street.

Southwest corner of North Street.
West side, north of Campbell street, 96 feet.

Clark Street.

Southwest corner of State street.

Cottage Street.

Northwest corner of Bedford street.
Northwest corner of Hawthorn street.
Southwest corner of Arnold street.
Southwest corner of Union street.
Northwest corner of Allen street.

County Street.

Northwest corner of Locust street.
Northwest corner of Parker street.
Southwest corner of Smith street.
Southwest corner of Maxfield street.
Southwest corner of North street.
Southwest corner of Middle street. Double.
Southwest corner of Morgan street.
Northwest corner of Union street.
West side, head of School street.
Northwest corner of Bush street.

Southwest corner of Hawthorn street.
Northwest corner of Allen street.
Southwest corner of Grinnell street. Double.
West side, head of South street.
Northwest corner of Rivet street.
Southwest corner of Thompson's Lane.
Northwest corner of Rockland street.

Court Street.

Southwest corner of Orchard street.
South side, head of Cedar street.
South side, head of Emerson street.
South side, front of Tannery.

Cove Street.

South side, east of Water street, 487 feet.

Crapo Street.

West side, south of Washington street 343 feet.

Cypress Street.

Northwest corner of Hillman street.
Northwest corner of Sycamore street.

Dartmouth Street.

South side, south of Hickory street 125 feet.

Durfee Street.

Southwest corner of Cedar street. Double.

Elm Street.

South side, east of Purchase street 210 feet.
Southwest corner of Pleasant street.

Emerson Street.

Southwest corner of Willis street.
Southwest corner of Parker street.

First Street.

West side, south of Union street 220 feet.
West side, south of School street 109 feet.
West side, south of Howland street 185 feet.
West side, south of South street 255 feet.

Fifth Street.

West side, south of Bush street 245 feet.
Northwest corner of Grinnell street.

Forest Street.

South side, west of County street 248 feet.

Foster Street.

Southwest corner of Maxfield street.
Northwest corner of High street.

Fourth Street.

West side, north of School street 106 feet.
West side, south of Bush street 210 feet.
Northwest corner of Timothy street.

Franklin Street.

Southwest corner of Pleasant street.

Front Street.

West side, south of Commercial street 96 feet.
Northwest corner of lane, head of Merrill's wharf.
Southwest corner of Centre street.
Southwest corner of Elm street.

Grinnell Street.

South side, east of Crapo street 103 feet.

Grove Street.

Southwest corner of Anthony street.

Hazard Street.

South side, west of State street 140 feet.
Southwest corner of Pleasant street.

Hawthorn Street.

Southeast corner of Page street.

High Street.

South side, west of Second street 152 feet.
South side, east of County street 177 feet.

Hillman Street.

Southwest corner of Second street.
Southeast corner of Hill street.

Howland Street.

Southeast corner of Second street.

Irving Court.

North end of court.

Kempton Street.

South side, head of Pleasant street.
South side, head of Hill street.
Southwest corner of Summer street.
South side, head of Cypress street. Double.
Southwest corner of Emerson street.
Southwest corner of Park street.
Southwest corner of Liberty street.

Lincoln Street.

West side, south of Union street 171 feet.

Maxfield Street.

Southeast corner of Chestnut street.
Southeast corner of Spruce street.

Mechanics' Lane.

North side, east of Eighth street 206 feet.

Middle Street.

Southeast corner of Second street.
Southeast corner of Sixth street. Double.
South side, east of Cedar street 371 feet.

Mill Street.

South side, west of Hill street 191 feet.

Morgan Street.

Southwest corner of Cottage street.

Mt. Pleasant Street.

Southeast corner of Distributing Reservoir.
West side, north of Durfee street 572 feet.
Northwest corner of Durfee street.

Mt. Vernon Street.

South side, 359 feet west of Mt. Pleasant street.

New Point Road.

West side, south of Cove Road 14 feet.

North Street.

Southwest corner of Ray street.
Southeast corner of Foster street.

Old Point Road.

West side, east of New Point Road 650 feet.

Orchard Street.

West side, head of Bush street.

Parker Street.

Southwest corner of Summer street.

Penniman Street.

South side, west of State street 220 feet.

Pine Street.

Northwest corner of Cross street.

Pleasant Street.

Southwest corner of Willis street.
Southwest corner of Sycamore street.
Northwest corner of Hillman street.
Southwest corner of Market street.

Pope Street.

South side, opposite North Oak street.

Prospect Street.

Northwest corner of Grinnell street.
West side, north of Grinnell street 382 feet.

Purchase Street.

Near Pumping Engine-House.
East side, foot of Clark street.
West side, foot of Logan street.
Northwest corner of Austin street.
Northwest corner of Merrimac street. Double.
Northwest corner of Pope street.
Southwest corner of Pearl street. Double.
Southwest corner of Campbell street.
West side, north of Maxfield street 343 feet. Double.
Southwest corner of Hillman street. Double.
Southwest corner of Mill street.
Northwest corner of Middle street.
West side, north of Mechanics lane 13 feet. Double.
Northwest corner of Union street.

Ray Street.

Northwest corner of Kempton street.
Northwest corner of Maxfield street.
West side, south of Campbell street 179 feet.
Northwest corner of Willis street.
Southeast corner of Pope street.
West side, south of Wamsutta street 255 feet.
West side, north of Wamsutta street 514 feet. Double.

Ricketson's Court.

South side, west of Sixth street 306 feet.

Rivet Street.

Southwest corner of Second street.

Robeson Street.

Southwest corner of County street.

Russell Street.

South side, east of Fifth street 92 feet.

Second Street.

Northwest corner of Mill street.
West side, south of Spring street 74 feet.
Northwest corner of Coffin street.
West side, north of Grinnell street 61 feet.

Seventh Street.

West side, north of Bush street 50 feet.

Sherman Street.

South side, west of County 314 feet.

Sixth Street.

Southwest corner of William street.
Southwest corner of School street.
Northwest corner of Bush street.
Southwest corner of Russell street.
Northwest corner of Wing street.
West side, north of Grinnell street 194 feet.

Smith Street.

Southwest corner of Chestnut street. Double.
Southeast corner of Spruce street. Double.
Southeast corner of Emerson street.
South side, west of Emerson street 404 feet

South Street.

Southwest corner of Third street.
Southwest corner of Second street.
Southwest corner of Prospect street.

Spring Street.

Southwest corner of Seventh street.
Southeast corner of Fifth street.

State Street.

Northwest corner of Sycamore street.
Southwest corner of Pearl street.
Southwest corner of Franklin street.
Northwest corner of Merrimac street.

Summer Street.

Northwest corner of Hillman street.
Northwest corner of North street.
Southwest corner of Willis street.

Sycamore Street.

Southwest corner of Thomas street.
Southwest corner of Summer street.

Third Street.

Northwest corner of School street.
Northwest corner of Bush street.
Northwest corner of Russell street.
Northwest corner of Bedford street.
West side, head of Howland street.
Southwest corner of Timothy street.
West side, south of Rivet street 109 feet.

Thomas Street.

Northwest corner of Hillman street.

Tremont Street.

West side, south of Arnold street 287 feet.

Union Street.

Southwest corner of Water street. Double.
Southeast corner of Second street.
Southwest corner of Third street. Double.
Southwest corner of Sixth street. Double.

Walnut Street.

Southwest corner of Second street.
Southeast corner of Fourth street. Double.
Southwest corner of Seventh street.

Walden Street.

Southwest corner of Maxfield street.

Washington Street.

Southwest corner of Orchard street.
Southeast corner of Dartmouth street.

Water Street.

Southwest corner of Hillman street.
West side, south of North street 258 feet.
Northwest corner of Middle street. Double.
West side, north of Centre street 46 feet.
West side, north of School street 22 feet.
Northwest corner of Walnut street.
Northeast corner of City wharf.
Northwest corner of Coffin street.
West side, head of Leonard street. Double.
Northwest corner of Howland street.
Northwest corner of Grinnell street.
Northwest corner of South street.
West side, south of South street 638 feet.
Northwest corner of Rivet street.
Southwest corner of Blackmore street.
Southwest corner of Delano street.
West side, south of Division street 285 feet.
Southwest corner of Cove street.

Wamsutta Street.

South side, east of Ray street 285 feet. Double.

Washington Street.

Southeast corner of Crapo street.

William Street.

Southwest corner of Eighth street.
South side, west of Second street 186 feet.
Southwest corner of Bethel street.

Willis Street.

Southwest corner of State street.
South side, west of Cedar street 200 feet.

Wing Street.

Southwest corner of Fourth street.

LOCATION OF RESERVOIRS.

Durfee street, southeast corner of New County road.
Linden street, northeast corner of Ashland.
Franklin street, southwest corner of State.
Purchase street, northwest and southwest corners of Pope.
Willis street, northeast corner of State.
Campbell street, west side of Purchase.
Smith street, southeast corner of Cypress.
Pleasant street, between Maxfield and Sycamore.
County street, southeast corner of Maxfield.
Hillman street, between Purchase and Pleasant.
Pleasant street, southwest corner of North.
Chestnut street, between Mill and North.
Mill street, southwest corner of Purchase.
Kempton street, between Cypress and Cedar.
High street, near northeast corner of Foster.
Middle street, near northwest corner of Purchase.
Middle street, near southeast corner of Purchase.
Middle street, west of High School.
County street, front of M. E. church.
North Second street, northwest corner of William.
City Hall square, west of hall.
Court street, near head of Orchard.
Union street, southwest corner of County.
Union street, southeast corner of Fourth.
South Sixth street, northwest corner of Spring.
Third street, southwest corner of Spring.
School street, northwest corner of Fourth.
South Second street, northwest corner of Walnut.
South Sixth street, northwest corner of Walnut.
Orchard street, east side, below Hawthorn.
Russell street, between County and South Sixth.
Third street, southeast corner of Cannon.
Bedford street, southeast corner of Fifth.
South Sixth street, southwest corner of Wing.
Howland street, corner of Third.
Dartmouth street, west of Orchard.
Third street, southeast corner of Grinnell.
Washington street, northeast corner of Crapo.
South First street, southwest corner of South.

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY IN POSSESSION OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT, 1874.

4 brick engine-houses.
2 wooden engine-houses.
5 steam fire engines.
1 hand fire engine.
5 horse hose carriages.
1 hand hose carriage.
2 hook and ladder trucks.
7600 feet 2½-inch cotton hose.
2500 feet inch rubber hose.
150 feet 2½-inch linen hose.
500 feet 2-inch leather hose.
155 feet 4½-inch suction hose.
200 feet hand hose
14 horses.
7 pair double harnesses.
7 single harnesses.
17 horse blankets.
7 horse brushes.
7 curry combs.
4 mane brushes.
3 cards.
4 whips.
4 grain chests.
4 feed troughs.
7 pitchforks.
7 pails.
4 brooms.
2 hoes.
11 shovels.
9 pokers.
14 axes.
10 iron bars.
11 halters.
4 sets lead-bars.
7 leather buckets.
68 chairs.
10 tables.
8 mirrors.
10 bedsteads.
16 matresses.
17 pillows.
32 pillow-cases.
33 sheets.
14 blankets.
14 bed quilts.
10 bed spreads.
11 carpets.
5 clocks.
3 dust-pans.
3 dust-brushes.
3 floor brushes.
6 scrub brushes.
4 tube brushes.
3 mops.
4 feather dusters.
2 baskets.
4 wood-saws.
4 saw-horses.
4 grate patterns.
4 step-ladders.
10 settees.
3 American ensigns.
1 flag.
25 lanterns.
9 stoves and pipe.
4 coal hods.
1 iron water tank.
2 casks.
9 brass hydrant connections.
8 iron hydrant wrenches.
18 discharge pipes.
27 discharge nozzles.
65 leading hose wrenches.
44 engine wrenches.
4 jackscrews and bars.
4 work benches.
4 iron vises.
10 oil cans.
7 oil feeders.
4 waste boxes.
4 connections, 2½ to 4½.
11 pump leathers, extra.
4 hose troughs.
7 hose brushes.
4 pipes for hand hose.
22 wrench belts.
10 wheel fenders.
1 iron kettle.
4 copper tanks.
1 watering pot.
15 grain measures.
2 bars castile soap.
8 chamois skins.
8 sponges.
4 wagons with poles and shafts.
39 coal baskets.

110 tower ropes.
5 suction hose ropes.
2 extra wheels for engine.
2 extra wheels for hose reel.
1 gate wrench.
4 taps.
3 spare grates.
1 spare engine pole.
6 gallons petroleum oil and can.
2½ gallons sperm oil and can.
1 gallon neatsfoot oil and can.
1 can tallow.
1 pump.
20 pounds cotton waste.
1 set axles, extra.
1 set flue tools.
2½ cords wood.
10 pounds cordage.
1 set wagon runners.
4 sets blocks and falls.
4 hammers.
5 wagon jacks.
37 ladders, from 10 to 48 feet.
10 fire hooks.
1 tube scraper.
2 telegraph poles, spare.
50 door keys.
1 handbasin.
1½ gross screws.
2 screw drivers.
3 pairs cutting pliers.
1 vise and strap.
2 tool belts.
1 pair pole climbers.
1 gimlet.
1 rope.
1 soldering kettle.
26 fire alarm signal boxes.
12½ miles of wire, insulators, &c.
4 bell strikers.
6 15-inch alarm Gongs.
5 7-inch alarm Gongs.
3 repeaters.
1 repeater case.
1 switch board.
1 battery rack.
146 cups battery.
2 spare cups.
2 hydrometers.
85 glass insulators.
28 hook insulators.
14 iron brackets.
625 pounds iron wire.
250 feet kerite wire.
200 pounds zinc spelter.
1 iron pot.
1 iron ladle.
1 iron mould.
1 rubber syringe.
10 pounds sulphate of zinc.
400 pounds sulphate of copper.
1 thermometer.
1 set zinc hangers, extra.
1 pole and reel, H. & L., extra.
1 hand engine pole, extra.
1 strainer, extra.
2 bells.
1 safety valve.
18 brass torches.
1 set patterns, steam pipe.
2 tapper gongs and arresters.
2 powder house keys and equipments.
1 posthole spoon.
1 long iron bar.
2 paint brushes.
11 spare alarm box hinges.
2 hammers.
1 spare bell-striker, weight 55 lbs.
400 pounds (about) old copper.
1 bull's eye lantern.
127 alarm box keys.

Lot of old metal, ropes, hooks, stoves, &c.

In Board of Aldermen,
Jan. 2d, 1875.

Received and ordered to be printed in the City Documents and sent down for concurrence.

HENRY T. LEONARD, City Clerk.

In Common Council,
Jan. 2d, 1875.

Concurred.

FREDERICK A. WASHBURN, Clerk.

REPORT OF THE CITY MARSHAL.

To His Honor the Mayor, and Gentlemen of the City Council:

I herewith submit the annual report of the Police Department, for the year 1874.

At the commencement of the present year, six Assistant Marshals were appointed, and one, Capt. George W. Bassett, resigned the 20th of July, leaving five officers, including the Captain of the Night Watch, reducing from the number of Marshals for the year 1873, three men. In consequence of this small force, and the continual and increasing call and demands for Police protection, I have felt obliged to employ a large number of special officers.

I think I may safely state my convictions, and which will be but to reiterate the experience of those who have preceded me in this office, that a radical change in the construction of the Police Department is greatly desired, and should be as far removed from political favor and influences as possible.

I have no delicacy or hesitation, in calling your attention to the necessity of having a Public Park, or play ground, that may be accessible to all of our citizens, young and old. A play ground is absolutely required for old and young for amusement, away from the streets and lanes of the City.

The whole number of arrests during the year was seven hundred and forty-eight, (748).

Seven hundred and seven (707) were before the Court for the following offences:

Assault,	95	Fornication,	6
Drunkenness,	242	Adultery,	6
Common drunkards,	3	Assault upon officer,	3
Disturbing the peace,	30	Assault with dangerous weapon,	2
Disorderly house,	14	Felonious assault,	1
Idle and disorderly,	22	Indecent do.,	2
Larceny,	27	Abduction,	1
Cruelty to animals,	13	Arson,	1
Violation of liquor law,	173	Bastardy,	3
Robbery,	2	Breach of trust,	1
Receiving stolen property,	2	Breaking glass,	1
Tampering with witness,	1	Contempt of Court,	2
Vagabonds,	8	Conspiracy,	2
Violation of City Ordinance,	9	Concealing mortgaged property,	1
Violation of Lord's day, or Sunday Law,	6	Disobedient,	1
Keeping victualing saloon without a license,	1	Highway robbery,	1
Keeping unlicensed dogs,	15	Incest,	1
Obtaining goods under false pretenses,	6	Malicious mischief,	1
		Perjury,	1
		Profanity,	1

The Captain of the Night Watch furnishes you with the details of his department. Should the present custom of furnishing food and lodgings for such as apply at the Central Station continue, alterations and additions will be required.

In addition to our regular Police work, seventeen (17) patients have been committed to the Lunatic Asylum by our officers.

I here desire to state, without doing injustice to my convictions, that where there is a fearless, honest and impartial enforcement of the present Prohibitory Law, crime is diminished in the same ratio.

The property belonging to this department is about the same as last year, excepting some changes and additions about the furniture and fixtures.

I have received from sale of old chairs,		$4 50
" " " " lounge,		2 00
" licenses, officer's fees and other sources,		238 00
		$244 50
There is due from W. H. H. Allen,	$37 50	
" " " " George Dunham,	6 00	
" " " " T. S. Butman,	4 50	48 00
		$292 50

I will only add a word of the faithfulness of the officers with whom I have been associated, that in the performance of all duties required, they have done it with cheerfulness.

And the Night Watch, under the skillful officer with whom they have been associated, sometimes under trying circumstances, have discharged well and faithfully their duty.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSHUA W. FROST.
City Marshal.

New Bedford, 12th mo., 31st, 1874.

REPORT OF OFFICER OF NIGHT POLICE.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD, Dec. 31, 1874.

To His Honor the Mayor, the Board of Aldermen and the Common Council, of the City of New Bedford:

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to submit to you my fourth annual report as Officer of the Night Police for the year ending Dec. 31, 1874.

The whole number of arrests is 196, which as usual are included in the City Marshal's report, for the following offences:

Drunkenness	138	Illegally transporting liquors	1
Idle and disorderly	2	Fast driving	1
Larceny	1	Profanity	1
Disturbing the peace	21	Violation Sunday law	2
Assault and battery	17	Vagabondage	2
Keeping disorderly houses	6	Illegal sale of liquors	1
Liquor nuisance	2	Single sale of liquors	1

1124 persons have been furnished with food and lodging during the year; of these 1098 were males, and 26 were females.

Five vacancies have occurred during the year in the number of the night police,—three resigned, and one discharged, and one on account of sickness. Two new appointments have been made during the year.

There had been a number of substitutes appointed at the beginning of the year sufficient to fill all other vacancies without requiring any other appointments.

In conclusion, I cannot refrain from expressing my thanks for the readiness and heartiness with which my subordinates have obeyed all instructions.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

SAMUEL C. PERRY,
Officer of the Night Police.

COURT FOR TRIAL OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

There have been brought before the Trial Justice of Juvenile Offenders during the year ending 31st instant, forty-five persons, for the following offences, viz:

Assault	9	Drunkenness	1
Burglary	2	Larceny	15
Disturbing the peace	3	Malicious mischief	8
Disturbing school	2	Night walker	1
Disobedient	4		

Three (3) have been sentenced to the House of Correction; one (1) to the Work House, and three (3) to the State Reform School.

The fines and costs when inflicted on these cases bear heavily upon parents or guardians, and punishment seldom reaches the offender, when the Justice orders a fine with costs, or laid on file by payment of costs.

One very important question intimately connected with juvenile offences is Truancy. I trust that measures will soon be taken in this county when this class of offenders will find a house of correction away from the influence of older criminals.

The last Legislature enacted a law which includes this great moral question, and I cherish the hope that its provisions may be availed of and a refuge found for this class of unfortunate persons.

New Bedford, 12th mo., 31st, 1874.

J. W. FROST,
Temporary Clerk.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

To His Honor the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN,—As officer of your Board I can make only a meagre report of the numerous demands upon me the past year. Nearly if not all calls have been noticed, from the most simple to the larger and more important. Very many of our citizens think that the City Marshal has power to cure all the evils that afflict human affairs, and sometimes feel grieved to find his power so limited.

This branch of the City Government relates to the sanitary condition of the city; its streets, lanes and all places within its limits where sources of filth originate are under this officer's inspection.

The most difficult of all matters coming to my notice is imperfect *sink drains* and *cess-pools*. The next source of complaint comes of or is the result of keeping swine in the city. My impression now is that such practice should be prohibited (not only from the filth produced and health endangered, but from a practice of many families keeping on the street and around town picking up offal and gathering swill to keep their hogs alive,) children who should be at school, often creating a disposition to become pilferers and at last thieving.

The city has been quite free from epidemic and contagious diseases. Two cases of small-pox have occurred, in both of which the patients have recovered.

I have only to add that wherever I have been called, and in whatever locality my attention has been directed, I have always found a willingness to aid in the discharge of my duties in examining dwellings and places of difficult access

by all with whom I have met in the discharge of this unpleasant duty.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSHUA W. FROST,
Officer of the Board of Health.

New Bedford, 12th mo., 31st, 1874.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN,
Jan. 2, 1875.

Received and ordered to be printed in the City Documents, and sent down for concurrence.

HENRY T. LEONARD, City Clerk.

IN COMMON COUNCIL.
Jan. 2, 1875.

Concurred.

FREDERICK A. WASHBURN, Clerk.

1875—CITY DOCUMENT No. 7.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES

OF THE

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY

OF

NEW BEDFORD.

NEW BEDFORD:
FESSENDEN & BAKER, PRINTERS TO THE CITY.
1875.

OFFICERS OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

FOR THE YEAR 1875.

TRUSTEES.

EX OFFICIO. TERMS EXPIRE JANUARY, 1876.

ABRAHAM H. HOWLAND, Jr., Mayor of the City.
EDWIN DEWS, President of the Common Council.
JOHN B. BAYLIES, Chairman of the Committee of the City Council on Public Instruction.

ELECTED BY THE CITY COUNCIL.

WARREN LADD,	Term expires Jan. 1876.
B. F. H. REED,	Term expires Jan. 1876.
S. GRIFFITTS MORGAN,	Term expires Jan. 1877.
THOMAS H. KNOWLES,	Term expires Jan. 1877.
GEORGE HOWLAND, Jr.,	Term expires Jan. 1878.
GEORGE H. DUNBAR,	Term expires Jan. 1878.

PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD.

THE MAYOR.

CLERK.

B. F. H. REED.

COMMITTEES.

ON THE LIBRARY—The Mayor, Messrs. Ladd, Howland, Morgan, and Dunbar.
ON THE BUILDING—Messrs. Baylies, and Dews.
ON BINDING AND BLANKS—Messrs. Knowles, and Morgan.
ON THE MUSEUM—Messrs. Morgan, Reed, and Dunbar.

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LIBRARY.

GEORGE H. DUNBAR.

LIBRARIAN.

ROBERT C. INGRAHAM.

ASSISTANT LIBRARIANS.

JOSEPHINE A. MERRICK, MARY E. BROWN.

DONATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1874.

DONORS.	Volumes. Bound.	Volumes. Unbound.	Pamphlets.
American Antiquarian Society,		2	
American Philosophical Society,		1	
Bell, W. S.,			1
Boston Public Library,			6
Bradlee, C. D.,			1
Brock, Jethro C.,	1		1
Brookline Public Library,	1		1
Buckminster, Joseph,		4	
Buffinton, James,	1		2
Bureau of Education, Washington,			1
Butler, B. F.,			1
Butler, James D.,	33		
Butler Hospital for the Insane,			1
Chandler, Charles F.,			1
Chapman, Cyrus W.,	1		
Charlestown Public Library,			1
Chicago Public Library,			1
Chisholm, E. H.,	26		11
Clarke, Henry B.,		1	
Cobden Club,			5
Commissioner of Industrial Resources, Alabama,			1
Congdon, Charles T.,			1
Congdon, James B.,	1		2
Cutter, Abram E.,			6
Decanver, H. C.,		1	
Dexter, Franklin B.,		1	2
Edwards, Henry,	1		
Farrington, William H.,			19
Guthrie, W. E.,		1	1
Hall, Mrs. I. D.,	21	27	22
Hartford Young Men's Institute,			1
Harvard College,			1
Hawes, John A.,	1		

DONORS.	Volumes. Bound.	Volumes. Unbound.	Pamphlets.
Hawkins, Dexter A.,			1
Holton Public Library,			1
Howland, George, Jr.,	2	6	224
Howson, H.,			10
Hoyt, David W.,			1
Hutchinson, S.,	1		2
Indianapolis Public Library,	1		
Ladd, Warren,	4		
Lancaster Library,			1
Lawrence Public Library,	1		8
Lee, J. W. M.,		1	
Library Company, Philadelphia,			2
Lindsey, Benjamin,	4		
Lindsley, J. B.,			1
McAlpine, William J.,			1
Mercantile Library Association, Baltimore,			1
Mercantile Library Association, Brooklyn,			1
Mercantile Library Association, New York,		1	
Mercantile Library Association, San Francisco,			3
Merriam, C. L.,			1
Mitchell, C. L.,			2
Montague, W. L.,			1
Morgan, S. G.,			1
New Bedford Monthly Meeting of Friends,			1
Newton Free Library,			2
New York State Library,			1
North Church, Salem,	1		
Nye, Gideon, Jr.,			3
Peabody Institute, Baltimore,			1
Peabody Institute, Danvers,			1
Pennsylvania Railroad Company,			1
Pitman, Robert C.,			55
Potter, William J.,			2
Quincy, Josiah P.,			1
Quincy Public Library,			1
Redwood Library,			1
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute,			1
Ricketson, Mrs. Phebe P.,	2		
Roberts, O. A.,	1		
Rodman, Benjamin,	2		
Rodman, Edmund,			1

DONORS.	Volumes. Bound.	Volumes. Unbound.	Pamphlets.
Russell, Wm. A.,		15	
Scribner, Welford & Armstrong,		1	
Smithsonian Institution,	1	2	
Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, N. Y.,			1
Springfield City Library Association,			3
Staples, S. E.,			2
State Lunatic Hospital, Northampton,			1
State of Massachusetts,	8		
Terry, Herbert,			1
Thompson, C. O.,			1
Thomson, John H.,		4	13
Trustees of Memorial Hall, Andover,	1		2
United States: Coast Survey,	1		
Department of the Interior,	115		
Engineer Department,	1	1	3
War Department,			1
Treasury Department,	1		
Warren County Library, Monmouth, Ill.,			1
Watertown Public Library,			1
Willey, Henry,	2		4
Wilmington Institute,			1
Winchester, C. T.,			2
Winchester Town Library,			1
Wood, Jabez,			12
Worcester Free Public Library,			1
Worth, Benjamin,			2
Young Men's Christian Association, Worcester,			1
Young Men's Natural History Society, New Bedford,	2		

NEWSPAPERS AND PRINTS.

Estate of J. F. Kelley.—Camp Meeting Herald, Vol. II, Nos. 1, 4; Vol. III, No. 6; Vol. IV, complete; Vol. V, Nos. 2-4; Vol. VI, complete. 1864-71.

Nye, Gideon, Jr.—Bulletin Mensuel de la Societe d'Acclimatation, 1874. 12 numbers.

Parsons, I. F.—Two Lithographs of the Lots belonging to the Nonquitt Beach and Wharf Association.

Publishers of the Index.—The Index, Vols. 1-4, 1870-73. 4 v. fo.

Purington, Mrs. S. H.—Print, "Tomb of Washington." Bost. 1801. T. Clarke, Sculp.

Reed, B. F. H.—The Benevolent Citizens, Vol. 1, No. 1, Oct. 27, 1874.

— The Seaside Gazette, 1872-73.

Smiley, A. K.—Photograph of Friends' School, Providence.

Wilcox, Thomas.—Commercial and Financial Chronicle, Vols. 1-4. N. Y. 1865-67. 4 v. 4°.

— Internal Revenue Record. New York, 1865-71. 7 v. 4°.

Wood, Jabez.—Boston Gazette, June 30 and July 28, 1777.

— Continental Journal and Weekly Advertiser. Boston, 1777, Dec. 4, 19; 1778, Jan. 1, 15; 1779, April 1.

— Muster Rolls of Capt. Luther Wilson's Company, 1803.

REPORT.

To the City Council of the City of New Bedford:

GENTLEMEN,—The Trustees of the Free Public Library respectfully present to you this, the TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT of that institution.

In entering upon the performance of this duty our thoughts immediately and naturally turn to our late associate, James B. Congdon, Esq., whose facile pen and willing heart has performed this service for the Board for the last *thirteen consecutive years*, and, with only *four exceptions*, *has prepared every Report since the establishment of the Library.*

Mr. Congdon's connection with the Trustees dates from the first; and, with the exception of the years 1858, 1859 and 1860, has been uninterrupted until his resignation, which was communicated to the present Board on the 1st of August last. Such a term, prolonged for most of the time by annual elections, is as honorable to him as it has been useful to the institution he has so devotedly cherished.

In the appendix (A) will be found his letter informing the Board of his resignation, and the action of his associates thereon.

Robert C. Pitman was elected, in the manner provided by the ordinance, to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term.

THE LIBRARY.

Our Librarian furnishes the usual statistics as follows:

The number of volumes taken from the Library during

the year has been *forty-six thousand six hundred and forty.*

This gives a daily average of *one hundred and fifty-one.*

The cards now issued number *thirteen thousand and three hundred.*

The increase in the number of cards issued for the year is *eight hundred and fifty-seven.*

The number of volumes now belonging to the Library is estimated at *thirty-two thousand.*

These items are encouraging. They show a gain of four thousand eight hundred and twenty-four in the aggregate of books delivered, of sixteen in the daily average, and of two thousand volumes in the size of the Library over the year 1873.

But it is also to be borne in mind, as stated in last year's Report, that "the statistics of circulation show but imperfectly the extent to which our large and valuable collection of books has been diffusing knowledge and affording attractive and healthful recreation. The number of readers at our tables, attracted by the long list of periodicals, American and foreign, which they find there, and by the facilities afforded them for reading and consulting the books of the Library, all of which are at their service for this purpose, continues to increase."

Accompanying this Report we give a table (Appendix B) showing the gradual growth of our institution from its establishment. While our population cannot be estimated to have increased above 20 per cent. in that time, the circulation of our books has more than doubled and we have multiplied our volumes more than five fold.

We are aware that these may be deemed superficial statistics, and we hope to see the time when a detailed report each year of the Librarian shall contribute something to a study of those important problems which are deeper than numerical ones. We know how many books are used; we

should be glad to know what books are used and by whom. It would be especially cheering if we could know that we were every year penetrating with the quickening influence of our books a little lower in our social strata, and at the same time elevating still higher the tastes of our readers. So far as statistics of other public libraries have fallen under our observation, it is remarkable how coincident are the results as to the quality of the reading. Thus the Boston report of 1873 gives 74 as the percentage of fiction and juveniles; Lawrence gives 75 as the percentage of the same class, and Cincinnati, Ohio, furnishes as the exact percentage, 73.8, and the competent expert who is the librarian of the latter city, adds: "About three fourths of the selections will be prose fiction and juveniles. If a library should report a much lower ratio than this, the necessary inference would be that the library was not well furnished in this department, that there was some restriction on the use of these books, or that the statistics were not accurately kept." The able librarian who has care of the Lawrence Free Public Library, has made much study of this matter of what we may call the "qualitative analysis" of library circulation. In his last report he classifies the total circulation thus: sensational fiction, 10; wholesome fiction, 40; juveniles, mostly fiction, 25; solid reading, 25.

We should be inclined to think the above a too favorable estimate of the ordinary proportion between the wholesome and the sensational in fiction; and on the other hand we should be inclined to allow an appreciable proportion of history, biography and travels among the "juveniles": but accepting the general result we have at least a circulation, three quarters of which may be deemed positively useful; for the "*wholesome*" modern novel can hardly have a lower place assigned it in the literature of the century than belongs to the essays of the Spectator and its school of writers in the literature of the

last; while the graver works of this class sometimes not only exhibit high art but stimulate thought upon the deepest problems of social and individual life.

We hope future statistics of our library may enable us to watch the effect of the gradual transformation of our community from a maritime to a manufacturing city. It is a curious fact that while we are having satisfaction in the increase of our circulation, we are still so far behind some of our sister cities. Thus, against our circulation of 46,640, stands the circulation of Charlestown (population 28,323) in 1871 at 63,683, and Lawrence (population 28,921) in 1873 at 128,463.

LIBRARIAN.

We continue to enjoy the services of the same faithful librarian who has been with us from the start; and it has been a source of satisfaction to us that we have been able during the year to give him another assistant. We cannot say that in so doing we have lightened his labors; for the instinct of work in such a man, gives him no rest; but in relieving him in part from the routine of ordinary service, we have secured a larger part of his time for more valuable uses. Every one who has ever had occasion to use our library for purposes of reference, must have a grateful appreciation of Mr. Ingraham's varied knowledge and of his unvarying courtesy.

CATALOGUE.

The necessity of a catalogue of the large accessions to our library since 1869, has been alluded to in prior Reports. The Trustees have felt that the work could no longer be properly delayed, and on the 23d of March last they ordered the compilation by the librarian of a catalogue of such accessions up to January 1st, 1874. The librarian has devoted an amount of pains-taking labor to this work, which will never be fully appreciated except by those engaged in

similar undertakings. The manuscript has been completed and the earlier sheets are passing through the press, but the printing and proof-reading proceeds so slowly that it will be months yet before the work is completed. When the time comes for payment of the expense, a special appropriation will be needed therefor. Much consideration has been given during the year to plans for wider and earlier dissemination of information as to additions to our library. The Trustees in March voted that quarterly bulletins of accessions be published; and accordingly three have been issued, bringing the list down to the 1st of October. Somewhat later it was voted that such publications be made weekly in both the daily papers. This has not been found entirely practicable, and the whole subject will probably present itself for the renewed consideration of the incoming board.

ACCESSIONS.

As will be seen by the financial statement in this Report, the Trustees have not been limited in their accessions by any lack of funds. They have added all the issues of current literature for which there seemed likely to be any call, and beyond these have added as many standard works as they have had opportunity to buy judiciously, or the librarian to arrange. When the work of the catalogue is completed, the attention of the librarian will be more devoted to the aid of the Trustees in this department of work. At present, the purchased accessions are very considerably in advance of the additions to the shelves of the library and of the advertisement thereof, as the latter is not made till the books are ready for delivery.

Among the recent valuable additions to the library, may be noticed here an entire set of the Reports of the Supreme Court of the United States, Phillmore's International Law, Twiss' Law of Nations and May's Parliamentary Law. We

have also made a beginning in German literature with the complete works of Goethe and Schiller in the original. An entire set of the Greek and Latin classics in the original will be added, as soon as the selection from various editions is made. We would add that we are always glad to receive suggestions as to the purchase of any book not upon our shelves, and such may be made to the librarian.

READING ROOM.

The subject of a Free Public Reading Room was brought to the attention of the City Council in the Inaugural Address of the Mayor, the President of this Board, at the opening of the present year. The project met with their cordial support, and on March 4th they adopted a report which recommended "the establishment of such a Reading Room upon some one of our public avenues in the city, the expense to be taken from the Sylvia Ann Howland Fund; and referring the whole matter to the Trustees of the Free Public Library, requesting that they may carry into effect the above recommendation at the earliest possible moment." The matter was taken into immediate consideration by the Trustees and was the subject of discussion at several meetings. The general judgment of the Board was adverse to the establishment upon the plan proposed, but no definite action was taken until on the 5th of September a vote was passed requesting the opinion of the City Solicitor as to the legality of the payment from the Sylvia Ann Howland Fund. On the 3d of October his opinion was laid before the Trustees, in which he says: "Miss Howland's purpose was, so far as we can infer from the will, which is the only legal means of interpreting her purpose, not to relieve the tax-payers of the city from the outlay for maintaining a library building with its running expense, but to co-operate directly in enlarging the library itself. It would not be legal to divert any of the

principal or income to the establishing or maintaining a Free Public Reading Room upon some one of our public avenues."

Meantime, in anticipation of this opinion, the Board on the 3d of October, "Resolved, that it is expedient to open a Reading Room, to be supplied with the newspapers and periodicals of the day in connection with the Free Public Library, without unnecessary delay, and to this end the Mayor, as President of this Board, be requested on behalf of the Trustees, to ask the City Council to provide as soon as practicable, the necessary room therefor in the library building." The majority of the Trustees were of the opinion that for weighty reasons the proposed Reading Room should not only be connected with, but under the same roof as the library itself. In this manner it was believed that the current expense would be greatly lessened, that decorum would be better preserved, and above all, that the Reading Room would prove a feeder to the library proper. A variety of opinions still existed as to the practical plan, whether the Reading Room should occupy space upon the first floor now devoted to city offices, whether additions or internal architectural changes should be made, or whether it should be placed in the present library room. But these were questions which the Trustees had no power to settle; and they remitted the matter to the City Council for decision. As soon as it was determined by the Council to fit up the present room, the Board proceeded to act in concurrence, and they have now the pleasure to report that the public can find such newspapers as the limited accommodations will allow upon the files. It will be observed that the City Solicitor's opinion does not decide whether the acquisition of newspapers can be deemed a lawful use of the bequest of Miss Howland for the enlargement of the Free Public Library. Some diversity of opinion has been expressed upon this matter, but the Trustees were of opinion that whatever the law might allow, it was at least

unwise to divert any portion of the fund, however small, from its most obvious and natural use. The expense is accordingly to be met from the annual appropriation.

We have no doubt from the experience of several of our sister cities that this new feature of our library room will prove an attractive and popular one. If so, the accommodation now furnished will, at an early day, be found insufficient for visitors and for the display of the desired variety of papers.

Other considerations will soon press upon the City Government with still greater force the necessity of more ample space. No proper system of classification of books will allow of their being placed in continuous rows in the order of accession, and even if they were so placed, the additions from the Howland Fund would, in a few years, fill all the shelves that are or can be placed in our room. Of course, the necessity of enlargement would be obviated if the whole library building were devoted to library purposes. Perhaps a beginning might at least be made by a transfer of a part of the city offices now occupying the first floor to the building adjacent to the library, purchased by the city during the past year. If space could thus be made for a reading room, embracing not only newspapers but the large list of periodicals now taken, and for a room which should embrace the department of fiction and juveniles, the upper room would then be adequate to the needs of the rest of the library for many years. We may add that unless the physical exercise of stair-climbing be considered healthful, there would be by this arrangement a great gain to the patrons of the library.

HOWLAND FUND.

Some allusion has been made in this Report to the opinion of the City Solicitor in relation to use of the Sylvia Ann Howland Fund. The opinion was sought only upon the

single point indicated, but the Solicitor was led to give his attention to the status of the Fund and the relation of the city thereto, and he felt it his duty to call attention to serious difficulties in the continuance of the present management by the city. As the opinion related to matters over which the City Council had assumed control, the opinion was transmitted to them. It concerns the honor of the city that the trust should be administered with scrupulous care, that the best pecuniary investments are made that entire safety allows, and that the city derives no advantage therefrom. In this connection it may be well to inquire whether the library shall not be allowed interest upon the large balance standing to its credit from the unexpended income of this fund in the City Treasury. So far as the income has been expended by the Trustees they have always confined themselves to the strictest interpretation of the testator's bounty. The money has been spent for books and periodicals alone. Whatever change in the administration of this trust the courts may make, so far as the Public Library is concerned, it must necessarily be merely a change in form and in no respect as to expenditure.

We present, as required by the city ordinance, in the appendix hereto, a detailed statement of our expenditures and of the present state of this and our other Trust Funds. (Appendix C.)

DONATIONS.

Accompanying this is our list of donations for the year, showing 324 volumes and 479 pamphlets. Independent of the value of these gifts, they are gratefully received as evidences of thoughtful interest in our institution which is one of the guarantees of its continued success. Contributions of such pamphlets and manuscripts of local interest as are not accessible to buyers in the market, are received with espec-

ial gratitude. Those who have had no occasion to consider the subject, will be surprised to learn how ephemeral is the life of an ordinary pamphlet. As an illustration of this, the Trustees have already been obliged to furnish an imperfect set of these reports to other institutions, because no additional copies of the Second Annual Report were obtainable. Our supply of some other of the earlier reports is nearly exhausted.

THE MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

This collection was gathered by the Young Men's Natural History Society of New Bedford, a corporation which was organized in 1863, then by the name of the Young Men's Cabinet of Natural History. As the collection grew on the hands of the young men, the expense of its care and maintenance increased. At length they were forced to the conclusion, that without the aid of the city, they must sell it. It was inspected by parties who desired to purchase it, and could have been disposed of for about four thousand dollars. But they preferred that it should remain in New Bedford, and with a public spirit worthy of the warmest commendation proposed to make it a donation to the city. The proposition was referred by the City Council to the Trustees of the Free Public Library, and resulted in the collection being placed in charge of the Trustees, the Natural History Society agreeing to perform the duties of managing and enlarging it as theretofore. The details of this transaction were reported to the City Council in the 20th annual report of the Trustees, for the year 1871. The museum continued to be kept in Cummings Hall, and the cost to the city was something less than $400 a year.

But as the pecuniary burden rolled off from the young men's shoulders, their interest began to flag. During the last year the museum suffered somewhat from neglect, and at

length, on the 24th of March, 1874, the Society voted to dissolve, to take effect on the 5th of June.

This left the museum with no one to care for it; and with many articles of a perishable nature and requiring constant attention, it was in a way rapidly to relapse into a worthless and repulsive condition; while the city was saddled with an annual rent of $300, balanced by no advantage.

In this condition of affairs, a proposition was informally made by a member of this Board to the Marion Natural History Society, that the Society should take charge of the museum and remove it to Marion.

The Marion Society was glad to accept the proposal, if the Trustees would guarantee five years' possession, which would reimburse the Society for the expense of the removal. We were unwilling to grant such a condition, and the negotiations were made acceptable to the Marion Society in another way, with the concurrence of the Committee of the City Council on Public Property, and on the 26th of September the Society was notified that it could take possession. The transporting of the museum to Marion was soon commenced, and was completed on the 24th of October. A few heavy and bulky articles were left, and are now in the library building.

The lease of the museum to the Marion Natural History Society is copied in the appendix (D.)

The time may come when the city will resolve to maintain the museum where it will be accessible to the New Bedford public. The cost would probably not exceed $1,000 a year. But this would include no provision for its enlargement. Possibly some public spirited citizen may make a gift or bequest therefor. There may sometime be interest enough in Natural History among the teachers and pupils of the High School to warrant the placing of the museum in their charge. It could probably be displayed to advantage in the

assembly hall of the new High School house now to be built.

Under the present circumstances we are of the opinion that its location cannot be bettered. It is as near the city as it can be with proper care. The Marion Natural History Society is active, has a large membership, and has commodious rooms in an elegant building, erected and presented for the purpose by Mrs. Elizabeth Taber, of this city. The town of Marion views the institution with pride, and in the summer season the rooms of the Society are a resort for many people of culture from abroad.

With this review of the work of the year, we bring this Report to a close. Our library, commenced as a pioneer experiment, has long since become an assured success; its general plan now needs neither explanation nor eulogy. It has become one of the cherished institutions of our people. By the provisions of the ordinance establishing it, formed by one of the present Trustees and substantially unchanged since, the City Government for the time being, are secured an influential representation upon its board of control, and it has never lacked the full sympathy and support of the municipal authorities. But it must ever depend largely upon the care of the elective members of the Board of Trustees, unburdened with other civic duties, for its best success. Here as elsewhere in public station, no post is one of honor unless crowned with faithful public service.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. B. RICHMOND,

Mayor and President Board of Trustees.

B. F. H. Reed, Clerk.

January 2d, 1875.

APPENDIX.

A.

RESIGNATION OF JAMES B. CONGDON.

On resigning the office of a Trustee of the Free Public Library, Mr. Congdon addressed the following communication to his associates:

To the Trustees of the Free Public Library:

MY ESTEEMED FRIENDS,

Having in a note to the City Council of this date, resigned my office as a member of your Board, I should do violence to my own feelings and deem myself wanting in a proper respect for you did I allow the tie that has so long bound me to you and our cherished institution to be severed without the expression of my regard for you and of the deep regret that I feel in taking my leave of you and of the Free Public Library of New Bedford.

For a large part of my adult life, now a protracted one, I have been connected with the library, and have devoted to its growth and welfare a large part of my time and the best of my humble ability. From a feeble institution, holding its small catalogue of books in a hired room, it has, under the fostering care of the City Council, the donations of devoted friends, and the enlightened and persistent labors of its immediate directors and guardians, become a collection of books, the pride of our city, the source of intellectual enlightenment and rational recreation to our people, and the resort of scientific and scholarly visitors from our own and the neighboring inhabitants.

In taking my leave of you in my official capacity, I wish to express to you the sentiments of personal regard which I hold towards you, and my deep regret that our connection has ceased.

As memory shall bring back the scenes of the past, I shall always remember with peculiar pleasure and satisfaction the seasons when we have held pleasant intercourse at our stated meetings and labored together for the welfare of our cherished institution.

With the highest regard.

JAMES B. CONGDON.

New Bedford, 6 mo. 5, 1874.

At the meeting of the Trustees on the 1st of August, the above was ordered on record, and Mayor Richmond and Mr. Howland were appointed to draw up resolutions with regard thereto.

Jan. 2d, 1875, the committee reported the following, which was adopted and ordered to be printed in appendix to Report:

The committee, to whom was referred the communication of James B. Congdon, informing us that he had sent to the City Council a resignation of his office as a member of this Board, would recommend that the following preamble and resolutions be adopted and entered upon our records:

Whereas, our friend James B. Congdon has asked and obtained from the City Council, a release from the office of Trustee of the Free Public Library, a position which with a brief interval he has held from the establishment of the institution; and

Whereas, a devotedness, so long continued and so well directed, claims from this Board a just recognition, and such recognition a place upon our records: therefore,

Resolved, That while we regret the retirement of our late associate from a position in which he has been enabled to labor so long and so efficiently in behalf of the New Bedford Free Public Library, we feel it to be our duty to make a record of our conviction that he has faithfully filled up, in this respect, the measure of his obligations as a citizen of New Bedford and a friend to the city's material, intellectual and moral prosperity.

Resolved, That to this expression of our feelings as to the past, we would join a declaration of a friendly solicitude for his future welfare, and would convey to him our hopes and wishes for the peace and happiness of his declining years.

The following, also reported by the same committee, was adopted and ordered printed in appendix:

Whereas, our late associate James B. Congdon has expressed an intention to devote such intervals of leisure as may be allowed him, to the examination and preservation of the municipal records of the old Town of Dartmouth, and to the collection and arrangement of such materials for its history as may be found within his reach: therefore,

Voted, That the President and other officers of the library be requested to extend to Mr. Congdon such facilities as may be in their power in the prosecution of labors so important, and a work so fully in harmony with the design and operations of this institution.

B.

STATISTICS OF GROWTH.

Years.	Vols. Delivered.	Daily Average.	Cards Issued.	Increase for Year.	Total Vols. in Library.
*1853					6,000
1854	21,041		3,183		8,000
1855	23,240		3,937	754	9,000
1856	23,160		4,662	725	10,000
†1857					
1858	24,218	73	2,700		12,000
1859	25,224	82	3,415	715	13,500
1860	27,356	89	4,079	664	15,000
1861	30,673	100	4,692	613	15,500
1862	34,891	116	5,177	544	16,000
1863	37,261	119	5,701	524	17,000
1864	35,412	115	6,267	513	18,000
1865	35,035	125	7,144	543	20,000
1866	35,405	112	7,682	494	
1867	34,860	114	8,219	549	21,000
1868	34,563	112	8,821	528	
1869	35,702	116	9,608	787	22,000
1870	39,428	128	10,127	519	23,000
1871	40,270	130	10,620	496	26,000
1872	40,538	132	11,537	879	27,000
1873	41,816	135	12,443	974	30,000
1874	46,640	151	13,300	857	32,000

*Opened March 3, 1853.

†Closed six months for removal.

C.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The account of the expenses of the Library for the past year, from the ordinary funds of the City Treasury, is as follows:

1874.			
Jan. 3.	Balance to credit of Library,		$232.69
26.	One half net receipts from dog licenses,		769.23
April 9.	Annual appropriation,		2,500.00
Nov. 6.	Return premium on cancelled insurance policy,		8.30
Nov. and Dec.	Sundry receipts from rent of Cummings Hall,		54.00
			$3,564.22
Bills approved.	Feb. 14, 1874.	$232.69	
	March 23.	45.45	
	April 4.	663.00	
	May 2.	21.70	
	Aug. 1.	775.39	
	Oct. 3.	789.62	
	Nov. 7.	82.25	
	Jan. 2, 1875.	752.02	3,362.12
	Present balance to credit of Library,		$202.10

The above expenditures in detail are as follows:

Books and Periodicals:			
	William H. Piper & Co.,	$130.63	
	Scribner, Welford & Armstrong,	20.75	
	J. L. Sisson,	32.00	
	George W. Tryon, Jr.,	5.00	
	John C. Allen,	41.10	
	S. H. White,	3.21	
	H. J. Nowland,	6.00	
	E. Anthony & Sons,	6.00	$244.69
Binding,			8.00
Salaries of Librarian and Assistants,			2,380.00

Museum of Natural History:		
Rent of hall,	$300.00	
Insurance,	37.50	
Gas,	7.20	
Carting,	8.15	
Janitor,	13.00	365.85
Printing and Advertising:		
Extra copies 22d Annual Report,	$28.50	
Sundry jobs of cards, letter heads, &c.,	19.75	
Three numbers of quarterly bulletin,	117.50	
Extra copies catalogue of Fiction and Juveniles, 1869–74,	115.00	
Advertising books recently added, (9 months,)	54.23	334.98
Blank-book,		19.00
Stationery,		3.75
Postage,		1.00
Incidentals,		4.85
		$3,362.12

A summary of the Librarian's account is as follows:

1874. Jan. 1. Cash on hand,		$32.14
Receipts from sales of catalogues and bulletins,		15.84
Fines, &c.,		188.47
		$236.45
Paid for books, periodicals, and pamphlets,	$89.35	
Binding,	4.50	
Postage and post-office box rent,	33.73	
Expressage and freight,	30.84	
Covering paper,	13.13	
Stationery,	12.53	
Collecting books,	2.00	
Jobber,	1.47	
Incidentals,	5.58	193.13
1875. Jan. 1. Cash on hand,		$43.32

The Librarian's payments for books &c. have been as follows:

S. Cooper,	$1.00
Edwin Dews,	3.60

John H. Jones,	10.00
J. Baylies,	.50
Benerman & Wilson,	1.00
H. J. Nowland,	17.00
Sampson, Davenport & Co.,	1.00
F. Leypoldt,	1.00
Sophie W. Kent,	1.50
Butler & Fleetwood,	12.00
William Davenport,	5.50
American Social Science Association,	5.00
Beach, Son & Co.,	2.00
American Baptist Publication Society,	2.50
H. O. Houghton & Co.,	1.50
J. B. Newcomb,	4.25
U. S. Patent Office,	20.00
	$89.35

TRUST ACCOUNTS.

SYLVIA ANN HOWLAND FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY FUND.

1874. Jan. 3. Unexpended balance of income,			$9,415.41
July 1. Six months' interest,			1,500.00
Nov. 7. Transferred from Horticultural Society fund,			.43
1875. Jan. 1. Six months' interest,			1,500.00
			$12,415.84
Bills approved: * Jan. 3, 1874.		$128.80	
Feb. 14.		123.04	
March 23.		327.76	
April 4.		68.35	
May 2.		161.62	
Aug. 1.		288.98	
Sept. 5.		166.81	
Oct. 3.		65.51	
Nov. 7.		481.95	
Dec. 5.		498.67	
Jan. 2, 1875.		311.28	2,622.77
Balance unexpended,			$9,793.07

* This date was the last meeting of the Board of Trustees for the year 1873, but the bills then approved were not considered in making the annual report for that year.

The detailed statement of expenditure from this fund, all of which has been for books and periodicals, is as follows:

John C. Allen,	$351.62
Chase & Town,	3.00
Silliman & Dana,	6.00
H. H. Mallory & Co.,	2.00
H. O. Houghton & Co.,	10.20
James R. Osgood & Co.,	6.00
Warren F. Draper,	7.00
Catholic Publication Society,	8.00
William B. Dana & Co.,	16.00
Christopher Cushing,	4.00
Franklin Institute,	5.00
Alice Lewis,	4.00
Sheldon & Co.,	6.00
Henry B. Dawson,	5.00
William T. Harris,	4.00
Littell & Gay,	8.00
Nelson & Phillips,	2.50
New England Historic Genealogical Society,	3.00
William L. Kingsley,	4.00
New York Genealogical and Biographical Society,	4.00
Roberts Bros.,	4.00
John H. Carmany & Co.,	7.00
W. S. West,	4.00
Benerman & Wilson,	8.00
Scribner & Co.,	6.00
Universalist Publishing House,	5.00
D. Van Nostrand,	35.45
E. Steiger,	8.10
A. S. Barnes & Co.,	5.00
F. Leypoldt,	6.00
Schoenhof & Moeller,	77.55
Scribner, Welford & Armstrong,	673.98
A. Williams & Co.,	13.00
Lippincott & Co.,	7.50
C. W. Bryan & Co.,	5.00
R. G. Reed,	4.00
Samuel K. Bates,	7.50
Scribner, Armstrong & Co.,	28.77
Bell Sargent,	5.00
S. Hutchinson,	238.02
J. W. Bouton,	65.95

A. L. Luyster,	27.50
J. L. Sisson,	56.00
E. P. Raymond,	3.00
United States Patent Office,	37.50
Robert Clarke & Co.,	6.00
Essex Institute,	3.00
D. Dudley,	2.00
I. S. Bushnell,	7.50
J. H. Jewett,	8.25
Academy of Natural Sciences,	5.00
Little, Brown & Co.,	360.75
H. J. Nowland,	6.00
Butler & Fleetwood,	40.00
S. W. Hall,	3.00
S. R. Crocker,	1.50
B. Westermann & Co.,	5.83
George W. Tryon, Jr.,	8.50
Ebenezer F. Nye,	10.00
Daniel Ricketson,	4.00
W. B. Clarke,	327.00
Boston Society of Natural History,	6.00
G. P. Putnam's Sons,	8.25
Harper & Bros.,	3.35
Munn & Co.,	2.70
John M. Leavitt,	2.00
John E. Potter & Co.,	4.00
	$2,622.77

GEORGE HOWLAND JUNIOR FUND.

1874.		
Jan. 3.	Unexpended balance of income,	$39.97
	Interest,	96.00
	Balance unexpended,	$135.97

CHARLES W. MORGAN FUND.

1874.		
Jan. 3.	Unexpended balance of income,	$33.47
	Interest,	60.00
	Balance unexpended,	$93.47

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY FUND.

1874.		
Jan. 3.	Balance unexpended,	.43
Nov. 7.	This amount was passed to credit of Sylvia Ann Howland fund, to close account.	

The total of unexpended income of funds in the control of the Trustees, is now as follows:

Sylvia Ann Howland Free Public Library fund,	$9,793.07
George Howland Junior fund,	135.97
Charles W. Morgan fund,	93.47
	$10,022.51

D.

LEASE OF THE MUSEUM TO THE MARION NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

This agreement, made this twenty-sixth day of September in the year 1874, between the city of New Bedford, by George B. Richmond its Mayor, and the Marion Natural History Society, a corporation located in the town of Marion, by James C. Briggs its President, the said Richmond and Briggs being hereto duly authorized,

Witnesses that the said city does hereby lease to the said society a collection of specimens in natural history and of miscellaneous articles, and the cases in which they have been kept, as per catalogue hereto annexed; which collection and cases became the property of the city of New Bedford by bill of sale from the Young Men's Natural History Society of New Bedford, dated July 24, 1871. This lease is given on the following conditions:

1. The said Society of Marion shall keep the said collection in some suitable place in the town of Marion, reasonably accessible to the public, and shall properly care for the same and for the said cases, and shall release the said collection and cases to the city of New Bedford whenever demanded by the Trustees of the Free Public Library or by the City Council of the said city, in as good condition as they now are, reasonable use and unavoidable accidents and depreciation excepted.

2. If the said Trustees or City Council shall demand the release of the said collection and cases, and the same are delivered into the possession of the said Trustees or Council before the expiration of five years, a part of the expense of cataloguing, packing, and transporting the same from New Bedford to Marion (an account of which expense is hereto annexed,) shall be borne by the city of New Bedford, in the proportion that the unexpired time from the date of such demand and delivery to the twenty-sixth day of September in the year 1879 shall bear to the full term of five years from this date to the said twenty-sixth day of September, 1879.

3. The said city of New Bedford, by its duly authorized agents, shall at all reasonable times have full access to said collection and cases.

In token hereof, the said city of New Bedford and Marion Natural History Society have caused these presents to be executed in duplicate by the said George B. Richmond, Mayor, and James C. Briggs, President.

In behalf of the city of New Bedford.

GEO. B. RICHMOND, Mayor.

JAMES C. BRIGGS, President.

Witness—WARREN E. CHASE.

E.

THE YOUNG MEN'S NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY OF NEW BEDFORD.

BY JAMES C. BRIGGS.

The Young Men's Cabinet of Natural History, afterward the Young Men's Natural History Society, was organized September 25, 1863, by a few members of the New Bedford High School; and its object was declared to be the mutual benefit of the members and the advancement of the knowledge of natural history in the High School.

This object was to be promoted by meetings held for the purpose of discussions, readings, and other exercises. The meetings were first held in the basement of the High School building on Middle street.

A few specimens, two flat cases and an upright case were loaned the society by the School Committee; and a collection of Indian implements, which had belonged to a former Natural History Society, was procured from the City Library by the exertions of Mr. Abner J. Phipps.

Meetings were held weekly, and the activity of the members procured donations with nearly every meeting. These were handed to the different members to investigate and report on the following week. When there were no donations, subjects were given out to be read up and reported upon.

Sometimes a member brought in a friend as visitor, but not often. The society and the collection increased quite rapidly.

Perhaps it would have been as well if the collection had been more limited: undoubtedly it would have been a great advantage if after studying the specimens they could have been placed in other hands, as the custody of them was a constant burden and increasing expense, which finally destroyed the society.

About the first of July, 1865, it was found expedient to remove from the basement of the High School building, both on account of room and because many of the specimens were being spoiled by the dampness. A hall was secured in Chase's Block, corner of Purchase and Elm streets, and the transfer was made at an expense to the society of two and one half dollars.

The expenses of the society had hitherto been met by admission fees and semi-annual dues from the members, or, upon extra occasions, such as the purchase of expensive books, by aid from their friends; but the addition of one hundred and fifty dollars rent rendered some other means necessary. This was met by a fair or festival in which efficient aid was received from lady friends of the society, who were always welcome visitors at the meetings, but were never allowed to join the organization.

As results of a successful fair, came refitting the rooms, new and expensive cases, gas fixtures, and opening the rooms to the public one evening in each week; a practice which was continued till the dissolution of the society.

Twice only was the expedient of a lecture tried as a means of raising funds. The best of lecturers were secured, who drew crowded houses when their lectures were free, but pecuniary loss was the unvarying result.

On the 1st of March, 1866, the society was organized under the General Statutes of the State of Massachusetts, taking the name of the Young Men's Natural History Society, and declaring its purpose to be the study of natural history,

the collection of specimens of the same and of curiosities of any kind.

In September, 1866, Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler was invited to address the society, and two years later a favorable response was received, when the society decided that they didn't care to hear him.

During the winter of 1867–68, a number of free lectures were given at the rooms by members and others, and were well attended by the public.

About this time a similar society was started in Marion, which through the munificence of a lady resident here but a native of Marion, was almost at the outset put on a firm foundation by the gift of a museum building. No one had yet offered to put up a building here, though many expected it.

In June, 1870, it was found that the collection had so increased that it was advisable to look about for a larger hall. Cummings Hall was selected as the most desirable for many reasons; its size, location and ease of access being the principal.

In July the change was effected at an expense to the society of sixteen and eighty-four one-hundredths dollars, nearly all the labor being gratuitous, and on July 26th the first meeting was held in the new rooms.

In March, 1871, after giving up Pierian Hall which had been engaged for a festival, and depending on a lecture by which they lost fifty dollars, the society felt that they had done all their duty in trying to establish a museum in the city. A few young men just starting in life, more than half of them clerks on small pay, had for eight years supported a growing museum at an outlay of over $3000. No one of them, however, complains that the value to himself was not worth all it cost. A committee was now appointed to draw

up some terms upon which the museum could be transferred to the city.

All who had deposits in the museum were notified by advertisement to withdraw them, and in the latter part of July, 1871, the transfer was made.

The society still existed however, and had charge of the museum, but the aid had come too late. The attendance at the meetings fell rapidly off: some to their farms, some to their merchandise, but the greater part were married and therefore they *could not* come.

In July, 1872, additional interest was created by the accession of several new members from the High School, but this was only the last flash before the quenching of the flame.

September 25, 1873, was celebrated the decade of the society; June, 1874, the society dissolved.

The following is a list of those who have been members of the society:

Roswell E. Briggs,
Wm. R. Brightman,
Oliver F. Brown,
Thos. E. Borden, Jr.,
Erastus D. Swasey,
Walter A. Vincent,
Thos. W. Croacher,
Gardner T. Sanford,
Luther G. Hewins, Jr.,
Albert P. Ryder,
James Handley,
Henry R. Wood,
Horace A. Lawton,
Stafford I. Sweet,
Stephen F. Adams,
Orlando Corey,
Julian A. Sweet,
Wm. H. Bosworth,
Chas. R. Tobey,
Wm. B. Sherman,
E. C. Dubois,
Edward G. Jenney,
Edward G. Tallman,
James C. Briggs,
Eben C. Milliken,
James H. Tallman,
Wm. B. Bosworth,
Wm. J. Waters,
Fredk. A. Bradford,
James H. Lamb,
John T. Waters,
Chas. F. Matthews,
William Bliss,
Jos. S. Johnson,
Lewis E. Milliken,
Zenas M. Briggs,
Edward H. Field,
George S. Fox,
Thos. R. Hillman,
Stephen W. Hayes,
Caleb Maxfield, Jr.,
Chas. B. Humphrey,
James A. Young,
Eugene J. Hadley,
Richard J. Newton,
Israel C. Cornish,
Wm. R. Sherman,
Eugene V. McLeod,
Frank B. Simmons,
Arthur S. Anthony,
Geo. F. Winslow,
Chas. S. Kelley,
Geo. T. Hough,
A. A. Hazeltine,
Franklin Tobey, Jr.,
Lorenzo M. Davis,
Chas. H. Hoeg,
Wm. O. Devoll,
Edward G. Taber,
Wm. L. Watkins,
Edward S. Brown,
Olin S. Paine,
Franklin C. Tripp,
J. A. Taylor,
John H. Beetle,
Wm. G. Cranston,
Chas. F. Edwards,
Wm. A. Mackie,
George Mackie,
C. E. Ellis,
Frank A. Booth,
C. W. Knight,
Wm. G. Kirschbaum,
Arthur Baylies,
Chas. D. Stickney, Jr.,
Edward D. Mandell, Jr.,
Wm. A. Hersey,
E. E. Waite,
Thos. V. B. Nye,
C. H. Macomber.

F.

At the meeting of the Trustees held 2d January, 1875, the following, offered by Mr. Morgan, was adopted and ordered to be printed in appendix to Report:

Whereas, This is the last meeting of the Trustees of the Free Public Library at which we shall have the pleasure of meeting his Honor, Geo. B. Richmond, President of the Board: it is

Voted, That the thanks of the Board be presented to Mr. Richmond for his unvarying urbanity and fidelity, and that we extend to him our heartfelt wishes that prosperity and happiness may always attend him.

G.

A SCRAP OF HISTORY, RELATING TO THE ORIGIN OF THE LIBRARY.

The public has been already informed through the publications of the library (see appendix to 18th annual report, p. 31) that on 8th of July, 1851, at the next meeting of the City Council after the statute took effect allowing cities and towns to appropriate money for libraries, Warren Ladd, Esq., introduced in the Common Council a preliminary order looking toward the establishment of a Free Public Library, which order was adopted by the Common Council, but defeated in the Board of Aldermen.

The circumstances that led in 1852 to the establishment of the library, are perhaps not so well known, and the following facts, condensed for the most part from an article in the Evening Standard of June 5th, 1869, will be found of interest:

In 1849–50, Mr. J. Fillmore Kelley kept a private school in the second story of the building southwest corner of Purchase and Hillman streets. For a time it was his frequent custom to pass the evening in the school-room with a few friends, informally discussing various subjects of interest through a cloud of tobacco smoke. Their spirits were so congenial that a proposal of Mr. Kelley to form an organized debating society, was at once acceded to, and an organization was effected on the 4th of February, 1851, by the name of the Union Debating Association. The association flourished a little more than a year, and during that time the following names were added to its roll of membership:

J. Fillmore Kelley,
Solomon White, Jr.,
John A. Ruggles,
B. R. Hathaway,
George W. Paine,
W. E. Overton,
F. A. Mickell,
Meltiah J. Bourne,
Levi F. Moulton,
W. F. Durfee,
James Durfee, Jr.,
William Bosworth,
Cyrus M. Vaughan,
Robert A. Taber,
Nathan A. Vurgason,
Geo. C. Hatch, Jr.,
Thomas N. Tobey,
Lorenzo D. Davis,
E. H. Chisole,
Edwin Hall,
Frederick Wing,
Lysander Cushman,
James B Chace,
——— McEveline,
Fitch Weed.

In March, 1852, Mr. George M. Bunker spoke to Mr. Kelley of the movement in progress in Boston for the establishment of a public library, and suggested that the Debating Association might appropriately engage in a similar effort. The suggestion was acted upon, and at the regular meeting of the association on 30th March, Messrs. W. F. Durfee, Overton, Paine and Ruggles were appointed a committee to take the subject into consideration. The next regular meeting was on 6th April, and the committee reported that it was expedient for the society to take such measures to bring the subject before the City Government as would best tend to advance its interests and establishment. The report was accepted, and the committee was requested to draw up a series of resolutions as a basis of action. The following were prepared, presented and adopted the same evening:

Whereas, In the opinion of this association the establishment and maintenance of a free library in this city, would tend to promote and develop the moral, intellectual and social faculties of the youth, and specially the young men, thereby preventing a vast amount of misery and crime and their consequent results, and also to remove the stigma of immorality and licentiousness that now rests upon the city; believing furthermore that the establishment of such an institution would reflect lasting credit upon the city: be it therefore

Resolved, That this association cause petitions to be circulated praying our municipal authorities to establish such an institution. And further,

Resolved, That a committee of six be appointed to carry the above resolution into effect.

On this committee, Messrs. W. F. Durfee, Ruggles, Davis, Paine, Hatch and Overton were appointed.

The preamble and resolutions were printed in the daily papers under the head of "special notices," and the petitions were circulated by the committee, assisted by Mr. Kelley, who could not be formally appointed on the committee, having become an honorary member of the association.

In a few weeks, 448 signatures were obtained, and on 27th May the petition was presented to the City Council, and was by concurrent action on 7th June, referred to the joint standing committee on public instruction, consisting of Aldermen H. H. Crapo and Mark B. Palmer, and Councilmen Robert C. Pitman, James Munroe, and Henry P. Willis.

On the 14th of June, the committee presented the following report, which was accepted:

The "joint standing committee on public instruction," to whom was referred the petition of J. B. Congdon, Esq., and others, asking the City Council to make an appropriation for the establishment and maintenance of a free library, Report:

That they have duly considered the subject thus referred to their consideration, and recommend that the sum of fifteen hundred dollars for the present year be appropriated for the establishment and support of a public library, and that an ordinance be forthwith framed for the organization and government of such an institution.

The committee would beg leave to add that they have been somewhat influenced in making this recommendation, by a communication received from Mr. Congdon, on behalf of a committee of the proprietors of the New Bedford Social Library, proposing to place said library, containing about 5000 volumes, most of them it is said, being valuable standard works, and worth at a low valuation $3,500, at the disposal of the city, upon the payment of "a nominal sum just sufficient to cover the demands against the institution"—say about $300,*—and "provided the authorities should, by the passage of the order making the appropriation asked for, establish the principle that the maintenance of a free city library, for the continuous education of the people, will be the settled polity of the city."

"With such a foundation to build upon," says Mr. Congdon—"with the

* The sum eventually paid was $600, as appears on the next page.

appropriation now prayed for to give it a position for immediate and extended usefulness, the library would open to our inhabitants the means of innocent enjoyment and of valuable acquisition, and be a source of commendable pride to our citizens."

All of which is respectfully submitted on behalf of the committee.

HENRY H. CRAPO, Chairman.

The annual appropriation bill for the years 1852–3, passed 20th July, 1852, contained an item of $1,500 for the library. This appropriation for the library was moved as an amendment to the bill by Councilman Pitman, before the report of the committee on public instruction was presented. The ordinance for its government was passed to be ordained on 16th August; and the library was opened to the public on the 3d of March, 1853, in rooms on the second floor of "Perkins's Building," 139 Union street, in charge of Mr. Robert C. Ingraham, who has been continued as librarian from that time. He had been familiar with the Social Library for the last part of its existence. The library was removed from Union street on 9th May, 1857, and reopened in the building erected for it on 9th November in the same year.

The Union Debating Association ceased to exist before its petition was presented to the City Council, its last record being dated 25th May, 1852.

The bill of sale of the Social Library to the City of New Bedford is as follows:

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS,

That the New Bedford Social Library, a corporation duly established in New Bedford in the County of Bristol, in consideration of six hundred dollars to them paid by the City of New Bedford in said County, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do hereby give, grant, sell, convey, transfer and assign unto the said City of New Bedford, for the purposes of the Public Library, all the books, pamphlets, periodicals and other property belonging to the said New Bedford Social Library, a cata-

logue of which books, pamphlets, periodicals and property is hereto annexed and made part of this instrument.

To have and to hold the same by the said City of New Bedford, upon the following terms, conditions, and limitations, viz.:

First. That the nonresident proprietors or shareholders in said New Bedford Social Library, shall be permitted to use the Public Library of the City of New Bedford, with the same privileges as the citizens of New Bedford.

Second. That if at any time after this transfer the City of New Bedford shall refuse or neglect to support and maintain the Public Library, all the books and other property hereby transferred to said city, and which may then be remaining in the possession of the said City of New Bedford, shall revert back to the said New Bedford Social Library, their successors and assigns, to be disposed of as they may deem proper.

In witness whereof, the said New Bedford Social Library, by Thomas B. White, Thomas A. Greene, John F. Emerson and Oliver Prescott, a committee duly authorized by a vote of said corporation for that purpose, have hereunto set the name and affixed the seal of the said corporation, this, the twenty-fifth day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-two.

NEW BEDFORD SOCIAL LIBRARY,

{ L. S. }

By { TH. B. WHITE, THOS. A. GREENE, OLIVER PRESCOTT, JOHN F. EMERSON.

Witness: EDWARD FALES.

Our library is supposed to be older than any other of a like character. An act of the General Court authorizing the city of Boston to establish and maintain a public library, became a law 12th March, 1848, and was accepted by the city 3d April; but the first library ordinance did not pass the City Council till 12th October, 1852, and the Boston Public Library was opened 2d May, 1854, its reading room having been opened in March of that year.

H.

"BEDFORD SOCIAL LIBRARY."

The reader of our Annual Reports has been so long accustomed to find in each one some relic of the past which Mr. Congdon has gathered for preservation with loving hand, that we are sure we shall afford pleasure in publishing from a manuscript heretofore donated by him, a report of the old Social Library, made in 1806:

The directors of the Bedford Social Library, agreeable to the second article of the regulations, Report:

That they have examined the accounts of the Treasurer for the year past, and find there has been received

Of E. Thornton,		$1.82
For assessments on 93 shares,		46.50
For fines,		11.03
For one share sold,		2.50
		$61.85
That there has been expended for books,	$29.72	
For printing catalogue and regulations,	7.50	
For binding books,	9.08	
For librarian's fee,	12.00	
For a Justice's warrant,	1.00	
Balance in the treasury,	2.55	
		$61.85
They find there is assessments on 25 shares unpaid, which is	$12.50	
Fines,	3.49	
Balance in the treasury,	2.55	
Assessments on 118 shares for the year 1806, is	59.00	
	$77.54	

Which sum the directors recommend should be appropriated for the purchase of the following books, and expenses of the library, viz.:

The Domestic Encyclopedia.
The Life of Washington.
The Life of Jones.

Betham's Biographical Dictionary.
Marriot's Poems.
Pleasures of Hope.
Carr's Northern Summer.
Bloomfield's Poems.
Stranger in France.
Shenstone's Poems, &c.
The British Classicks.

Which is submitted to the meeting.

ELISHA THORNTON, Jr.
CALEB RUSSELL, Jr.
TIMOTHY DELANO.

BEDFORD SOCIAL LIBRARY,

To ABRAHAM SHEARMAN, Jr., Dr.

1806.			
11 mo. 29.	For 1 life Sir Wm. Jones,		$2.75
	1 Domestic Encyclopedia,		15.00
	1 Marriot's Poems—best binding,		.87½
	1 Pleasures of Hope,		.75
	1 Carr's Northern Summer,		1.25
	1 Female Biography,		2.25
			$22.87½
	Discount 5 pr. cent.,		1.14½
			$21.73

Received payment of Elisha Thornton, Jr.

ABRAHAM SHEARMAN, Jr.

1875—CITY DOCUMENT No. 8.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL COMMITTEE

OF THE

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,

TOGETHER WITH THE

SUPERINTENDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT,

For the Year 1874.

NEW BEDFORD:
FESSENDEN & BAKER, PRINTERS TO THE CITY.
1875.

REPORT.

The close of another year brings to the School Committee the annually recurring duty of presenting to their fellow-citizens, a report of their work.

Some of the schools under our charge have suffered inconvenience and detriment from lack of adequate accommodations, and one of them from the progress of alterations during a school term; yet we believe that on the whole, satisfactory progress has been made in the work of education.

No radical changes have been adopted in methods of teaching. Believing that the system of education in operation in our schools is right in theory, the intent and wish of the Committee has been to co-operate with the teachers to make our ideal actual.

Each year fresh material enters our schools, and each year the same work has to be begun afresh. Many of the children coming under our care are from homes which furnish no co-operating influences to add efficiency to the work of the schools. Neither ignorant or vicious parents can be expected to appreciate fully the value of virtue, intelligence and refinement, as a heritage for their children. This view of the work, so far from causing discouragement, will rather serve as an incentive to more earnest endeavor on the part of those to whom the interests of public education are specially entrusted, if they duly appreciate their responsibility.

To have all, or the greater portion of the hundreds of pupils who, year by year, enter the Primary schools, continue their course till they graduate from the High school, would be very gratifying to the friends of education. This, however, cannot be. Many parents need the aid their children's

wages bring, and are obliged to remove them from school as soon as they are old enough to labor. As the public becomes more and more impressed with the lifelong advantages of a thorough education, more strenuous efforts will be made by parents in moderate, or even straitened circumstances, to continue their children in school, till their course of instruction in the public schools is completed, if they go no farther.

Our schools are conducted upon the theory that the system is one throughout, and that passing from the Primary to the Grammar department, or from the Grammar department to the High school, is, in an important sense, precisely similar to passing from grade to grade in the same school. Classes are moved on from grade to grade, and from school to school, as masses, leaving behind only those members who show themselves to be positively unable to profit by promotion. The practice of culling out the brightest and crowding down the less forward scholars for the sake of making a more flattering show in the higher grades, the Committee most earnestly reprobate. The greatest good to the greatest number is the true democratic idea, and our schools should be thoroughly democratic, or they should cease to draw support from the public treasury.

HIGH SCHOOL.

Because so small a portion of the children who enter the Primary and Grammar schools pass into the High school, and because less than fifty per cent. of those who enter there remain to graduate, persons not well informed may infer that the High school is rather an ornamental appendage of our public school system, than an essential element of it. The Committee believe that this school is not only an essential part of the school system, but that it is an element of power for good, so far as it is efficient, operating upon all the lower

grades. It is the goal toward which the more ambitious pupils of all those grades look. Through all their course they reach toward it with a desire to excel, and to be prepared to take an honorable rank when they enter there.

To oblige pupils to pass from excellent Primary and Grammar schools, into a High school of inferior character, would react most unfavorably upon all the grades, and would reduce the applicants for admission to a very small number.

Again, the larger portion of the lady teachers of our corps, are graduates of our own schools; and the four years of study in the High school are of inestimable importance to those young ladies who intend to teach; and they are of equal importance to the public whom they design to serve. As is the efficiency of our High school course, so, to a great degree, will be that of the teaching in all our schools. One year in our excellent Training school, or two years in a Normal school, may supply some deficiencies; but neither can be a complete substitute for efficient instruction during the period of High school study.

Words spoken by Rev. G. W. Bosworth, D. D., Chairman of the High school committee, of Haverhill, Mass., at the dedication of the new High school house in that city in the month of August last, so clearly states the views we entertain upon this subject, that we cannotsbetter utter our own thoughts than by giving a brief quotation from his address:

"There may be some who believe that the High school receives too large a share of public attention and an undue proportion of the funds spent for education, that too few enter its halls, and too many are excluded from its privileges, and that the money spent here ought to be spent in schools of lower grade. In our judgment this opinion is erroneous. When the facts are fully examined it will appear that, paradoxical as it may seem, in this matter of education, the

higher forms support the lower, rather than the lower support the higher. The university with its colleges, the academies, and the high school form the base of the magnificent pyramid of our system of popular education. As in the supply of a city with water the reservoir must be elevated in order that the streams may descend with force sufficient to reach every building, so must there be fountains of higher learning and culture, in order that these blessings may be distributed freely among the masses.

History confirms this position. The process of education never commenced with schools of a primary grade. The revival of learning never commenced in seminaries where mere rudiments were taught. Before and immediately subsequent to the Christian epoch there were schools for the select, while the masses were left in ignorance. From the sixth to the fifteenth centuries were established universities and colleges in many parts of Europe. And during this period various efforts were made to extend the advantages of education among the common people. But it was reserved for the reformers, headed by Luther, to achieve success in this noble enterprise, and for New England to establish the common school system. And it is a significant fact that the first law in this direction was enacted in 1847, eleven years after Harvard College had been founded. This fact illustrates the common law, that the higher schools precede and sustain the lower. These higher seminaries will fix the standard, furnish the instructors, the incitements and the enthusiasm for the lower. Therefore, what has been expended in this school is destined to reach and benefit every school in our city and its parishes."

Impressed with these views, the Committee have desired to give the High school that position which its importance demands.

For obvious reasons, the Manual does not give the course

of study in the High school in minute detail as for the Primary and Grammar schools. This is a school by itself, there being but one of that grade. There is, therefore, no occasion for instituting comparisons between class and class as in the lower schools. Except such general directions as the Board may give from time to time, the studies of this school are committed more directly to the Principal under the advice and direction of the Superintendent and of the Committee on that school.

It was ordered, soon after the beginning of the present school year, that scholars in the High school should be limited to three regular text book studies daily, those who take Latin, dropping Ancient History, because it was believed that by attempting too much, there was danger lest the scholars would be driven beyond their strength, or that nothing would be thoroughly learned.

HIGH SCHOOL HOUSE.

Impressed with a conviction that the High school needs more suitable accommodations than its present location affords, and urged on by an ever increasing demand for more room on the part of the Grammar schools, the School Committee have urged upon the City Council, during many successive years, the importance of providing a new home for the High school.

The war, and the burden of taxation growing out of it, and the decline of the former business of our city, operating with other causes, have prevented action in this direction, on the part of the City Council, till delay seemed no longer possible without serious injury to our High and Grammar schools.

Last year a lot for a new High school house was bought, and it was hoped and firmly believed, that early in the pres-

ent year arrangements for the erection of a new High school house would be completed. Delays, unavoidable perhaps in undertakings of such magnitude, and in which such various and conflicting views have to be met and conciliated, postponed all definite action till the closing months of the year.

In the month of January the School Committee caused the subject to be brought to the attention of the City Council. Immediate action was taken upon it by reference to the Committee on Public Instruction, who were directed to enquire and report as to the needs of the schools for increased accommodations.

In April, that Committee reported that increased accommodations were needed. A special committee, consisting of the Committee on Public Property with other added members, was appointed to procure and report plans and estimates for a new High school house.

This Committee, being impressed with the special wants of the Grammar schools, conceived the plan of recommending the erection of a spacious, central Grammar school house, large enough to accommodate seven hundred and fifty, or more, scholars. In this spacious building the Middle Street Grammar school, with its two branches, and all the surplus scholars of the other two Grammar schools, were to be placed, the High school to remain in and occupy, the whole of its present building.

Against this plan, which was reported to the City Council and laid upon the table, the School Committee uttered an earnest protest. Admitting that the points of pressure for more room were chiefly in the Grammar schools, it was urged that, for a variety of reasons, relief should be sought in furnishing a new house for the High school.

Objection was made to massing so many scholars in one building as the plan reported to the City Council contemplated. Placing so many scholars in one school, under the care

of one Principal, would, it was believed, detract from the efficiency of the school, beside rendering necessary the employment of an additional male teacher in it.

So large a Grammar school in the center of the city would also draw upon the other Grammar schools so as to carry their district lines so far north and south as to include the Fifth street house in the Middle street district, and to place the north line within two or three squares of the Parker street house.

The School Committee also urged that the best interests of the High School forbade its retention in the present house with none of the special appliances with which a High school house should be furnished, and that this argument would receive increased emphasis were a Grammar school to be placed in a new and imposing structure, located a few rods distant.

Again, the whole thought of the School Committee, of successive City Councils, and of the friends of education in our city generally, has been of a new house for the High school. In keeping with this thought, the lot was bought by the Council of last year, and so clear was the understanding that a High school house should be built upon it, that the parties of whom the purchase was made, consented to transfer their title without inserting a clause in the deed binding the city, only by having the verbal assurance that such a use of the lot would be made, and it was not thought best to encumber the title, lest inconvenience should result in future years.

After the laying on the table of the above report, the whole subject remained quiet until the meeting of the Council in September, when the question was called up, and the special Committee on a new High school house was instructed to obtain plans and specifications. They performed their duty, and after conferences with a special Committee

of the School Board, agreed upon a plan which was reported to the Council in October, and the Committee was authorized to procure estimates and proposals for building.

At a special meeting of the Council in November, the same Committee were authorized to contract for building, which they accordingly did, and the work preparatory to laying the foundation was immediately begun, and has been pushed forward as vigorously as the coming on of winter would allow. We trust that the beginning of another school year will see the structure finished and ready for use.

The contemplated plan gives all the conveniences for a High school that the most ardent friend of education can desire. The rooms are to be spacious, airy, well lighted and easy of access, and complete arrangements for sanitary purposes are to be made by the aid of Acushnet water and ample sewerage. The location is elevated and healthful, so that, all things considered, for comfort, convenience and healthfulness, we do not believe that any school building in the land will be its superior. We trust that the character of the school to be transferred to the new building when it is completed, will be worthy of its home; and if so, it will be a just cause for gratitude and pride on the part of all the people.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The schools of this Department stand midway in our course of instruction, having the four years of Primary school teaching below, and four years of the High School course above them. They are the schools from which the majority of the children of our city go out into the world of business and labor.

The importance of these schools can therefore be scarcely over-estimated. It is of the utmost importance that the work done in them should be intensely practical in its charac-

ter, so that no child need go from them into the pursuits of life, without having laid such a foundation of knowledge as will suffice for all the demands of ordinary business. The teachers of this department need to use a great amount of common sense in connection with text book knowledge.

In consequence of numerous resignations, changes have been much more frequent among the teachers of this department than usual, during the past year. Frequent changes are to be regretted. When they result from causes beyond our control, we have only to submit with as good a grace as possible; but when they arise from a willingness of other cities to pay larger salaries than are paid by us, the question is forced home upon us whether or not it is best to retain good teachers, when only the matter of compensation is in question. A good teacher is worth good pay, but a poor teacher is dear at any price.

No corps of teachers in the service do more, or harder work, than the teachers of this department, and a successful teacher in one of these schools is worthy of all praise. Most of the new teachers of this corps are persons who have been transferred from positions in the Primary grades, and who, though new in their present positions, are not without experience in the general work.

FIFTH STREET SCHOOL HOUSE.

The only alterations and repairs of importance during the year have been upon the Fifth street building. The time had come when more room for the Grammar schools must be obtained from some source, and after the new High school project had been so long deferred that there was no possible chance for anything to be done in time to afford relief during the present year, the Committee revived the long cherished plan of an enlargement of the Fifth street school house by raising the roof and adding another story.

The erection of this building was the first attempt made toward putting the Grammar schools of our city upon the departmental plan, and immediately upon its completion, it became evident that a great want had been overlooked.

In the old management, an entire school was massed in one room, except when detailed in sections, for work in class rooms. All exercises of a general character were thus accommodated. When this new house was built, the classes were all confined to their several rooms, and there was no provision for assembling the entire school for any purpose whatever.

The hope was thus suggested that when more room was needed by that school, it might be obtained by raising the roof, and adding a third story to the building, thus securing two additional school rooms and a hall. The emergency having now come, the long cherished plan was laid before the Committee on Public Property, with estimates of its probable cost made by men of practical judgments. The plan was favorably regarded and speedily adopted, and has been carried into successful execution, giving us one of the finest Grammar school houses in this part of the State, and all at the moderate cost of about fifteen thousand dollars, including new heating apparatus, and putting the older part of the building in complete order.

One week before the close of the last term, the renovated and improved building was opened to the school. During the preceding fourteen weeks of the term, the school had been obliged to hold half day sessions, the classes alternating, one part of them assembling in the morning and the remainder in the afternoon of each day. The Sixth street building was occupied in this way, as far as its capacity would allow, and City Hall was opened for the remaining classes of the school.

Previous to the opening of the renovated house, a dedica-

tory service was held in the assembly hall. The propriety of holding such a service arose, in the judgment of those who had the matter in charge, not so much from the fact of enlargement, as from the additional fact that the school had now a hall in which it might be congregated for general purposes.

The completion of the new High school house will afford the Middle Street Grammar School similar, though inferior, accommodations, and that school, like the Fifth street, will be able to gather its outlying colonies under one roof.

PARKER STREET HOUSE.

The only remaining want of the Grammar School Department for school house accommodations will be the enlargement of the Parker street house, giving additional rooms on the ground and an added story with an assembly hall.

That the enlargement of that house is imperatively demanded is evident from its present crowded condition. Every available part of the building is occupied even to the attic rooms, lighted by skylights in the roof, and additional teachers hear recitations in an open garret and in the lower entry.

The suggestion that an additional Grammar school house should be erected at some point north of Parker street, does not meet our approval for two important reasons.

Grammar schools of about ten rooms receive the right number of scholars to give the upper grades a full supply of material. Through the five years course in the Grammar schools there is a constant dropping away of pupils; so that, unless there are from two to three full classes entered each year, the upper class will not be kept full. Allowing three rooms for the ninth, or entering grade, an average of two rooms each for the three next higher grades, and one room

for the fifth grade, the highest in the Grammar Department, a school will then occupy ten rooms, and when, as will sometimes be the case, the fifth grade makes two classes, the assembly hall, when one is provided, is at hand to accommodate the additional number.

The second reason for combining by enlargement instead of dividing by building elsewhere, is that of economy in the conduct of the schools.

Another Grammar school means another Principal, at a salary of not less than fifteen hundred dollars, which will be the interest, at seven per cent., upon the estimated cost of the desired enlargement of the Parker street building, so that, if a new house could be built for nothing, there would be no saving of expense. Besides, another building would necessitate perpetual additional expense for fuel, cleaning, repairs and other items which inevitably follow.

There is another consideration of great interest which has been urged upon our attention by the sad catastrophe of the burning of the operatives in the Granite Mills of Fall River. With the present arrangement of the Parker street house, one hundred children, more or less, are located, during school hours, in attic rooms from which there are no possible means of exit except by two narrow stairways leading through the same entries on both the lower floors. We do not see how a fearful loss of life could be avoided should fire take in the lower stories while the school is in session. Surely, while private corporations are accepting the warning and seeking improved appliances for avoiding danger, our city should so provide for the safety of the children in our public schools, that blame could by no means attach to the authorities, should disaster come.

There are now in the eight rooms of the Parker street building, four hundred and seven scholars, and their comfort and progress in study are hindered by want of more commodious rooms.

Moved by these considerations, the School Committee can but hope that the incoming City Council will favorably consider this subject, and adopt such measures as will give speedy relief.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

In the schools of this department few changes have occurred except those caused by transfers and new appointments of teachers. In these schools a large portion of our female teachers begin their work. The reason of this is not that the Committee regard the teaching in the Primary grades as being of less importance than that in the Grammar schools; but each teacher must begin at some point, and the greater ease with which discipline is maintained among little children indicates that this is the proper place for inexperienced teachers, since discipline is among the most difficult acquirements in the teacher's art.

There is also likely to be a greater amount of kindred feeling toward young children on the part of young ladies just passing out of girlhood, than on the part of older persons. After years of contact with more mature scholars, teachers are apt to forget the delicateness of the mental organization of little children and to give them stronger meat than their minds can well digest.

For these reasons, among others, the majority of new appointments in the Primary schools are of inexperienced teachers. Before the establishment of the Training and Practice School, this was found to be a great disadvantage. Now, however, the Training School graduates come to us with the benefits of an entire school year spent in acquiring the theory and practice of the teacher's art, benefits really greater than a year of solitary teaching could possibly afford.

The most pressing needs of this department are increased room in the Griffin and Arnold street districts. The wants

of these schools were brought to the notice of the City Council at the beginning of the past year, and their imperative nature was conceded by the Committee on Public Instruction, but in consequence of the outlay upon the Fifth street building, action was deferred.

It is hoped that the incoming City Council will give this matter their earnest attention, and take prompt action to secure ample room for the younger children of those districts.

For schools of this department it is better to provide houses of not exceeding four rooms and to have them at less distances from each other; because the little children of from five to nine years old are not able to go long distances to attend school, especially in stormy weather. Wooden buildings answer every purpose for these schools, and they need not, therefore, be costly structures.

At the beginning of the Spring term, it was found necessary to open one additional room in the Grove and Merrimac street schools, and at the beginning of the Fall term, a new room was opened in the Hill school. In the latter building there remains one more room unoccupied, and that is the only unoccupied room in any school house in the city, except those of the lately vacated building on Sixth street.

COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

There are six schools in the suburban districts, reckoned as Country schools. Three of these, the Acushnet, Rockdale, and Cannonville schools, are partly graded, having two rooms each; and three, the North, Plainville and Clark's Point schools have but one room, and one teacher each.

For some of the more retired of these districts, there is difficulty in obtaining suitable teachers who are contented to remain; and when such teachers are found, the Committee are inclined to value their services so highly as to desire

their continuance. At present we believe that all these schools are satisfactorily supplied with teachers who are doing a good work.

It is certainly as important for the children of those localities to have all the advantages for schooling which circumstances render possible, as for children of the more central schools to enjoy the same. When those children grow up and seek employment, they naturally drift toward the city, and in multitudes of instances, the men and women of influence in our community, were children of this class. The body is one, and all the members of it sympathize one with another.

There is reason to question whether, in some instances, the increased individual attention which the pupils in our Country schools receive, combined with their more robust health, and freedom from the excessive social attractions of our city, do not go far to compensate for their lack of the more perfect appliances of our city schools.

TRAINING SCHOOL.

This school has steadily gained in the confidence of the Committee and of the public. All of the seven young ladies who graduated from it last June received appointments as teachers in September, and all of them are doing acceptable service. All that was said of this school in the report of last year, we are prepared to repeat with increased emphasis.

At the beginning of the present school year, fifteen graduates of our High school entered as students in the Training school. On account of the largeness of the number, the Committee have been obliged to adhere strictly to the rule admitting only such persons as have passed through a course in the High school, or its equivalent.

The building in which the school is kept is by no means such an one as should be provided, but it is the best suited,

all things considered, available for present use. We hope the time may come when this school will be furnished with such a building as its character and needs require.

MILL SCHOOL.

This school has remained in charge of the same teachers as last year. The average attendance has been about the same.

It has been hoped that arrangements would be made by the authorities of the Wamsutta and Potomska Mills, by which the children in their employ might enter the school each three months in classes. By so entering, they would be able to study with more system, and the efficiency of the school would be greatly increased.

The difficulties in the way are great, owing in part to the fluctuating nature of the mill population, and in part to the unwillingness of many of the parents to dispense with the money which their children can earn by continued labor.

It is hoped that increased earnestness will be manifested by all parties concerned, so that no children may be allowed to grow up in ignorance in the midst of abundant opportunities for education. From ignorance, coupled with vice, comes the only danger that can threaten the permanency of our republican institutions.

The Mill school is based on no class distinctions, but on the simple and evident fact that a child who attends school but a few weeks of each year, cannot receive the kind of instruction which he needs, in a graded school. If it were as well for such children to enter a graded school, then the Mill school might be discontinued; but years of careful observation convince us that such is not the case.

During a partial suspension of work in the Wamsutta Mills, in the autumn, a large number of children who were

out of employ entered the school to remain a few weeks; and for the time, the number in attendance was nearly doubled. Desiring to lose no opportunity for furnishing instruction, the Committee at once appointed additional teachers, and made such other provisions as were in their power, so that none who applied for admittance were turned away.

The house in which this school is kept is located on the corner of High and Foster streets, in the very heart of the city, and is easy of access from all directions.

ADULT EVENING SCHOOLS.

As usual, two evening schools for adults have been opened during the Fall and Winter months, which have been well attended, though not as largely as in some former years.

Of necessity, but the merest rudiments are taught in these schools. The pupils in them are persons who have not enjoyed school advantages in early life. People who enjoy nothing of school work that does not include high culture and beautiful surroundings, will find in these schools little to interest them, but persons who rightly appreciate the value of a little culture to uneducated minds, will rejoice in the work which these schools accomplish. An evening spent in one of them suffices to convince any doubter of their great utility.

The schools are held three evenings of each week, one in the school house on the corner of High and Foster streets, and the other in the Sixth street school house.

DRAWING.

Instruction in this branch of education is now obligatory upon the School Committees of the towns and cities of our Commonwealth. Difficulties attended the work at its begin-

ning, because all concerned in it were inexperienced. Three years of persevering effort has removed many of the former difficulties, and we believe that the art department of public education is assuming its proper place in the system.

In several European countries the subject has long received special attention, and in some of them great proficiency has been made. The newness of the same with us has obliged us to look across the seas for aid. American push will not long remain content to follow in leading strings. We shall soon have an art system as completely our own, as any other branch of education has come to be.

The best possible results need not be expected until a race of teachers has been raised up composed of persons who have been drilled in this, as in all other prescribed studies, through their entire school course. When this time arrives, drawing will be as readily taught as writing, and the services of a special teacher will be needed only in the higher grades, and perhaps not in them.

Of the intensely practical importance of art education, aside from its æsthetic bearings, there can be no question. There is not a business, or profession, from that of the men who till the soil, or of those who plough the main, to that of men who govern nations, or of those who lead in the van of scientific discovery, in which great advantages are not derived from being able to express one's plans and conceptions by appropriate drawings. And who does not envy the skilled artist the power which enables him to portray scenes of beauty, or mental pictures in a language which all men understand, and in such a way that he who runs may read, and that the wayfaring man, though a fool, need not err therein.

Art in our schools, should not be mere copying from books; but, needful as this is in the beginning, the constant aim should be to enable pupils to represent familiar objects

about them, and to express their own thoughts with the pencil, as readily as they learn to express them with the pen or by spoken language.

At the beginning of this school year, Mr. Arthur Cumming, of England, was employed to give regular instruction in the schools daily, and to conduct the Evening Drawing schools. In the latter, he has been assisted by the same gentlemen who have been in that position during the two previous years. It is believed that satisfactory work is being done, and that real progress is being made each year.

Being desirous of producing enthusiasm for art among the young men of our city, and willing to furnish all facilities in their power to those who cared to use them, the Committee have transferred the Evening Drawing school from Sears' hall to a more commodious room in Masonic block, which they have caused to be lighted in the most approved manner.

It is pleasant to see this room filled each school evening with diligent workers, but it would be more gratifying if a larger portion of young men were found among the number. Young mechanics could scarcely secure to themselves greater advantage than by availing themselves of the opportunity afforded them by these provisions.

VOCAL MUSIC

Has continued to be taught as heretofore, and the teaching in this department is contributing largely to the musical interests of our city. The singing heard in the various schools on public occasions, is such as will compare favorably with that heard in any other city of the Commonwealth.

It is not practicable at all times to secure teachers who are versed in the science, or proficient in the art of music; but all teachers are expected to be able to supplement the efforts of the music teacher by daily rehearsals of the weekly lesson. All the teachers who are graduates from our own schools

are able to do this, having been trained in the rudiments through all their course in the High and Grammar schools.

From the Howland fund income, purchases have been made of eight Cabinet Organs. It is the wish of the Committee to continue this work till every school room in the city, above the eleventh grade, shall have a musical instrument of some kind, and for the lowest grades they are equally desirable, in case the teachers can perform upon them.

In the more advanced rooms, scholars are almost invariably found who are able to play sufficiently well to lead in the ordinary musical exercises, and the number of such is constantly increasing. Music in our schools tends to increase the interest in music in society at large. All time and money spent in this direction, the Committee regard as well and profitably invested.

TRUANCY.

It is believed that there has never been less truancy than during the past year. All cases reported by the teachers have received prompt attention. Great credit is due to the teachers, who have been faithful in their endeavors to secure regular attendance.

Parents sometimes complain that the school requirements, as to regular and prompt attendance, are somewhat severe; but those who consider, will not fail to be convinced that such requirements, strictly enforced, are essential to the efficiency of our schools. Such, indeed, is the importance of this subject, that exaggeration is well nigh impossible.

Cases of deliberate truancy are comparatively few. The most frequent cases of difficulty, are those in which the parents do not realize the value of education, and so allow their children to absent themselves for trivial causes. Judicious conference with such parents is an important part of the duty of the officers having this matter in charge, and there are few parents who will not co-operate with an officer

in securing the prompt attendance of their children when the necessity of it is properly laid before them.

Truancy prevails mostly in the lower grades of the Grammar, and the higher grades of the Primary departments, including boys from ten to fourteen years of age, and who belong, in most cases, to families in which home government is not the best. Children who are well trained at home, seldom need school discipline of any kind.

There were in the Farm school Jan. 1, 1874, thirteen pupils; committed during the year, fourteen; discharged, twenty-one; remaining, six. At the close of the Summer term, all the boys sent down for truancy, were released, because it seemed not best to keep them during the nine weeks of vacation without schooling, and there being no pupils when the Fall term opened, the school was suspended till a sufficient number of boys were sent down to render the services of a teacher desirable.

The Committee have hoped that before this time a suitable County school for the accommodation of truants would have been established; but no movement in that direction, so far as we are informed, has been made during the past year.

It is highly necessary that boys who have no one to care for them at home, should be placed where they shall be treated, neither as paupers nor as criminals, but as unfortunates who need the fostering care of the civil authorities, that they may be trained to habits of industry and virtue.

SALARIES.

There is no question in the minds of reasonable men as to the economy of paying of sufficiently liberal salaries to the teachers of our youth to secure the best talent for a work so important and exacting. It is also evident that superior talent should command higher compensation than medium or

inferior talent; but there are practical difficulties in the way of applying these principles.

As soon as discriminations are made in salaries of teachers of like situations, discontent is engendered, and those teachers who receive less than the maximum salary feel that injustice is done them. Then too, it is impossible for a School Board of nineteen or twenty men always to consider the respective merits of individual teachers so as to mete out exact justice.

The best thing that seems at all practical is to get the range of salaries that circumstances render proper, and then assign teachers as nearly as may be to those positions for which they are best fitted.

A graduated scale of salaries has been in force, theoretically, during the past few years, but practically it amounts to very little, because any teacher whom the Board decides to retain in the service, very soon attains the maximum salary. To level upward is so much more easy than to level downward, that very few School Committee men are found who are willing to stand as advocates of salaried discriminations among teachers of like schools.

The more successful teachers in our employ are obliged to find their compensation, additional to that of less successful teachers, in the greater ease with which they do their work, the consciousness of producing superior results, the assured permanency of their positions, the hope of promotions to more lucrative positions in our own schools and the prospect, which has been realized in not a few instances, of being called by other cities to receive increased compensation elsewhere.

Since the late war began, all the salaries of teachers have been advanced. In some instances fifty per cent. increase has been granted, but in the majority of cases, considerably less. The tendency of business of all kinds is now toward

reduction, rather than toward increase, and any movement contemplating any increase of salaries to be paid from the public treasury, should be considered with great care.

HOWLAND INCOME.

The benefit to our schools from the income of the Sylvia Ann Howland Fund is more apparent each succeeding year. From this source the Committee are enabled to procure innummerable appliances, of great use in the schools, which they would not be justified in purchasing with money from the ordinary appropriations.

A question has been raised in some quarters why some greater enterprise, as the establishment of courses of lectures, or the college education of young men, should not be undertaken. Such undertakings as these might flatter public vanity, and would doubtless accomplish good; but we do not believe that the results would be nearly as much for the public advantage as from the present policy of confining the appropriations strictly to the uses of the public schools, so that as the rain falls from heaven for the good of all men, the benefits of this fund may descend upon all the people of our city who choose to receive them.

Teachers and other visitors from abroad, are delighted when they see appliances for instruction in our schools which their own schools do not possess, and are led to enquire, "Whence come all these things?" If no greater good results in the future than has resulted in the brief past, since the income of this fund became available, we are satisfied that coming generations will rise up to bless her memory from whose bequest it is derived.

The recent agitation of the question of the legality of past appropriations has not affected the judgment of the School Board as to the propriety of their action hitherto. While aware that the word "Liberal" in the will bequeathing this

fund to the city, may be so construed as to limit it to college education, we are fully persuaded that such a construction would not accord with the will of the testatrix. Her evident wish was to so bestow her money that it should benefit the public schools of New Bedford, yet that it should be so used as not to reduce the amount raised by taxation for their support; and in all their appropriations from this income the Committee have adhered strictly to this principle.

The whole subject is now in the hands of the Courts by recent reference of the City Council. Whatever decision may be rendered, we trust that not a farthing will be diverted from the uses which have been hitherto served.

As usual, a detailed account of the items of expenditure from this fund is annexed to this report, and we believe them to be such as must commend themselves to the judgment of an enlightened public.

FINANCES.

In education as in arms, money is the sinew of war, and the art of judicious expenditure is therefore of the greatest importance, and we believe that in no other department of the government has more conscientious fidelity been exercised than in this.

At the beginning of the financial year in March, the Committee on Expenditures were requested to present to the City Council an estimate of the money needed by the department for the year then ensuing. In compliance with this request the Committee asked: for teachers' salaries, $56,000; for other salaries, $3,000; drawing, $2,000; evening schools, $1,200; and incidentals, $13,000; total, $75,200. From the required sums, the Council deducted, from teachers' salaries, $2,000; drawing, $500; evening schools, $200; and incidentals, $1,000, making a total reduction of $3,700, the total appropriation being $71,500.

There remains to the credit of teacher's salaries $7,262.00, which will leave a deficit of about $1,538.00 at the next audit in the middle of the next term.

The amount appropriated for incidentals has been greatly drawn upon by the cost of new furniture for the Grove, Merrimac and Fifth Street school houses. The amount for the two former schools was $920.17 and, for the latter $2,596.80, making a total of $3,516.97, which was not contemplated in the sum for incidentals asked for by the Committee in the Spring.

But for these extra calls the expenditure would have kept within the appropriation. Basing their calculations on the experience of past years the School Committee are able to estimate very nearly what will be the needs of the department for the year ensuing, and there is but a poor show of economy made on the part of the Council by cutting their appropriations down to a lower figure, thus necessitating special appropriations from year to year. But about $100.00 now remain to the credit of our incidental account, and two monthly audits remain before the close of the present financial year in March.

The cost of books furnished gratuitously has exceeded that of average years by about $700. The utmost care is taken to see that none are so furnished except in cases of actual need. Perhaps no single item shows more clearly the prevalence of close times in business than this. Parents who have never asked before, have been obliged to solicit the favor, in some instances with an expression of their intention to repay the sum when they become able.

The greatest number of scholars in all the schools given by the report of the last term, is three thousand three hundred and forty-two, the average cost per year, of educating whom (exclusive of the expense for school house building and repairs,) is not far from twenty-one dollars for each scholar.

MANUAL.

A new edition of the Manual has been issued, designed to remedy and supply any defects which use has discovered in the edition prepared six years ago. The advice of teachers in the various departments has been had upon the entire work as it was passing through the press.

This work is designed, not to limit teachers by arbitrary rules, but to help them to a clear and systematic view of what each grade is expected to accomplish, and to secure such uniformity of teaching that scholars from all the schools shall stand, as nearly as possible, on an equal footing when they apply for admission to the High School.

One leading thought pervading the entire work is that all teaching in our common schools must be mainly elementary in its character. The time spent in school is so short, and the things to be learned are so many, that an exhaustive study of no single branch is practicable. The rudiments of each are to be well learned, and more complete study be left for the future, if pursued at all.

Another leading thought is that facts and processes are to be taught, while the philosophy underlying them may be omitted as being beyond the capacity of childhood.

While perfection cannot be claimed for this, as it can be claimed for no human work, we have confidence in the scheme of education therein laid down as being practical, yet not meager. The more fruitful minded and efficient teachers may fill in the outline more fully, while the less fruitful and efficient may receive hints of great value. Our hope is that the Manual will receive the careful attention of every teacher, and that each teacher will give special attention to those portions which relate to his or her own particular work.

The revision is the work of Rev. H. F. Harrington, our efficient Superintendent, to whose intense devotion to the

cause of public education, his indefatigable labors bear abundant testimony, so that it is scarcely needful to add our own.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE ROOM.

The room in the basement of City Hall, occupied as an office for the transaction of daily school business, having been found, as was anticipated, unfit for use as an assembly room, the room in the third story of the same building, formerly occupied by the City Clerk, was fitted up and assigned for this purpose. A very agreeable change was found between this airy, well ventilated room, and the contracted dimensions of the room below. The latter room is well adapted to the use for which it is assigned, so that with the two rooms, the Committee find themselves better accommodated than even in their old quarters in the Library Building.

CHANGE IN THE CHARTER.

An important change was made by the Legislature during its last session, by which, on and after the first Monday in January, eighteen hundred seventy-five, the Mayor of the city becomes, ex-officio, a member of the School Board and its Chairman.

This change accords with precedents established by all charters granted to cities during several past years, and doubtless there are advantages to be gained. It is well for the Mayor of the city to be conversant with, and to have a voice in, so important a part of the public expenditures as that pertaining to the school department.

It is to be hoped that the change will have a tendency to bring school interests more directly under the fostering care of the City Government, and that future School Committees will not be obliged to plead in vain for any appropriations which the best interests of the schools demand.

CONCLUSION.

Having thus, somewhat in detail, laid before our fellow-citizens a report of our year's labors, we terminate them with a profound conviction that the department to which they relate has never been over-estimated, and with a hope that our successors will be able to push on still more efficiently in the direction in which we have been moving. And while our fellow-citizens, and those whom they elect to rule over them, shall not forget the material interests of the city, may they remember that its moral and mental advancement is of infinitely greater moment.

B. S. BATCHELOR, Chairman.

On motion of Hon. George H. Dunbar,

Voted unanimously, That we tender to Rev. B. S. Batchelor, our retiring Chairman, our thanks for his uniform courtesy and urbanity while occupying the Chair, and our congratulations on the ability with which he has performed its duties; and we are also happy to express our sense of the fidelity he has manifested in connection with the other duties of his office.

On motion of Mr. Hervey,

Voted unanimously, That the thanks of this Board are tendered to our Secretary, Rev. H. F. Harrington, for the efficient and faithful discharge of the duties of his office.

LIST OF GRADUATES FROM THE HIGH SCHOOL, JULY, 1874.

Jennie Almy,
Lucy Jane Ames,
Ella Maria Barnes,
Charles Thomas Bonney,
Ruby Merrihew Bosworth,
Annie Henry Briggs,
Carrie Ella Brownell,
Frederick Augustus Brownell,
Frank Henry Church,
Abner Franklin Clark,
Cora Barker Cleveland,
Frederick Denham,
Alfred Ward DeWolf,
Ella Louisa Dexter,
George Walter Dexter,
Martha Donaghy,
Susie Hannah Gammons,
Angeline Evans Hathaway,
Ella Reliance Hathaway,
Francis Robertson Hathaway,
Elnora Frances Hazard,
Carrie Emma Hicks,
Mary Alice Jackson,
Abbie Folsom Jenney,
Alexander Christopher Jones,
John Curtin Kennedy,
George Metcalf Kingman,
George Arthur Kirby,
Catherine Numan Lapham,
Lucy Crapo Macomber,
Marietta Shepard Macy,
Richmond Peck Paine,
Carrie Frances Peckham,
Susan Mason Pray,
Florence Cheston Ripley,
Grace Anna Ripley,
Caroline Mather Sayer,
Isadore Sullavou,
Elizabeth Parker Swift,
Sarah Stevens Butler Thomas,
Joseph Bailey Cory Tuell,
Hiram Van Campen,
Herbert Milton Viall,
Clara Smith Vincent,
Samuel Watson,
Thomas Brownell Wilcox,
Mary Abbie Wilson.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE—1874.

R. A. SOULE, President of Common Council, *ex-officio*.

WARD 1—Caleb Hammond, George W. Chace, Alanson Borden.
WARD 2—Ebenezer Hervey, Benjamin S. Batchelor, I. S. Cornish.
WARD 3—I. W. Benjamin, Cyrenius W. Haskins, John Spare.
WARD 4—George H. Dunbar, Charles D. Prescott, H. M. Knowlton.
WARD 5—Humphrey S. Kirby, Charles T. Bonney, Edmund Rodman.
WARD 6—Chas. H. Sanford, Bartholomew Otheman, Jr., Isaac H. Coe.

☞ The Chairman of the Board is a member of each Sub-Committee *ex-officio*, and Chairman of the same when in session, if he chooses so to act.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMITTEE.

B. S. BATCHELOR, Chairman. HENRY F. HARRINGTON, Sec.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

ON HIGH SCHOOL—Dunbar, Rodman, Cornish, Borden, Bonney.

ON GRAMMAR SCHOOLS—Cornish, Sanford, Otheman, Haskins, Knowlton.

ON PRIMARY SCHOOLS—Kirby, Spare, Benjamin, Coe, Knowlton.

ON COUNTRY SCHOOLS—Coe, Chace, Rodman.

ON FARM SCHOOL—Sanford, Hammond.

ON EVENING SCHOOLS—Otheman, Spare, Bonney.

ON MILL SCHOOL—Prescott, Haskins, Rodman.

ON TRAINING SCHOOL AND EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS—Hervey, Kirby, Cornish, Coe, Prescott.

ON TEXT BOOKS—Spare, Hervey, Chace.

ON EXPENDITURES—Benjamin, Kirby, Hammond, Hervey, Dunbar, Coe, Soule.

ON MUSIC—Prescott, Sanford, Chace.

ON DRAWING—Hammond, Rodman, Dunbar, Benjamin, Otheman.

ON HOWLAND FUND—Rodman, Dunbar, Borden, Cornish, Prescott, Soule.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

HENRY F. HARRINGTON.

Office, City Hall Basement. Office hours 8½ to 9 A. M., 12¼ to 1 P. M. Saturdays, 9½ to 10 A. M.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE—1875.

EDWIN DEWS, President of Common Council, *ex-officio*.

WARD 1—George W. Chace, Alanson Borden, H. F. Thomas.
WARD 2—Benjamin S. Batchelor, I. S. Cornish, C. R. Price.
WARD 3—Cyrenius W. Haskins, John Spare, I. W. Benjamin.
WARD 4—Charles D. Prescott, H. M. Knowlton, G. H. Dunbar.
WARD 5—Charles T. Bonney, Edmund Rodman, J. L. Sherman.
WARD 6—B. Otheman, Jr., Isaac H. Coe, C. H. Sanford.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMITTEE.

ABRAHAM H. HOWLAND, JR., Mayor, *ex-officio*, Chairman.
HENRY F. HARRINGTON, Secretary.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

ON HIGH SCHOOL—Batchelor, Dunbar, Rodman, Borden, Bonney, Prescott, Cornish.

ON GRAMMAR SCHOOLS—Bonney, Sanford, Otheman, Haskins, Knowlton.

ON PRIMARY SCHOOLS—Dunbar, Benjamin, Prescott, Spare, Coe.

ON COUNTRY SCHOOLS—Coe, Chace, Rodman, Price, Sherman.

ON FARM SCHOOL—Sanford, Sherman.

ON EVENING SCHOOLS—Otheman, Spare, Thomas.

ON MILL SCHOOL—Chace, Haskins, Price.

ON TRAINING SCHOOL AND EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS—Cornish, Prescott, Coe, Knowlton, Thomas.

ON TEXT BOOKS—Spare, Chace, Haskins.

ON EXPENDITURES—Benjamin, Batchelor, Dunbar, Coe, Thomas, Sherman, Dews.

ON MUSIC—Prescott, Sanford, Chace.

ON DRAWING—Rodman, Benjamin, Otheman, Knowlton, Price.

ON HOWLAND FUND—Batchelor, Borden, Cornish, Prescott, Bonney, Rodman, Dews.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

HENRY F. HARRINGTON.

Office, City Hall Basement. Office hours, 8½ to 9 A. M., 12¼ to 1 P. M. Saturdays, 9½ to 10 A. M.

DETAILED STATEMENT

OF THE OUTLAY BY THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE FROM THE HOWLAND INCOME FUND, FROM JANUARY 1, 1874, TO JANUARY 1, 1875.

BOOKS.		
Sylvander Hutchinson,	$$999.84	
R. C. Thompson,	60.00	
Brewer & Tileston,	30.00	
J. C. Allen,	15.00	
A. C. Stockin,	14.25	$1,119.09
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.		
John Hopkins, 2 organs, with stools and repairs,	$298.75	
E. Boden, Jr., 5 parlor organs,	500.00	
G. A. Gustin, 5 parlor organs,	430.00	
E. Rodman, piano cover,	8.00	1,236.75
PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS.		
C. R. Sherman, Microscope,	$119.05	119.05
STATIONERY.		
Sylvander Hutchinson, paper,	$160.87	
" " pencils,	6.00	
" " penholders,	1.80	168.67
PRIMARY SCHOOL SUPPLIES.		
J. W. Schermerhorn & Co., Natural History cards and charts,	$5.90	
H. F. Harrington, cash paid for materials and marking counting cards,	9.00	
H. F. Harrington, cash paid for sorting word cards,	5.25	
Fessenden & Baker, printing word forms,	39.40	
Frost & Adams, color patterns,	3.20	62.75
DRAWING STUDIES.		
D. Brucciani, studies,	$83.76	
J. R. Osgood & Co., do,	30.00	
H. F. Harrington, cash paid freight on studies from London,	40.40	
H. F. Harrington, cash paid Pierce & Taber, for mounting studies,	50.00	
Pierce & Taber, for mounting studies,	17.47	221.63
MISCELLANEOUS.		
M. B. White, salary as teacher of Training School,	$329.13	
H. S. Kirby, sets of measures,	16.50	345.63
		$3,273.57

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Superintendent of Schools

FOR THE YEAR 1874.

REPORT.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE:

The Chairman of the Board in his Report, has so fully described the condition of our schools, as to render a re-survey of the ground on my part, entirely unnecessary. I have only to endorse his statements.

That he should find so much to praise, is a source of great satisfaction. Yet such an impression might have been anticipated. It could scarcely fail to be the issue of a candid and intelligent inspection of our schools. Where the school authorities maintain before the minds of their teachers a well defined and intelligent ideal towards which they are expected steadily to aim and in the spirit of which they are to frame their methods and prosecute their work, careful moreover, in the selections of those teachers, and subjecting the schools to an active and discriminating supervision, it would be strange if there should not be found dominant in the great majority of the school rooms the characteristics of sterling instruction and progress. Nowhere in the land, I venture to say, is there a corps of teachers, taken as a whole, more studious and laborious than our own. And the results are so marked, a teacher's studious self-culture, indefinitely multiplying her intellectual resources, so directly and manifestly enriches her instructions, that the contrast of condition between the school-room of such a teacher, and that of one whose lack of interest or of intellectual energy has prevented such culture, tells the whole story without need of words.

Is it impertinent and tyrannous to expect such culture on the part of our teachers? I am led to believe that the school authorities of New Bedford are sharply criticised by one and another of those whom they employ, on the ground that they are exacting more than it is customary in other places to exact; more than they have a moral right to exact. There are those who seem to make the work of the teachers in those localities in which the old-fashioned mechanical text-book routine fills up the measure of requirement, the standard of what is reasonable and just. But looking at the subject from the side of the scholars' interests, which is rightfully the most prominent point of sight—for surely a teacher's fitness is to be measured most of all by her opportunities of working to the advantage of her scholars—is anything demanded of the New Bedford teachers that is prejudicial to those interests, anything indeed, that is not instinct with the central vitalities of intellectual development and growth? And even though we give prominence to the teacher's personal relations to the question—is there anything in those relations to alter the conditions of the problem? Is it not a pre-requisite in connection with the appointment of every teacher who enters our service, that she shall have completed the High school course of study or its equivalent? And what does that mean? Does it mean that the attention which is paid in that school to science and the *belles lettres* by those who propose to become teachers, is merely an arbitrary preparative, that will have exhausted its usefulness when it has helped one to a school? So, from various indications, it might readily be supposed. When for instance a candidate is to be approved, in view of a position in a grammar school, the general supposition seems to be that she will be examined in only "the common branches,"

meaning those elementary studies which are the leading branches taught in a grammar school. I have known examiners under such circumstances, and that repeatedly, to oppose the suggestion that the candidate should be subjected to trial upon a broader range of studies than that to which her instruction would be technically confined, as not only superfluous but illiberal and unjust. But—candidly expressing my own judgment on the merits of the case,—should a candidate for such service be before me, with whose antecedents I was unacquainted, so that I should feel it important to subject her to a searching examination, I should be earnest, above all things else, to test her knowledge of those studies which transcend the ordinary limits of grammar school instruction. If she knew no more than is embraced in the popular idea of such limits, I would not approbate her, no matter how proficient she might so far be. For she would inevitably teach at a loss. She should have had intercourse with studies which would have provided her with a far more comprehensive stock of ideas and facts—studies which imply a range of mental application, discipline and culture, that, out of the rich treasures of intelligence it has stored up in productive order in her mind, can furnish abundance of leaves and flowers to make lovely and attractive the bare, homely growths of the elementary field; abundance of apt illustrations to enrich and make effective all foundation truths and facts; and through hints and suggestions reaching out beyond the meagre limits of ordinary elementary study, to communicate conceptions of the illimitable vastness and variety of the universe of knowledge, that will stimulate an unappeasable curiosity in many a nascent mind, put genius on the track of its possibilities, and produce results in development and culture that would elsewise never occur. It is the influence of such culture that our American elementary schools need above all things beside, to give them proper character,

power and effect. They will prove meagre in performance and stinted in achievement so long as the acquirements supposed to be necessary for their teachers shall be limited to the text-book matter of the "common branches," which constitute the chief part of their curriculum. Like a dwelling denuded of its furniture and adornings are these branches likely to be to the scholar, as he plods along, when all the advantage he can receive from his teacher is the assistance rendered possible because she has passed over the same ground before him. The dwelling may be complete in itself. Its floors may be laid to sustain the feet, its windows glazed to admit the light, its roof secure to avert the storm. Yet its naked apartments send back a feeling of desolation. The carpets are needed,—the chairs, the tables, the pictures, the books, the utensils,—to suggest those home delights, those seasons of rest and comfort, those gratifications of taste, those satisfactions of affection, which make up an alluring picture. So the "common branches" taught in our schools form, in some regards, the framework of all possible culture. But if some charm of those ulterior possibilities be not reflected back on them, by way of suggestion and illustration, out of the resources of those who have enjoyed such culture, due attention may be grudgingly bestowed on them by the scholar, and repulsive associations throw off the youthful mind from intellectual pursuits that might have been pleasurably attracted, and confirmed in scholarly characteristics and endeavors.

Such is the value that I attach to a broad and generous culture in our teachers, in reference to the beaten track of instruction alone.

A word now respecting that range of instruction which is independent of text books and on which, for special reasons, we set much store—is that prejudicial to the scholars' interests, or outside of a teacher's duty? The object and oral

lessons prescribed for the Primary grades—that are intended to stimulate the observing faculties to habitual and interested activity, and to lay the foundations of such a knowledge of language as will best prepare for subsequent masteries—are they not admirable elements of instruction, and may not the teachers justly be required to conduct them so that their usefulness shall be vindicated and their office fulfilled? The oral lessons of the Grammar department—designed to carry forward the recognized purposes of the same range of instruction in the Primary schools through more advanced stages of progress, and, furthermore, while providing stores of useful knowledge, to interlink the work of the school room with the activities of the busy world—can our educational provisions be more wisely adapted to their aims, and can any aims be truer to the great comprehensive objects of instruction? Should not the teachers undertake these lessons therefore, with that certainty of success which fresh and generous culture on their own part alone can secure?

It may be objected that the compensation of female teachers is so meagre and insufficient as to make a demand upon them for such culture a gross imposition. There should be some sort of equilibrium between the amount of pay and the quality and quantity of the work performed.

This is specious reasoning, and from one point of sight it is perfectly sound. But in every other light it is utterly untenable.

It is sound in this regard, that the fact it alleges is true. All candid persons are ready to confess, that female teachers, in general, are greatly underpaid. Could you, gentlemen, through a reasonable exercise of your official prerogative in this matter, duplicate the salaries of our own female teachers, I feel sure you would do so with delighted alacrity.

But human nature is such in its frailty and selfishness

that the law of supply and demand in almost all the concerns of life, however unequally and oppressively it may bear, is found to be as inexorable as it is omnipotent. Especially is this true in connection with public affairs, where those who seem to be possessed of absolute control are really only the agents of the community and are held responsible to public opinion. They must not venture to set this dominating law at defiance, even in behalf of abstract right and justice, else a popular reaction, while it hurls them from authority, will very likely make the condition of things which they sought to rectify, more unjust and oppressive than before.

Such is the position of school authorities, among others, in this democratic land of ours. The compensation they give their teachers is inevitably regulated to a large extent, not by their personal convictions of desert and justice, but by the law of demand and supply. They may be satisfied that a woman's work, when accomplished as ably and successfully as the same work is accomplished by a man, is worth as much as may be given to the man. But, for reasons that need not be stated, women throng after positions at a half or a third of the compensation which is necessary to secure a competent man. And he must be sought after, even at that. And since the schools of our cities and towns make enormous drafts on the public purse; larger, in almost all instances, than are demanded by any other public interest, female teachers are wronged by inadequate salaries, not through the heartlessness of their School Committees, but through the irresistible force of circumstances. I have often asked myself, were the labors of female teachers rated financially at the value placed on similar labors when performed by men, what would become of our schools under the intolerable burden of their cost?

It is important that our teachers should bear these facts in

mind, that they may clearly understand the relation in which you stand to them in these particulars, and be led to place a true value on your appreciative sympathy and regard.

And they must realize, also, with a force that shall dislodge all antagonistic conceptions and engage them in their work with unconquerable enthusiasm of spirit and untiring energy of performance, that let the position of the School Committee be what it may in relation to their financial engagements with the teachers they employ, the character and extent of the services of the latter are never to be measured by the rate of their compensation. THE EXTENT OF A TEACHER'S OPPORTUNITIES IS THE SOLE MEASURE OF HIS RESPONSIBILITY AND DUTY. This ensues, not so much from the fact that in every contract with a teacher there is an implied stipulation that he shall put his whole being into his work, so far as it has dimensions to take him in, as from the far more impressive fact that the teacher who is capable of coolly graduating the amount of his efforts by the amount of his pay, is not fit to be a teacher at all. This is a service which admits no divided empire in the spirit of him who undertakes it. It must have the whole heart or it is nothing. To quote a passage from a former Report, "If the central and ceaseless spur to effort be not a living interest in the work itself, it is by that very token utterly worthless. The measure of that interest alone is the harbinger of true success. And we are justified, therefore, in demanding that this living interest shall be manifested, with all that it implies and all it promises. We are justified in demanding of every teacher who enters our employ, that there shall be a dedication of self to the service, which shall be altogether independent of incidental circumstances; working interestedly and unreservedly, whether the remuneration be ample or niggard, the school room attractive or ugly, the scholars refined or boorish; impelling steadily to systematic

personal improvement, and to a broader and firmer grasp of the essentials of duty. I should not care to express what I feel, when the truth comes home to me, as it sometimes does, that a teacher has accepted her position solely as a makeshift for occupation; that she has neither the impulse nor the purpose to put heart into it, and to accomplish herself for it more and more; that all she does is time-serving and perfunctory. I can tolerate that the poorly paid laborer in a ditch should throw only one shovelful of earth for every two of his co-worker; for what he does accomplish, is accomplished once for all. I can tolerate that the journeyman should shove his plane and wield his hammer, hating his occupation, and grudging his exertion; for the board is planed and the nail is driven, whatever be the feeling that lurks behind the effort. But a teacher's work derives all its efficacy from the tone of that teacher's spirit; and if the sanctions of true motive do not vindicate its pretensions, it would better not have been performed at all."

I should be sorry to convey the impression by the preceding remarks that any considerable number of our teachers are either querulously airing their dissatisfaction at the insufficient amount of their pay, or are indisposed to devote to their duties the measure of effort which they demand. My motive in penning them had no such definite and personal stimulus. It is with sincere pleasure and gratitude that I bear record to the devoted interest of the most of those whom we employ, rising superior to all selfish incentives, and resulting in successes that are redounding to the high character and reputation of our schools.

THE MANUAL.

The new edition of the Manual, which has been promised for more than two years, is now in the hands of the teachers.

The work of revision thus lingered upon my hands, because the more I made preparation for it, the more thoroughly I became impressed with the conviction that its faithful execution involved the thoughtful application of several important principles, and that it must not be hastily performed. In fact it was not revision, but reconstruction. The former edition afforded comparatively little assistance, for it was made when nothing of the kind was known in New England, and similar provisions existed in only a few Western cities. The character of the influence it was destined to exert over the work of the schools was altogether problematical, and many of its directions were necessarily imperfect and merely tentative. The experience of years has removed all these uncertainties. It has developed not only the nature and amount of the influence which a Manual exerts, but also what principles must underlie its construction to give it right direction and effect. Thus instructed, and impelled to substitute significant principles and a more scientific method for the vague crudities which shaped the former edition, and thus to make the work in most regards, an entirely new one, I have bestowed on it an amount of thought and time which I trust will not prove to have been misspent.

The subject of "Manuals of Study" is one of far greater importance than has thus far been attached to it. In fact more than almost anything else which has to do with school affairs, this is demanding intelligent and directive consideration. For these Manuals constitute a new and potential element among those affairs. Their influence is immense. Ten years ago, as I have already said, few of them existed in the country. Now there is not a considerable city or town which does not possess its own, by which the studies of its schools are governed and guided. They have multiplied thus readily, because the benefits to be derived from them are easy to be detected.

It does not seem to be so promptly realized that if they be faulty in construction—wrong in principle or defective in method,—they are likely to do more harm than good. For the evils of misdirection where there is no Manual, dependent as they must be on individual authority, which is subject to periodical changes,—are likely to be intermittent, giving place at times to better counsels and results; and at any rate may be partial in application. But the evils of misdirection produced by a Manual itself are constant in force and uniform in application. Every stroke of the school bells day by day, calling the youth to school, is a summons to undergo afresh the blight of its influence.

It is easy to make this truth impressively clear. The directions of a Manual, for instance, may be so conceived and phrased as to emphasize the text books as the store houses of all desirable knowledge, and lesson learning and lesson hearing as the perfected ultimates of school economy. And thus a premium will be offered—a requisition enforced indeed—for the senseless rote work which has been the bane of American schools. Or those directions may be so pettily multiplied and exacting, chopping up the subjects of study into fragments and distributing them arbitrarily along the hours of work—so much geography to be taught to-day from ten o'clock to eleven, and so much to-morrow at the same hour—so much arithmetic to-day from eleven o'clock to twelve, and another slice from the text book to-morrow at the same hour—and thus forward through all the studies, times and topics being laid side by side and cut off in lengths to correspond one with another, that independdence of thought or action on the part of the teachers is completely fettered, comprehensive methods of instruction are rendered impossible, enthusiasm is marshalled into humdrum apathy, and mere time serving surface work made the order of progress. Or, once more, these directions may be

carefully explicit and made imperative as to the practical work of the teachers, without a word of explanation as to the principles from which those directions emanated and of which they are the exponents. What then?

There is pertaining to every part of the system according to which any associated collection of schools is carried on—that is, if there be in vogue anything that can be called a system—a certain unity of design and harmonious adjustment of parts one to another. Every separate range of details, moreover, intended practically to develop a subject of pursuit, is the well considered exponent of positive conceptions as to the nature and extent of the culture that subject is calculated to impart.

And if only the naked details of direction be given, we have another open bid for wretched perfunctory surface work. For what teacher can throw into his labors the intelligence and enthusiasm that alone can rescue them from being cramped by the trammels of routine, and degraded into a process of mechanism, who understands nothing of the principles from which its formularies have sprung, nothing of the ideal of which they are the exponents? Is it to be supposed that the ideal will glisten clearly through the formularies, so as to communicate adequate conceptions of its form and features, and so lend the needed inspiration? With minds specially endowed this may result; but the great majority of teachers will plod mechanically along, obeying the formal directions with efforts as formally applied, without a spark of earnest, animating spirit in the work.

There is another important point to be considered in this connection. No one who constructs a Manual can hope to include among its details specifics for all the needs and contingencies that attend the progress of a school. And yet every omission in such a connection is sure to be interpreted by the majority to be equivalent to a positive declaration that

the points affected by it are not intended to have any place in school affairs. The difficulty can be avoided only by accompanying the detailed directions with an exposition of the principles of which those directions are the expression, that, being broader in scope and stronger in influence than they can be will infuse life and true character into them all, and also tacitly supply the points in which they may be lacking; thus making a perfect whole.

I did not owe these convictions to abstract thought. They were suggested by the practical effects of our own Manual. In some particulars it was defective; and just so far as it proved thus defective it was by many misinterpreted and misapplied.

I have thus laid before you the impressions and reflections which brought me to the decision that the work before me demanded the best thought of which I was capable; that it must embody a clear exposition of principles as well as an orderly sequence of details; and that its first operation should be to fill and animate the spirit of the teacher with a high-toned and consistent ideal of the aims, the duties and the responsibilities of the great work of instruction, and thus send him forward to its specific prescriptions with conceptions of their spirit and purpose that should render them bold with character and glowing with life; and as to the tenor of those prescriptions, while they should be so explicit and exacting as to check all undue license and curb every wanton vagary, should welcome the teacher to that freedom of method in the application of his powers, which is indispensable to the highest quality of instruction.

It would be presumptuous in me to assume that I have met successfully all these important demands. I can only hope and trust that my earnest and faithful endeavors have measurably accomplished the end in view.

THE NEW HIGH SCHOOL HOUSE.

After a dozen years or more of inconvenience for want of sufficient accommodations for the High school, growing more and more oppressive year by year, and of supplications for relief to the City Fathers from time to time, in all the variety of tones calculated to soften their obdurate hearts, a grateful crisis has been reached, and the long coveted High school house is to be built. The plan has been adopted, the money raised, the contract signed, the work begun.

It will be an admirable structure. To the honor of the Special Committee of the City Council who had the matter in charge, the School Committee, the proper body to dictate in that particular, were allowed a potential voice as to its interior arrangements. And as the School Committee, looking forward through the years to this happy consummation, had long before matured a plan harmonious in itself and carefully adapted to the needs of the High school, immediate and prospective, its acceptance by the Committee of the City Council insures the completion of a house as to which there will be no defects of arrangement to remedy, no omissions to bewail, no heart burnings to subtract from the joy of its possession.

It will have cost, when fully completed in all its parts and appurtenances, including the land, more than a *hundred thousand dollars.*

This is a large sum of money to be invested in one school building, even by a populous and prosperous municipality, over which is hanging no ominous cloud of indebtedness. It is a far heavier investment, comparatively, for a municipality like our own, that over the wrecks of perished sources of prosperity is reaching out to secure new elements of life and growth, and which is already burdened with an oppressive debt; and I feel impelled to make it the text of some sober discourse.

I do so with a little misgiving, lest my motives should be misunderstood. I cherish feelings of such respect and gratitude toward the gentlemen who procured the plans and recommended the cost, very sure that their motives were of the purest, that I should be sorry to be supposed to reflect on them, even by the remotest implication. But principles of great general importance are involved in the question, "What should be the character of American school houses, as to ornamentation and expense?" Those principles have a very striking application to our own city at this very moment, and I have been so outspoken on the subject in other localities on various occasions, and also through the press, that I should expose myself to the charge of gross and time-serving inconsistency did I not improve an opportunity so appropriate as this, to give expression to my views here at home. I am the more impelled to do so, because I am confident that in maintaining them, I shall have your cordial sympathy and support.

If you go into any of our prosperous New England communities, almost without exception, you will see towering proudly up in imposing proportions among the dwellings and other edifices, one or two structures that you will recognize at a glance to be school houses. They stand in prominent positions. They have cost large sums of money. They are objects of special admiration and pride with the people to whom they belong. Why is this?

The superficial thinker will instantly answer, as if that one answer comprised in itself all the flattering and comfortable truth, "It is because the people of New England are resolute to have their admirable schools as admirably housed; and to surround their children, while at school, with conditions so delightful as to inspirit their minds while they mould their characters and their tastes. This is the secret of it all."

I would it were so. I would bear the reproach with gladness, could I be convicted of falsehood and slander when I insist that these are *not* the paramount motives which stimulate our communities in general to such lavish expense. I fear my proofs to the contrary are indisputable.

For, in the first place, if the good of the scholars were the leading incentive to the erection of massive and imposing school-houses, the character of their interior arrangements and the number and variety of the helps furnished for the purpose of forwarding the work of instruction in them, would correspond in every way with the cost of the buildings themselves. It would be fair to say that at least ten per cent. of the money put into a school building should be expended in supplying it with necessaries and facilities for the daily operations of the school. Thus, if the building has cost a hundred thousand dollars, ten thousand dollars should be invested in maps, charts, apparatus, illustrative cabinets, books for reading and for reference, and the many other provisions extant, adapted to second the teacher's efforts and render them in the highest degree effective. No less a proportion, in view of these vital purposes, would justify the assumption that such large amounts are put into brick and mortar for the good of the scholars alone.

Now what are the facts in this regard? What is the actual comparison of the cost of these appurtenances to facilitate the work of most of our splendidly housed schools, with that of the houses themselves? I will not attempt to draw it. The result would be too painfully humiliating. The best furnished schools (at public cost) have nothing to boast of in this connection, while the meagre supplies of the great majority compel reflections on the part of the discriminating observer, that are anything but complimentary to the public opinion which is content to put its schools into the naked rooms of an expensive edifice, and then to go complacently

around, exclaiming, "See what a splendid school house we have built!"

In fact it is perhaps the most crying defect in the working of our public school system, that so little is done to equip teachers properly for their duties. Few of them, are there, no matter how costly may be the school houses in which they labor—who are supplied with everything that is desirable, a still larger number do not obtain what they actually need, and the most, thrown upon their mother wit for almost all the illustrations their instructions receive, are worn down more by privations and annoyances than by toil.

In the second place, if the public opinion that builds such houses were healthy and laudable, it would be equable and just in its manifestations. It would be uneasy unless *all* the children were expensively cared for as well as a part of them. But, on the contrary, it is the singular characteristic of most New England communities in this regard, that when they have reared one or two grand edifices capable of accommodating, perhaps, only a small fraction of the whole number of the children, they are unwilling to do more. The rest must get along as they can, working on in the old tumble-down houses built by a remote generation, or in extemporised school-rooms, under all manner of disadvantages. I do not know of a single city or town, of any considerable size, in which all the schools are conveniently and comfortably housed. On the contrary, the contrast in most localities between the palatial structures enjoyed by a part of the schools, and the wretched make-shift apartments to which others are condemned, is as disgraceful as it is unjust and harmful. Yet when this contrast is commented on, the ready answer is, "Oh, we are anxious to do equally well by all. But the school houses we have lately built have cost so much that the load of debt or of taxation would be intolerable, if we should attempt anything more of the kind at pres-

ent." Yes, there is where the strain is felt in this ill-considered economy. Each grand school house represents such a load of taxation, that the children not so favored as to use it must be content with miserable accommodations through all or the most of their school career.

These gross inconsistencies, I maintain, could not possibly prevail if the impulse to the erection of palatial school houses were the good of the children alone.

It is not material to my purpose to answer the inquiry what the real motives to such lavish expenditure may be. But as my argument would perhaps seem more complete if it were answered, I will briefly reply, first, that the pride of our communities in the public school system has naturally begotten a pride in the structures through which that system finds its practical exemplification. When any distinguished stranger has visited us, to cast a glance at our people, our territory and our "institutions," the institution that has presented itself to the eyes of the great majority of our public functionaries as the noblest object for his inspection under the last of these categories, has been "The Public Schools." Now it would be a covert satire to boast of an organization as something precious beyond measure to the hearts of the people,—represented in glowing colors to be one of the strongest bulwarks of liberty and most effective instrumentalities of social happiness, content, ambition and progress,—and have no splendid edifices to exhibit that shall adequately symbolize that intensity of regard. So here we have one of the chief incentives to the erection of expensive school houses. These grand edifices on the main streets illustrate the value that the people set on the school system, and they are in plain view for strangers to admire. No matter for the wretched accommodations for the rest of the children in the narrow streets and byways. The attention of the stranger will not be directed to *them!*

A second cogent instigation to lavish expenditure has been this. The pride just spoken of has been eager for concrete symbols of itself on which to gaze in affectionate and admiring complacency. It has not been satisfied to plume itself on merely the consciousness of the satisfactory progress of the work of education, nor on successes exemplified in the general intelligence, prosperity and elevation of the people. But the patriotic taxpayer as he passes along the street, must be confronted on his way by a stately structure, whose imposing proportions are a similitude of his inward feeling, as "in a glass face answereth unto face."

A third impulse to build extravagant school houses, which I will delay only to name, is jealous emulation. That ignoble feeling, through its ambitious rivalries, has begun and perpetuated many of the disgraceful contrasts and inconsistencies on which I have commented, and loaded many a municipality with financial burdens that check completely all efforts for further outlay in behalf of less favored and suffering schools.

I feel quite sure that my analysis of motives in this connection is, in the main, correct and just. Those in our various towns and cities who have engineered projects for expensive school houses to completion would doubtless recoil in indignation at my picture and protest against its truth. That would simply be because they have not fathomed their own emotions and impulses. The actual facts amply sustain me in my deductions and animadversions. Plans and elevations of magnificent school houses are often published and circulated for public admiration. What if pictures of the wretched school houses so often existing in the localities where one or more of these monuments of pride are to be found were to be presented side by side with them, would there not be points of damaging suggestion in the contrast? And if any are found to insist that, in spite of the imputations cast upon

them by such facts, their incentives have been altogether pure and laudable, and the worst fault they can be accused of in the matter is thoughtlessness,—is not this very thoughtlessness, where men are dealing with great problems relating to the public welfare, and where radical errors of the kind must militate so disastrously against that welfare, something more than a mere mistake?

I must conclude that the extravagance which characterizes many a modern school-house has been intended to gratify and honor the *fathers* of the children, and the magnates of the communities in which they are found, more than to furnish appropriate accommodations for the *children themselves*.

If the latter purpose actually dominated, what course of procedure should we find prevalent? The erection of new school-houses would be governed by a comprehensive system, that would include *all* the children of a community within its fostering consideration, and not suffer isolated projects to engross attention and overshadow everything else. Those having control would study carefully the influence that each new school-house was likely to exert over the interests of the children of the community living beyond the range of its prospective accommodations, and nothing would be lavished on it in the way of luxurious and unnecessary adornment, which would subtract from the provisions demanded by the needs of those others—nothing, moreover, that would prevent the supply of adequate instrumentalities for the work of instruction to be carried on within its own walls. The conviction would be all powerful over their minds that if expenditure should be indulged in of such a character and destined to produce such effects, the structures it would rear would be monuments of folly and injustice and not of public spirit and self-sacrifice.

But it will be argued that it is all-important to make pro-

vision for the æsthetic culture of the children who attend our schools; and that imposing proportions, elaborate architecture and beautiful finish in school edifices are essential to that many sided and harmonious training which the children who are to be taught in them should receive.

There is an element of truth in this. I heartily advocate æsthetic culture. I believe in the healthful as well as delightful influence of beauty. I believe in the desirableness of beautiful and attractive school-houses. I do not believe in either learning or worshiping in barns, if it can be helped. Greatly dependent on our surroundings, taught by the eye far more than by all the other senses combined, catching our tone of feeling very much from the silent appeals made to our sensibilities by the objects that customarily meet our gaze, it is of special importance that the school rooms in which our children pass so many hours of every day should be made to them, if possible, the pleasantest places in the world. And it is not the imagination and taste alone, the qualities that make up the æsthetic side of character, which are involved in such culture, but beauty is also a moral and intellectual force. It inspires the thinking faculty to richer expression, and pure, grateful appeals to the senses help to induce a pure and pliant attitude of the spirit.

Our school houses, therefore, should be shapely and handsome. But this can be accomplished at far less cost than is lavished on many a building of the kind. Half this amount, in many cases, would serve to erect and finish a house of equal size and arranged for equal convenience, in proportions and adornments that would satisfy even an exacting taste. And there is this to be said in addition,—and it is a point not to be neglected,—the palatial architecture of our most pretentious school houses *actually detracts from their usefulness in an æsthetic sense*, as far as the training of children is concerned. For they are removed by their mag-

nificence beyond the artistic grasp of the children,—so to speak,—beyond their power of appropriation and practical application. They would be far better served by something more subdued, home-like and assimilated to the belongings, ideas and possibilities of every-day life.

We may reasonably conclude that if the good of the children were made paramount, two school houses would often be built for the same money that is now lavished on one, and thus twice the number of children would be advantaged; while the realization on the part of the tax-payers that there had been no foolish waste, would stimulate them to renewed sacrifices, until the disgraceful contrasts that now prevail between one and another of the school houses of our cities and larger towns would disappear, and all the children of those communities enjoy at length the benefit of structures wisely adapted to their needs, while at the same time sufficiently convenient and handsome to answer all the requisitions of æsthetic culture.

If you have followed me, Gentlemen, thus far in my reflections on this topic, you have easily gathered that their special significance lies in their pointed application to our local affairs. There is not a municipality in the Commonwealth to which the train of my thought will more directly and fully apply, to outward appearance, than to our own.

We are building a new High school house at great cost. I have already expressed myself in emphatic terms respecting the motives of the Special Committee of the City Council who have made contracts involving this cost. I believe that their action, as far as they are conscious of its incentives, has been altogether free from unworthy bias and governed by what they have considered to be for the public good. Still the facts of our condition are what they are, and the influence of that expenditure over the future welfare of our schools in

general is inevitable, no matter what may have been the motives that authorized it. And I have reason to believe that that influence is regarded with great anxiety by the members of your Board.

The public opinion of our city respecting its common schools has always exhibited some singular characteristics. While it has valued and kindly fostered the schools themselves, making liberal appropriations for their support year by year, it has been quite indifferent in regard to the school houses. Under this liberal treatment, seconded by careful oversight, our schools have been steadily coming to the front in excellence and repute; but New Bedford has long stood *lowest* of all the cities of the state in the value of school property as proportioned to the valuation of the city at large. It has seemed to be the settled determination that the venerable structures bequeathed to us by a former generation should serve their purpose as long as they could be made to hold together. In a few instances, in the course of the last twenty-five years, at times when the increase in the number of scholars became too clamorous for additional accommodations to be longer denied, new buildings of modest pretensions have been erected. But all the ancient houses have been continued in use, and are as indispensable as ever, although several of them were officially condemned years ago, as being too decayed to admit of further repairs. And there was never so widespread a demand for more and better accommodations, than that which constantly annoys and perplexes the Board to-day. The new High school house will fully release the central Grammar school from its long continued grievances and sufferings. The Fifth Street Grammar school house has been judiciously enlarged and renovated. But the over-crowded Parker Street house, especially since the impressive exposure by the Mayor of the dangers to which its scholars are daily subjected from fire or panic,

is a source of ceaseless alarm to the parents and teachers concerned, and must not remain in its present condition. The Griffin Street and Sixth Street houses are dilapidated, insufficient and worthless, and must ere long be superseded by new. The Arnold Street and Cedar Street districts importunately demand increased accommodations, while the Maxfield Street and Kempton Street houses, one of which is among those already condemned, are likely sometime in the not distant future to give suddenly out in every part, like the deacon's one horse shay, and be found by the early passer by only heaps of powdered wood.

A much larger expenditure than has yet been incurred or authorized would seem to be inevitable. At any rate it cannot long be postponed without continuing the existence of contrasts of the most painful character between the excellent accommodations furnished to the scholars of some sections, and the miserable lack of all proper conditions which the scholars of other sections are forced to endure. These contrasts will be rendered all the more conspicuous as soon as the palatial High school house now erecting, shall present its elegant adornings to shame the wretched school houses in some other parts of the city.

Realizing fully and thoughtfully the situation of affairs, and as much interested in the children of one part of the city as of another, our successive School Committees, for several years, have been anxious that when any important move should be made to furnish better accommodations, it should be on a just, comprehensive basis that should take cognizance of *all* our equally pressing needs and ensure that the supply of a part should not reasonably interpose an impediment to the supply of the rest. They hoped, therefore, when it should be determined to erect a High school house, that it would be with such a strict regard to the dictates of true economy, that while ample room, ample conveniences

and artistic proportions and finish should be secured—at which the most rigorous economist could take no exceptions, —it would not be in the power of any reasonable person to say, "Money has been lavished on this undertaking that might just as well have been spared, the expense will be unduly burdensome, and *therefore* no further appropriations for school houses need be expected for a long time to come." Such an issue, so injurious to the general interests of the schools, they trusted entirely to escape.

The Committee of the City Government who have procured the plans and made the contracts for the High school house have consciously been governed, as I have before said, by the best of motives. And it does not in the slightest degree impugn those motives to say that, probably, it would have been possible to diminish the cost of the building in points that would have been equally useful and sufficiently artistic, if finished on a much cheaper scale,—to such an extent, to say the least, as would have sufficed to renovate the Parker Street school house. And then, the requisitions of economy having been heeded, all classes of our citizens might have been united in earnest satisfaction at the result, fresh interest created in the cause of popular education, and a spirit engendered ready for additional sacrifices in its behalf. As it is, it is to be feared that this expenditure will render it quite difficult to obtain the needful appropriations for other schools.

Still let us hope for the best. The erection of a High school house and the improvement of the Fifth street house certainly constitute a step towards the supply of our many needs of the most gratifying character,—the large cost of the former may perhaps be condoned in view of the fact that it may be regarded as in an especial sense a representative building, being for the use of the highest department of the school system,—and the existence of the contrasts that have been commented on may be found to operate, without preju-

dice from other influences, as a spur to their speedy removal.

It is the good fortune of the Committee on construction to be relieved of all concern in regard to the provisions necessary for the work of education in the new house. The High school is already well furnished with such assistances, and the Howland Fund, that source of blessing, will amply supply any needs that may be developed hereafter.

I trust that I shall not be thought to have given an unnecessary amount of attention to this topic. It has seemed to me quite desirable as well as just, that the settled and systematized convictions of the school authorities on the subject should be understood, so that their requests and opinions may have due weight. It is certainly important that the constituents of the Board should have confidence in its members as those who will ride no expensive hobbies, and while they labor for the welfare of the schools, will not be so mastered by the one idea as to be blind to the interests of the city in other directions. And as to those broader considerations on which I have enlarged, whatever may be the force of their application at the present time, it is well in regard to the New Bedford of the future that light should be shed on all the aspects of the subject, so that legislation for the schools may be as just as it is munificent, and our citizens prove more heedful of the general interests than of isolated projects or of a partial and improvident pride.

INTERIOR ARRANGEMENTS OF THE HIGH SCHOOL HOUSE.

In some particulars our new High school house will not be arranged in conformity to the prevailing methods of constructing and furnishing the interior of such a building, and the points of variation may well be stated, for they involve the application of well considered principles.

The most important point has reference to the division of the rooms. A majority of High school houses at the present time, are constructed on the plan of having central study rooms, large enough to accommodate all, or a considerable p ɔrtion of the scholars—according to the size of the school, —each with his own chair and desk. From these general study rooms the several classes, as the times of recitation arrive, are drawn off into small rooms, intended only for purposes of recitation.

The object of this arrangement is easily explained. While the classes of a Grammar school may conveniently be kept together at all times, because all are pursuing the same studies at the same point of progression, and their recitation room may just as well be their study room, the classes of a High school are so various, and have comparatively so little relation to any systematic organization of the school, that for the scholars to be distributed into a number of study rooms which are to serve as recitation rooms also, is to make a complex and inconvenient arrangement.

Admitting all this, I should be glad to learn from those who have planned High school houses divided thus into common study rooms and small class recitation rooms, if the cost at which this is secured was taken into due consideration? Of course the scholars spend much the larger portion of their school hours in the recitation rooms. I am not acquainted with a High school in which the time given to study equals the time given to recitations. It is usually arranged that a considerable per cent. of the studying shall be done out of school, to afford more opportunity for recitations, which occupy at least three-fifths of the school time.

And under what circumstances is this time spent? The scholars are sitting on comparatively low benches or settees. They are holding their text books, they are consulting their reference books, they are taking notes or executing other

written work, while in this sitting posture. And anything except a bent crouching attitude, in which the whole frame is distorted, is out of the question under such circumstances. Especially is this the case when any writing is to be done, for then the book or slate or whatever may be used to make a firmer base for the paper, must be supported in some way upon the knees. And as the knees, when in an ordinary position, are too far from the eye for such service, one leg is likely to be brought up over the other, to diminish the interval. This introduces an additional feature of distortion to the cramped and doubled frame. And if the instruction be of a good character, there will be much written work in connection with most of the recitations. The pursuit of every branch of knowledge, whether it be the mathematics, the classics or the sciences, is now by every judicious teacher incidentally made a helper towards that knowledge of our own tongue, and the power to speak and write it with propriety and facility, which have been taught to so little effect through the old processes, and the lack of which has neutralized to a great extent, the advantages of all other acquisitions. And this is accomplished by conducting recitations, in part, through written work.

Here, then, we have the scholars of High schools who recite in recitation rooms without desks, subjected for several hours a day to positions calculated to inflict permanent distortion on their frames, and cramp and injure their vital organs. Crooked spines, rounded shoulders, hollow chests and compressed lungs must inevitably be the consequents of such experiences. Our physicians, from time to time, have inveighed in the severest terms against the physical injuries resulting from an injudicious school regimen. They have charged home upon straight backed seats not adjusted to the size of the occupants, desks not properly placed, as to distance, in front of the seats, nor of proper height, and

other facts affecting the physical interests of our scholars, the infliction of the great majority of the spinal complaints, the consumptions, and the nervous and muscular weaknesses that have afflicted the youth of the land. And in deference to these imputations, school chairs have been improved until their curved backs and inclined and hollowed seats admirably accommodate the frames of the children, the desks are carefully adjusted to the chairs, with standards contrived so as to allow the freest possible action to the lower limbs, and all other school appurtenances in use by the scholars, made to contribute to their health and comfort. And here, all the while, are the scholars of many High schools compelled to perform a large part of their daily work under conditions specially calculated to inflict serious and permanent physical injury.

I sat not long since, as a visitor, in one of the recitation rooms of a first class High school, and in an interval of release from labor, while his class were performing a written exercise, the teacher renewed the conversation on the subject now before me, that had been interrupted by the recitation.

"I think your School Committee," said he, "will make a great mistake in building their High school house on the department plan, for it renders the arrangement of recitations much more difficult. What specially induces them to do so?"

"Those attitudes are their inducement," I replied, directing his attention to his class. There were ten or twelve in the class, about equally divided as to sex, and all sat intent on their work. But the uncouth distorted postures they had assumed in their effort to obtain an easy position in which to write, made up a striking and painful spectacle and study. "Better the sacrifice of a host of ordinary advantages than the certain consequences of physical constraints like that," I added, after a pause.

His eye had followed my signal, and he scanned each twisted, delving scholar in turn. Then he thoughtfully replied, "I have never given heed to that."

There is many another High school teacher who "has never given heed to that."

It is a question whether the advantages pertaining to the department plan that induced its original adoption and that still continue it in operation in grammar schools, do not alone outweigh those that give currency to the opposite arrangement. And when the physical influences of the latter are taken into the account, the superiority of the former is placed beyond question. We may well congratulate ourselves and the public that our new house is to be constructed on the department plan.

VENTILATION.

The Special Committee of the School Board, charged with the duty to confer with the Building Committee of the City Council in reference to the new house, and represent the convictions and wishes of the Board, have not, as far as I am aware, made any suggestions to that Committee respecting its ventilation. But they have quietly endorsed the method which that Committee had decided on and incorporated into the plan.

This has not been through want of knowledge, but through positive knowledge; not because of indifference, but of clear convictions. Your Special Committee was made up of gentlemen some of whom had served on previous special committees of the Board in relation to this very subject. They had read many authoritative treatises on its merits. They had consulted experts, examined plans and models, studied the operation of novel projects as tested in practical application, and endeavored to gather clear and decided ideas respecting the philosophy of the matter. And they had arrived at the conviction before it had been determined to build a High school house, that the whole subject is shrouded in the most

lamentable ignorance; that all the ordinary modes of ventilation either wholly or partially violate some of the fundamental conditions of success; and that full success is practicable, with the present amount of knowledge, only through processes so elaborate and costly as to place them beyond the range of probable adoption. When, therefore, the plans of the High school house were explained to them, they did not care to subject the arrangements for ventilation to any criticism. Satisfied to have secured large high apartments having a good many cubic inches of atmosphere in proportion to the number of scholars that will be allotted them, and thus assured of one of the prime conditions of healthful occupancy, they have been willing to let the special provisions for ventilation go for what they may be worth.

The ventilating apparatus consists of the common provision of a vertical shaft in each room having a top and bottom aperture, and of the provision, not so common, that each of these shafts is extended upward without connection with any other, until it opens out, with all the others, into a large central discharging shaft upon the roof.

I trust that it will prove effectual. But its prestige, after numberless trials of something of the sort under all possible modifications to ensure success, is very much against it. It is based on principles which experience has proved to be radically defective.

It assumes in the first place that the natural tendency of warm air to rise will maintain an upward current through a vertical duct, of sufficient velocity to evacuate the contents of a room as fast as they become vitiated, and simultaneously draw in the necessary supply of fresh air. Experience has amply proved that this is a very uncertain resource even under the best conditions; that is to say, when the duct has considerable vertical height, is smooth and leads directly upward out of the building. These conditions are not ordi-

narily all fulfilled; they are not fulfilled in the instance under consideration; and at those times when there is most need of ventilation, when the external air is stagnant and lifeless, and its temperature does not greatly vary from that in the interior, the best constructed ducts, after this method, are comparatively useless.

This arises in part from the false assumption that a sufficient amount of air to replace that which may be drawn from the room by the shaft will be re-supplied without recourse to special ducts prepared for the purpose. It is to come through the hot air apparatus, or to work its way in through the joints and crannies of the wood work. But the hot air registers are intended to afford plenty of *heat* not plenty of *air*; and the volume they admit will be graduated accordingly. Therefore at times when thorough ventilation is needful, the registers are likely to be closed and to afford no assistance to the process whatever. Again, whenever the heating of the room is to be accomplished through direct radiation, the apparatus for the purpose will be wholly void of any ventilating capacity; and while doors and windows usually have gaping chinks enough to let in a free flow of air, there is many a room as to which this medium cannot be relied on at all.

The plan before us is radically defective again, because it does not exhaust the bad air from *all quarters* of the room and equally diffuse the fresh air. You cannot limit the discharging agency to one or even two apertures and hope thus to affect every portion of a good-sized apartment. There must be *several* channels prepared for the foul air to escape, and as many for the fresh air to enter, all judiciously distributed in relation to each other, according to the laws which imperiously govern the flow of air currents, if we would ensure success; and to this we must inevitably superadd, that "the ducts from the several rooms shall connect with the bottom of a central shaft or chimney, of size and

height sufficient to create a strong drawing power in all of them," *this chimney to be heated by artificial means to a degree to form within it a continuous excess of temperature over the exterior temperature.* Such, with all experts, however great may be the prevailing ignorance about these matters, is the practical ultimatum.

But I did not intend to examine critically the proposed process of ventilation for the new High school house, so much as to invoke your prompt and serious attention to the subject in relation to the houses already in use. Several recent instances of pulmonary disease induced by exposure to draughts from open windows in the school rooms, have directed my attention afresh to the disgraceful condition of our school houses *almost without exception*, in this regard. There is absolutely no means of ventilation for the most of them except by the doors and windows; and the ventilating apparatus, where there happens to be one, is a mere apology for something effective and useful. It is made my duty to insist that the teachers shall thoroughly ventilate their rooms. They try to do so. I rarely enter one of their rooms that I do not find one or more windows let down from the top, and killing draughts pouring in on the shoulders of those who sit near. A process of incipient murder is in progress, whether the windows be kept closed and the teachers and scholars compelled to breathe over and over the same polluted air, or the windows be opened and danger incurred from chilling draughts. As has been said by a prominent physician, "though foul air is a slow poison, we must not forget that a blast of cold air may slay like a sword."

I sometimes enter a room so sickening in its foulness that I am forced instantly to retire. In all probability the teacher will tell me that the windows were open only a few moments before, and she had closed them on account of the chilling effect of the cold air. Is it possible that, if there be any

available remedy for such an alternation of dangers, those who have the power in their hands will suffer the precious health of teachers and children to be thus fearfully exposed, for an indefinite period, day by day?

One would think that the relations of this question to ordinary cleanliness and decency would impel to a determined effort to secure good ventilation, even though hygienic considerations might exert no influence. This is not a mere scientific problem about the effect of "close air" on the one hand and "drafts of air" on the other; nor about the quantity of carbonic acid exhaled in breathing, and the bulk of oxygen a person consumes in a given time. But it also involves the concrete fact about which there is no riddle whatever, that the nauseating stench of an unventilated room arises in good part from the animal matter given off constantly by the skin and lungs, "which seems to putrify the moment it is thrown into the air." This is accounted to be far more injurious in its effects than carbonic acid gas; and when we add to its disgusting odors the exhalations from unaired clothing,—"the scent from the frying of the family doughnuts or the smoke of the paternal tobacco pipe,"—we have a combination of smells that is revolting to every sense of decency, as well as indicative of an atmosphere that is loaded with noxious and filthy poison; whose amount—as has been humorously said—a well-regulated nose is amply competent to measure.

Have our successive School Committees, during all the years that our schools have been thus outraged by poor ventilation, done nothing to remedy the evil? Is the fault with them?

Not altogether, nor chiefly. Their most noticeable error to my mind has been, in continuing to make use of those school rooms in which the means of ventilation have been the poorest, and the exposure of the children to poison or to

draughts the most offensive. By dislodging the schools located in those rooms, for such reasons, the parents concerned and the City Government would have been brought to a lively sense of the importance attached to the subject by the School Board, and measures might have been adopted to secure a better condition of affairs. For to the City Government alone, of late years, has the power been entrusted to incur expense in connection with the school houses. The School Committee have been impotent as far as any practical action might be concerned. They have petitioned, they have remonstrated, they have commented on the subject in the Annual Reports. Further than that they could not go. In one or two instances of late, orders have been passed that "for sanitary reasons," only a limited number of scholars shall be permitted to attend certain schools, at one time. That has been the extent of the interference of the Board.

Whatever projects have been brought forward that have come within the range of their powers, because operating without the necessity of any work upon the school houses, the Committee have been prompt to subject to experiment. They have had "Crystal" ventilators, inserted in the window sashes in the place of panes of glass, they have stuck up the "Maine" ventilator in the windows, looking like sections of the stove funnels that had somehow got out of place, they have covered the apertures made by dropping windows, with a fine wire gauze, to sift the inflowing current and destroy the draught, and put divers other specifics on trial from time to time. Each and all have been found to possess some merit, but none have so commended themselves to the sub-committees in charge as to secure a recommendation for general adoption. They do not effectually divert the inflow of air so as to prevent a draught, or if they do, it is at the sacrifice of so much volume, as to render the advantage thus gained of no importance. So they have been rejected as being

but poor make-shifts at the best. And thus the matter has worked along, the source of ceaseless suffering and anxiety, yet with nothing effectual in the way of remedy to be presented and applied.

But have all the resources of science and art been ransacked and exhausted in this connection? Does no alternative, that is not so elaborate and costly as to be out of the question, remain? I feel quite sure that it is otherwise. And my motive in penning these remarks is,—if I may prove so successful!—to arouse fresh interest in this important subject in your minds, and induce you to make still another and determined effort to relieve our schools of the pollutions and dangers to which so many of them are daily subjected in this regard.

It is to be understood, of course, that any plan for ventilating the rooms of a school house already built, especially if it be venerable for its antiquity,—and the rooms of such a building are likely to be in need of the undertaking most of all,—to be considered feasible and desirable, must be cheap and easily applied. What prospect is there that such a plan can be secured?

I have said that the subject is still enveloped, to a great degree, in the mists of ignorance. But some points about it are well understood. Let me briefly review them.

1. *First*, then, in order to ventilate a room, there must be ducts for the admission of the external air, and correlative ducts for the exit of the interior air; and the more direct and free the communication may be between the outside and the inside through the fresh air ducts, the more rapid and complete will be the process of ventilation.

2. *In the second place*, the ducts admitting fresh air should have their openings in or near the top of the room,—the ducts carrying off the impure air should have their openings in or near the bottom of the room. Because, when the

cold air enters at the top, it can be made by appropriate contrivances to diffuse itself first through the upper stratum of the air of the room, and then it will gradually settle down through all the space, supplying it with life-giving elements, without generating any unhealthful draughts. And when the foul air is taken off at the bottom, the advantage is gained of removing it as nearly as possible at its source, not allowing it to disseminate itself through and contaminate all the atmosphere of the room. "The carbonic acid in this expired air, and the emanations from skin and clothing are got rid of far sooner, and the clean and tidy children will not suffer so much from their less tidy neighbors. The good accomplished by the open fire place is precisely on this principle of taking the air out of the bottom of the room. The whole subject may be well illustrated by the case of a reservoir or pond where some special cause of defilement exists at one end. If instead of drawing or pumping out the foul water as nearly at the spot as possible, an engineer should undertake to draw it off through the clean water, allowing it to diffuse itself all the way, what folly it would seem."*

3. *Thirdly*, it has been amply proved that if there be two or more openings into a heated room situated in or near the ceiling, that communicate directly with the external atmosphere, cold air will rush in through a part of the openings and the heated air of the room will be correspondingly evacuated through the others. This will occur even when the openings are side by side; and this simple operation fully explains, I imagine, the working of the "Robinson" Ventilator, which has been greatly in vogue, and which its friends believe to act through some mysterious and peculiar philosophic law. This ventilator consists of a large shaft that

*From an admirable essay on the subject by A. C. Martin, an architect of Boston, who has built a school house to which he has applied his principles, *with complete success*. It is strange that his method should not be more extensively copied in new buildings, whatever may be its cost.

extends from the ceiling of the room up through the roof to the outer air; and down one or two of the four vertical compartments of equal size into which it is divided, fresh air will pour into the room, while the heated air of the room will pass out through one or both of the remaining compartments. Of course a room thus operated on when occupied, will be partially relieved of its foul air and odors, and supplied with fresh oxygen. But as the communication with the external air through the shaft is direct and unobstructed, and the mouths of its compartments are in the ceiling, a current of cold air strikes down on the heads of those who may be sitting beneath it, fully as disagreeable and dangerous as an equal draught would be from an open window. This alone is enough to condemn the plan; and when we take into further consideration the absolute certainty, under ordinary circumstances, that the current established between points of inflow and outflow thus contiguous, cannot operate so as to affect and purify *all parts* of the room, we must label its pretensions with a mortuary inscription and lay them away on the shelf. It costs too much to be an expedient for old houses, it does not offer advantages enough for new.

An important incidental point should be mentioned. It is to be observed that the modes of action of these openings *when placed on opposite sides of the room*, are not constant. Certain of them are not found to be always admitting air, and certain others always discharging it. But the reciprocal action is often reversed—most frequently in consequence of a change in the direction of the wind, but very often in obedience to contingencies that can neither be foreseen or accounted for. This reversal is likely to be sudden, and may be fitful; the play of the currents in and out sometimes shifting repeatedly in the course of a few minutes.

Here then we have positive data to start from. It must

be remembered that we are seeking some *cheap* mode of ventilation; so cheap that there can be no reasonable hesitancy in applying it to the houses already in use. Of course it is not to be supposed that any inexpensive expedient of the kind can be secured which will adequately fulfill all the conditions of success. That would be preposterous. The most we can hope for is, *first*, to have a free inflow of pure air; *second*, to have a free outflow of impure air; *third*, to have this inflow and outflow without the creation of disagreeable and injurious currents of air.

All our school rooms, with very few exceptions, have at least two sides that come in contact with the external atmosphere. Now by tapping each of these sides in two or three places near the ceiling, and putting in ducts so constructed as to direct the current of incoming fresh air at a proper angle *against the ceiling*, it will be disseminated through the upper stratum of the air of the room, whence, through its own gravity, it will gradually settle down through the entire contents of the room, without creating discomfort or injuring health. Meanwhile the opposite ducts are discharging the impure air into the external atmosphere.

There is a company who are prepared to apply ducts for this purpose at a comparatively slight expense. These ducts are admirably constructed on scientific principles, so as to accomplish their object in the best possible manner. A right direction is given to the air-current, and there is a valve to graduate the amount of its volume. While I recommend this apparatus, I am aware of its insufficiency as compared with a perfect plan of ventilation. I appreciate fully the evil of having the apertures to admit air and those to discharge it, all on the same plane and that up in the highest and warmest portion of the room. But I esteem it foolishness to bring this into comparison with a perfect plan. So much it does—it introduces plenty of fresh air without injurious draughts, and

it provides ducts for the escape of impure air; and I *compare it only with our invariable resource of open windows with killing draughts, without any provisions at all for the escape of impure air*. As a substitute for the latter it is invaluable. It accomplishes all the good which that accomplishes,—indeed far more,—with none of its damaging effects.

We see how much better it must be, in any event, than the "Robinson" ventilator with its contiguous ducts. For a portion of the ducts in the former plan will be nearly as far apart as the diagonal of the room, and will proportionately affect its whole contents, before the entering current on the one side becomes the outgoing current on the other.

If now we could with equal readiness obtain possession of a plan that should uniformly take in the cold air near the ceiling, disseminating it as in the mode just sketched, and as uniformly discharge the vitiated air through ducts near the floor, our inexpensive alternative would be complete. But this would seem to be impossible.

Yet we are told that it can be accomplished. The Providence School Committee have lately made application to one of their school houses of a plan, invented by Mr. Leach, Superintendent of the Providence schools, that is said to be entirely successful, and is thus described by Rev. Mr. Stone of that Committee, in a report which is attracting attention:

"The plan embraces four openings of suitable length and width, two on each side of the room and opposite each other; the upper openings being about one foot below the ceiling, and the lower ones near the floor. Into each of these openings is inserted a frame of slats, placed at a very acute angle,—the upper ones forcing the inflowing current directly against the ceiling, causing its rapid diffusion through the upper atmosphere of the room, without detriment to the comfort of the pupils. This fact has been satisfactorily determined by very accurate chemical tests.

"These openings are covered with slides which enable the teacher to regulate the inflow of pure air, so as to preserve uniformity in quantity, whatever may be the force of the wind. The lower openings are used only for expelling the noxious air which at times forms a stratum near the floor. But one of the openings is used at a time, and that opposite the direction of the wind.

"This description is enough to give a general idea of the plan of ventilation which has been on trial since last June. The important question is, how does it work? According to the testimony of the teachers, it has been entirely successful. The principal of the Intermediate rooms says the use of open windows for ventilation has been entirely superseded, and that she has enjoyed more comfort and better health since this experiment has been going on, than she has known in all the previous years of her teaching in that building, and that the effect upon her pupils has been to improve their health, and to quicken them in their studies. The rooms have been as comfortable in temperature as in any previous winter, with no additional expense for fuel, except on one or two of the coldest days, when an extra half hod full of coal was required.

"In addition to the official visit made by the committee for the purpose of examining this plan of ventilation, the writer of this report made seven subsequent visits in as many different conditions of the atmosphere and found the results uniform. In each instance the air was free from perceptible taint. The sixth visit was made when the school had been in session two hours. On entering the rooms no impurity in the air could be detected, and though the day was cold and windy, thermometers hanging in different localities indicated 68°, 70° and 72°."

If with openings thus situated and related to each other it be only necessary to take certain precautions in reference to

the direction of the wind, to effect a steady inflow of pure air through one of the upper openings and a steady outflow of impure air through a lower one, an invaluable expedient for ventilating old buildings at small cost has been revealed. I hesitate fully to recommend this plan from the description. I fear there is some limitation or some mistake. But perhaps I have misunderstood Mr. Stone. He says, "the lower openings are used only for expelling the noxious air which at times forms a stratum near the floor." This may imply that these lower openings are only to be used *at times*.

But there is *always* in truth a thick stratum of noxious air in a fully occupied room, extending as high as the range of the occupants' heads. This air has become thus noxious by means of the poisonous watery vapor given off from the lungs of the occupants and the fetid exhalations from their skin and clothing. It is for the purpose of preventing these vile contaminations from rising up still higher and finally pervading the whole atmosphere of the room, that it is so desirable to have the discharging apertures near or in the floor. In that event there will be a downward tendency of the air of the room, and the injurious exhalations will rise no higher than their sources before they are drawn downward and evacuated. If, therefore, in the plan described by Mr. Stone, it is not a successful provision that the lower opening shall be performing its office *all the time*, keeping up a constant discharge of the foul air, one of the essential elements of effective ventilation is lacking, and the preference must be given to something else.

But the positive statement that it has creditably stood the test of repeated examinations would seem to ensure its worth. And certainly, either from this or the plan before described, it would seem that a cheap and effective remedy for a part, at least, of the evils under which our schools are suffering in this connection, may be obtained.

I have omitted many important points in my remarks on this topic, for I have confined myself mainly to the facts that have a direct bearing on the condition and needs of our own school houses. Yet I trust that I have said enough to excite your fixed determination that these needs shall not remain unsupplied if it be in your power to satisfy them, and also to convince you that resources are within your reach. I will not make any further efforts to persuade you to this exercise of duty. I only beg your serious consideration of the sober truth that murder by slow processes is even more criminal than by rapid ones; and that the gradual sapping and poisoning of human vitality through unventilated school houses should move the sensibilities as profoundly as the sudden mangling of limbs and destruction of life by the casualties that sometimes fill the community with horror.

CONCLUSION.

Relieved of the duty to acquaint you with the condition of our schools by the ample details given by the Chairman, I have devoted a large part of this Report to topics relating to the physical necessities of the children connected with the schools. But these topics are of the first importance, even in reference to intellectual effort and progress. They have been too much neglected. Our wretched ventilation subtracts a large per cent. every day from the mental energy of our scholars, and correspondingly retards their advancement, while it is at the same time undermining their health. And in other regards, a high degree of well directed mental vigor is dependent on the comfort and convenience of the body. I trust and believe that you fully appreciate these controlling relations of body and mind, and will abate all evils pertaining to the one, if only for the sake of the other.

Respectfully Submitted.

HENRY F. HARRINGTON.

Statement of the Schools for the Term ending Dec. 18, 1874.

SCHOOLS.	Whole number entered.	Av. number belonging.	Average attendance.	Per cent. of attendance.	TEACHERS NOW IN SERVICE—1875.	Salaries, 1875.
HIGH	267	259	249	96	Charles P. Rugg,	$2000
					W. C. Lawton,	1500
					Mary S. Mendell,	1000
					Sarah D. Ottiwell,	900
					Susan B. Cornish,	900
					Lizzie P. Briggs,	750
					Lydia J. Cranston,	750
					L. N. Smith,	650
GRAMMAR.					M. E. Austin,	650
FIFTH STREET,	435	419	403	97	A. F. Wood,	1600
					Hannah B. Robinson,	525
					M R. Hinckley,	525
					Sarah A. Carr,	525
					Sarah E. Stoddard,	525
					Charlotte C. Carr,	525
					Mary E. Allen,	525
					Mary A. Codding,	525
					Isabel M. Reid,	525
					M. A. Macy,	525
					E. J. Ashley,	525
MIDDLE STREET,	406	364	350	95	M C. Rodgers,	1600
					Annie R. Commerford,	525
					Clarissa S. Staples,	525
					Catherine Commerford,	525
					Jane E. Finkill,	525
					Mary A. Kane,	525
					Sarah L. Spare,	525
					H. C. Arey,	525
					M. M. Dunlap,	525
					Agnes J. Dunlap,	000
PARKER STREET,	406	370	355	96	Charles E. E. Mosher,	1750
					Jane M. Gardner,	525
					Jeannette Hunter,	525
					Eliza J. D. Shepherd,	525
					Martha M. Hemenway,	525
					Helen M. Gordon,	525
					Drusilla W. Sears,	525
					Ada F. Whitton	525
					Matilda J. Smith,	525
Total for Grammar Schools,	1247	1153	1108	96	Lillie Spooner,	400
					Abby F. Sullivan,	400
PRIMARY.						
HILL,	130	118	105	89	Elizabeth P. Spooner,	525
					Lucy Leach,	475
					H. B. Parker,	450
MERRIMAC STREET,	283	237	215	90	Sarah H. Hewins,	525
					Ella Lincoln,	475
					Maria E. Hayes,	475
					Abby B. Nash,	475
					A. West,	475
MAXFIELD STREET,	174	132	120	91	Mary B. White,	525
					Sarah B. Field,	475
					H. B. S. Wilcox,	475
					Mercy H. Bartlett,	475
CEDAR STREET,	187	169	159	90	Annie S. Homer,	525
					Judith S. Macomber,	475
					Louisa L. Heath,	475
					Abby D. Whitney,	475

SCHOOLS.	Whole number entered.	Av. number belonging.	Average attendance.	Per cent. of attendance.	TEACHERS NOW IN SERVICE—1875.	Salaries, 1875.
KEMPTON STREET,	253	211	194	92	Patience R. Almy,	$525
					Eleanor Commerford,	475
					Sarah E. Stowe,	475
					Amelia Lincoln,	475
					A. F. Richmond,	450
BUSH STREET,	312	270	244	90	Sarah H. Cranston,	525
					Bessie P. Chapman,	475
					Hannah V. Hathaway	475
					S. E. Sears,	475
					Eliza H. Sanford,	475
					E. G. Smith,	450
DARTMOUTH STREET,	156	142	134	94	Isadore F. Eldredge,	500
					S. E. Phillips,	400
					E. A. M. Simmons,	400
					Belle W. Gifford,	425
SIXTH STREET, (new)					Abby F. Bryant,	525
GRIFFIN STREET, (branch)	66	62	57	94	S. E. Kirwin,	400
					M. J. Gomley,	375
ARNOLD STREET,	55	49	46	92	Susan M. Tompkins,	525
GROVE,	175	166	156	94	S. A. C. Pray,	525
					M. J. Graham,	475
					S. E. Tuell,	475
Total for Primary Schools,	1791	1556	1430	93	L. E. Smith,	400
COUNTRY.						
ACUSHNET,	65	54	42	90	George Russell, Jr.,	1000
					M. F. Sylvia,	400
ROCKDALE,	36	35	32	92	S. F. Spare,	500
					M. E. Bonney,	400
CANNONVILLE,	85	80	77	92	M. E. Leicester,	525
					E. F. Hazard,	375
CLARK'S POINT,	41	36	33	93	Jane C. Thompson,	525
FARM,	13	10	10	100	E. P. Blanding,	300
NORTH,	31	26	22	86	Deborah H. Gammons,	450
PLAINVILLE,	24	19	14	85	Sara H. Kelley,	450
Total for Country Schools,	295	260	230	91		
						pr wk
MILL,	125	60			Emma R. Wentworth,	$15.62
					Lucy J. Remington,	12.50
EVENING, (Centre,)	85				I. S. Cornish,	10.00
					S. W. Wilde,	6.00
					E. J. Lamb,	6.00
					L. T. Ruggles,	6.00
EVENING, (South,)	102				C. A. Bonney,	10.00
					W. C. Post,	7.50
					S. A. Eldridge,	6.00
					S. C. Whelden,	6.00
					L. T. Lobdell,	6.00

A. Cumming, teacher of Drawing, ... $1500
Jason White, teacher of Music, ... 1500
Jane E. Gilmore, Supernumerary 600

Fractional parts, being unimportant, have been omitted in this table.

1875—CITY DOCUMENT No. 9.

REPORT

OF THE

ACUSHNET WATER BOARD

TO THE

CITY COUNCIL,

December 1st, 1874.

NEW BEDFORD:
FESSENDEN & BAKER, PRINTERS TO THE CITY.
1875.

REPORT.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,
OFFICE OF THE ACUSHNET WATER BOARD,
December 1st, 1874.

To the City Council of the City of New Bedford:

GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with the requsitions of the ordinance providing for the establishment of the Acushnet Water Board, we would respectfully lay before you the Fifth Annual Report of that body.

The following documents accompany this communication and constitute a part of it:

1. The Report of the Superintendent.
2. The Report of the Water Registrar.
3. The Statement of the City Treasurer in relation to the receipts and payments of the year ending this date.

The *first* will place before you the details of the operations of the year and the present extent and condition of the Works.

The *second* will exhibit the number of water-takers, the increase during the year and the amount paid to the City Treasurer in payment for water-rates.

The *third* gives the receipts and outlays of the year, and in addition to these the whole outlay upon the works, the sources from which the means have been derived for this large expenditure, the net cost of the undertaking up to this

date, and the balance of the receipts remaining unexpended.

The sum to the credit of the works on the Treasurer's books is $42,454.12.

The changes and extensions contemplated the ensuing year, will require the whole of this balance, and a part, if not the whole of the probable income.

This sum expended, the cost of the New Bedford Water Works will amount to $1,000,000, without including the large amount which has been paid for interest upon the water bonds.

Under the authority from time to time obtained from the General Court, water bonds have been issued to the amount of $700,000, the annual interest upon which is $44,000. No increase in the amount of bonds of this character can be made without another application to the Legislature.

Upon a review of the extent and condition of the works as presented by the report of the Superintendent, and a comparison of such extent with that found in other communities having a public supply of water, we have arrived at the conclusion that it will be in our power, without a further resort to legislative sanction, or the ever unwelcome necessity of increasing the public debt, to carry on our further operations.

As usual, in enterprizes of this character, the works have expanded into an extent and amount of outlay far exceeding the estimates or expectations of its commencement.

But the increase of their ability to supply the people with this prime necessity of life, and the consequent increase of expenditure, have originated in an unmistakable expression of the wishes of the people that such extension should be made.

By the report of the Superintendent it will be seen that the linear extension of our water mains is a little short of *thirty-three* miles.

It has already been remarked that the proportion of pipe to population is larger than is generally laid down by communities having their water supplies from public operations.

There is, in the nature of things, a limit, *territorially*, to the ability of the works to supply water to the inhabitants.

This limit has been so nearly attained that it may, we think, be left for the ordinary appliances of the works to supply any possible deficiencies.

We have, from data somewhat indefinite, to be sure, but still sufficiently reliable for our purpose, estimated the present ability of the plan and position of the works as allowing of a supply to more than *four fifths* of the population of the city.

The mains already laid down cannot fall much short of meeting the possible calls of that part of the people who are so situated, as to residence, as to be within the reach of the ability of the works.

Estimating the number of our inhabitants now being supplied at *fifteen thousand*, our whole population at *twenty-five thousand*, and those whose residences are outside of our conjectural limits at *five thousand*, it will leave the same number, *five thousand*, so situated that they may be supplied and may claim the right to be supplied should they make the proper application for that purpose.

These estimates and calculations, presented to you that you may have before you the character as well as the extent of the divisions and sub-divisions of our water supply operation, although necessarily indefinite, are, it is believed, sufficiently reliable to render it expedient and practicable for you to adopt and act upon the proposition, that for the future the extensions of the works shall not involve the necessity of an increase of our water debt. By the provisions of the ordinance establishing the Acushnet Water Board, the board are authorized to expend whatever sums of money may

be required for management and repairs and for extensions amounting to *two thousand* feet.

We are of opinion that the future operations of the board as to this branch of the works may be safely left to the control of this provision.

In our last report, we informed you that we had been disappointed at the delay on the part of the contractor for the "Worthington Engine" to meet his engagements.

The engine has, during the present year, been received and put into operation.

It gives us much satisfaction to be able to state to you that the engine comes fully up to the engagements of the builders and the requisitions of the service.

Its capacity for work and for the reliable and economical performance of its work fill the measure of our wishes and expectations.

We would refer you to the report of the Superintendent for interesting details as to its construction and performance.

The "McAlpine Engine" has, through the year, fully maintained its well established reputation, and vindicated the rectitude of the decision heretofore made by this board in relation to it, as being in certain lines and conditions of work, one of the most efficient and economical of Water Works Pumping Engines.

No provision having been made for the shelter and convenient storage of our coal, it was considered necessary that the deficiency should be supplied.

This has been done by the construction of a stone coal shed, of sufficient capacity and upon a plan tasteful and convenient, at an outlay of *twenty-five hundred* dollars. It is connected with our Engine House, and its appearance is in harmony with the outlines of that building.

Its construction was contracted for by William Jordan and the work has been done to the satisfaction of the board.

Another long needed improvement has been accomplished the present year. A tasteful and sufficient fence of wood, with handsome and enduring iron gates has been erected upon the eastern boundary of our Engine lot.

These two improvements, the coal house and the fence, both indispensable parts of our Engine-lot plan, have given a fine appearance of completeness to our Pumping-Engine premises.

The Receiving and Distributing Reservoirs have both been emptied during the year. The bottom of the former was cleaned; that of the latter required no cleaning.

The trifling leak in the Distributing Reservoir has not increased, and it has not been considered of sufficient importance to call for any expenditure for its removal.

We have, in connection with a statement of the unexpended balance to the credit of the works, remarked, "that the changes and extensions contemplated the ensuing year, will require the whole of this balance, and a part, if not the whole of the probable income."

In the last report of the Superintendent, he proposes as "a desirable improvement in the pipe system the continuation of the large mains laid in 1872 from Durfee Street down down Ashland and Robeson Streets, to County, an additional main from the engine house down Purchase Street as far as Merrimac, and a new force main, the present force main to be used as a leading main on the Purchase Street line. These two lines should be connected by a medium sized main on Merrimac Street." In alluding to this in our report we say: "We would again call attention to that part of the report of the Superintendent, which relates to the addition to our means for a constant, sufficient and always reliable distribution of water to the city. Our system of water mains cannot be regarded as perfect, or as making that approximation to it which the health, convenience and safety of

the city demand, until there shall be this duplication of our arrangements for distribution."

This arrangement for the extension of our means of supply has not as yet been executed. But the board are fully aware of its importance, and have been making arrangements for accomplishing it the coming year. It is to this work that we have alluded in connection with the statement of our unexpended means. For the purpose of carrying into effect this plan in a modified form, an order was passed by the board, authorizing the purchase of water pipes as follows:

Twenty-inch iron main pipe to extend from Durfee Street to Merrimac Street:

Sixteen-inch pipe to extend through Merrimac Street, to Pleasant Street:

Sixteen-inch pipe to extend through Pleasant Street, south to Hillman street.

The completion of this improvement and enlargement, will give us a system of water mains making a very near approximation to that condition of completeness so intimately connected with the health, convenience and safety of the city.

The net expenditures of the year amount to $77,551.61.

There is an unexpended balance to the credit of the New Bedford Water Works of $42,454.12.

The whole outlay upon the works has been $955.447.73.

To meet this expenditure there have been,	
Appropriations by the City Council,	$895,000.00
Receipts for water,	102,901.85
	$997,901.85
Deduct from this the amount expended,	955,447.73
Leaves a balance unexpended of as stated above.	$42,454.12

When the enlargements of which we have spoken shall be completed, the outlay will have reached *one million* of dollars.

The work may then be very justly regarded as a finished one. For its extent and completeness, the operation has not been an expensive one. It may be interesting to see from whence the funds have been procured for this large outlay.

We give the sums in round numbers as follows:

Bequest of Sylvia Ann Howland,	$100,000
Investment of the Sylvia Ann Howland Educational and Free Public Library Fund,	100,000
Receipts for water,	100,000
Issue of Water Bonds,	700,000
	$1,000,000

Our indebtedness to-day on account of this outlay is for the bonds issued, *seven hundred thousand dollars*, and for *an annuity to continue forever, for the benefit of our own people*, of the interest upon the bequest of Sylvia Ann Howland of the one hundred thousand dollars which now constitutes the Educational and Free Public Library Fund.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE B. RICHMOND,
RUFUS A. SOULE,
WILLIAM W. CRAPO,
FREDERICK S. ALLEN,
} Acushnet Water Board.

REPORT OF THE CITY TREASURER AND WATER REGISTRAR.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,
TREASURER AND WATER REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
December 1st, 1874.

To the Acushnet Water Board:

GENTLEMEN,—I herewith lay before you my annual statements.

1. Statement of the outlay for account of the New Bedford Water Works for the year ending this date.

2. A classified statement in which the net expenditures of the year are arranged under their respective heads.

3. A general classified statement by which is shown the whole expenditure upon the Water Works, arranged under the different heads from the commencement of the undertaking to the present time.

4. A statement of the receipts for water for the present year.

Number *one* gives in the order of payment each bill that has been audited and paid during the year.

Number *two* so arranges these payments as to show the amount expended under each head.

In number *three* is found an abstract of the accounts from the beginning of the work, showing the whole amount that has been expended, the amount of the outlay under the different heads, the amount and items of credit, and the balance unexpended now at the disposal of the Water Board.

EXPENDITURES FOR 1874.

I give the following summary of the outlay upon the New Bedford Water Works, for the year ending December 1st, 1874.

MANAGEMENT AND REPAIRS.

Engineering and superintendence,	$3,873.38	
Water Registrar and clerk-hire,	1,232.00	
Fuel for pumping engines,	4,653.37	
Engineer and firemen, pumping engine,	2,971.84	
Repairs on pumping engines and engine house, and improvements on engine lot,	3,938.01	
Repairs on reservoirs and conduit,	1,322.94	
Repairs on mains and services,	36.94	
Incidentals,	2,100.68	$20,129.16

EXTENSIONS.

Street mains, including cost of pipes and labor laying the same,	$41,408.45	
Services,	9,824.71	
Hydrants and stop-gates,	1,147.67	52,380.83

NEW ENGINE.

Paid balance of the cost of the Worthington engine,	9,348.25

STAND PIPE.

Paid balance of the expense,	603.33

STORING RESERVOIR.

Damage paid on account of flowage,	145.00

DRINKING FOUNTAINS.

Paid for one additional fountain and repairs,	132.23

COAL SHED.

Payments on account of,	178.50

CONDUIT.

Paid damages,	200.00
Whole amount of the payments,	$83,117.30

Statement showing the net expenditures under the respective heads:

MANAGEMENT AND REPAIRS.

Payments as above,		$20,129.16	
Credit.			
Rents,	$60.50		
Fines,	8.00		
Old building sold,	33.00		
Paid by Sup't,	40.00	141.50	$19,987.66

EXTENSIONS.

Mains, as above,	$41,408.45		
Credit.			
Sundry small items,	163.33	41,245.12	
Services as above,	9,824.71		
Credit.			
Paid by water takers,	5,260.86	4,563.85	
Hydrants and stop-gates,		1,147.67	46,956.64

WORTHINGTON ENGINE.

Paid as above,	9,348.25

STAND PIPE.

Paid as above,	603.33

STORING RESERVOIR.

Paid as above,	145.00

FOUNTAINS.

Paid as above,	132.23

COAL SHED.

Paid as above,	178.50

CONDUIT.

Paid as above,	200.00
Net expenditures,	$77,551.61

DR.

Net expenditure for the year,	$77,551.61
Balance unexpended,	42,453.97
	$120,005.58

CR.

Balance at close of last year,	$12,931.19
Sale bonds, appropriation,	80,000.00
Water receipts,	27,074.39
	$120,005.58

General summary of the expenditure upon the New Bedford Water Works, up to December 1st, 1874:

CONDUIT.

Previously expended,	$191,373.16	
Paid 1874,	200.00	$191,573.16

DAM.

Previous,	18,845.24

DISTRIBUTING RESERVOIR.

Previous,	$67,945.66	
1874, paid balance stand pipe,	603.33	68.548.99

DISTRIBUTION.

Previous,	$314,753.52	
1874, paid,	46,956.64	361,710.16

ENGINE HOUSE.

Previous,	32,156.69

ENGINES.

Previous,	$45,504.33	
1874, paid,	9,348.25	54,852.58

STORING RESERVOIR.

Previous,	$48,386.05	
1874, paid,	145.00	48,531.50

RECEIVING RESERVOIR.

Previous,	26,448.81

PUMP-WELL AND CULVERT.

Previous,	16,561.41

WHITE HOMESTEAD.

Previous,	4,000.00

PECKHAM ROAD.

Previous,		512.00

PRELIMINARY.

Previous,		2,605.34

RUNNING ENGINE.

Previous,		3,799.95

ENGINEERING.

Previous,		23,511.88

INSPECTORS.

Previous,		5,570.39

SALARIES.

Previous,		9,225.00

ENGINE HOUSE LOT.

Previous,		16,055.70

INCIDENTALS.

Previous,		7,843.18

MANAGEMENT AND REPAIRS.

Previous,	$41,109.97	
1874, paid,	19,987.66	61,097.63

FOUNTAINS.

Previous,	$1,687.39	
1874, paid,	132.23	1,819.62

COAL SHED.

1874, paid,		178.50
		$955,447.73

DR.

Expended, as above,	$955,447.73
Balance, unexpended,	42,454.12
	$997,901.85

CR.

Appropriations,	$895,000.00

WATER RECEIPTS.

Previous,	$75,827.46	
1874,	27,074.39	102,901.85
		$997,901.85
The amount expended during the year for services, is		$9,824.71
Of this sum there has been paid by the takers,		5,260.86
Leaving a balance to the debit the extension account, of		$4,563.85
Average cost of services,		$27.44
Average cost to water-takers,		$14.69
Average cost to city,		$12.75

The number of applications upon our books at this time is *two thousand and fifty-six*.

This shows an increase in number of *three hundred and seventy-four*.

The number of takers, that is of persons who are entered upon the books of the office as directly responsible to the city for their supply, is a little over *twenty-four hundred*.

The increase during the year has been *four hundred and ten*.

The number of manufacturers supplied is *fifty-three*.

The amount included in the account made up to December 1st, 1873, as received for water, including amount appropriated by the city, ($12,000) was $24,857.37; amount included in this account is $27,074.39; increase for the year ending Dec. 1st, 1874, $2,217.02.

The payments for water, excepting the trifling sums assessed upon manufacturers, which are paid at the end of each quarter, have been made up to July 1st, 1875.

JAMES B. CONGDON,

Treasurer and Water Registrar.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

NEW BEDFORD WATER WORKS.
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, CITY HALL,
Dec. 1st, 1874.

To the Acushnet Water Board:

GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with the Water Ordinance I now present to you my annual report.

The operations of the past year have been as follows:

A Worthington engine has been erected at the Pumping Station of a capacity of three million gallons in twenty-four hours. The principal dimensions are as follows: stroke 3 feet, diameter of water cylinders 17½ inches, high pressure steam cylinders 21 inches, low pressure steam cylinders 36⅞ inches. It is satisfactory in every respect and well adapts itself to the work of pumping directly into the mains. It was started on the 4th of March and has run 1605 hours.

The McAlpine engine has run 817 hours. This machine is being overhauled and put in thorough repair.

A Noyes' patent steam damper has been put in at the Boiler House and is found to be of great service in regulating the steam.

A fence has been built on the front line of the engine house lot and a new coal shed at the rear of the old one.

The interior of the conduit has been examined and found to be in good condition.

Four and $\frac{64}{100}$ miles of pipe have been laid this year, making a total of 32 $\frac{63}{100}$ miles.

Sixty-three stop-gates have been put in, making a total of 294.

Thirty-eight Fire Hydrants have been set, making a total of 227.

Three hundred and fifty eight services have been attached to the mains; these are all of plain lead pipe with the exception of 9, which are of tin-lined lead.

Total number of services, 2000.

The work on mains and services has all been done by the day.

Twice during the year, the flow of water through the screens at the distributing reservoir was obstructed by anchor-ice. The supply had to be made through the force main without passing it through screens.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. B. WHEELER, Supt.

LOCATION AND SIZE OF PIPE LAID IN 1874.

STREETS.	CAST IRON.				
	16 in.	12 in.	8 in.	6 in.	4 in.
Allen street, from end of pipe to 35 feet west of Orchard street,		47			
Ash street, Court to Arnold,	920				
Bonney street, Washington south,					166
Campbell street, Cedar to Emerson,					483
Centre street, Front street west,					172
Chancery street, Kempton to Hillman,					694
Chestnut street, Smith to 96 feet north of Campbell street,					386
Clark street, Purchase to State,					435
Cottage street, Bedford to Allen,				367	
County street, South to Rivet,				1350	
Cove street, Water east,				515	
Crapo street, Washington to Grinnell,				233	
Dartmouth street, Fair to 126 feet south of Hickory street,				228	
Emerson street, Smith to Parker,				846	
Fair street, Sears to Dartmouth,				333	
Fifth street, Spring south,					110
Fifth street, Bedford to Wing,				406	
Fifth street, Grinnell north,				178	
First street, from end of pipe south to 68 feet north of Potomska street,					348
Fourth street, South to Timothy,					424
Franklin street, Pleasant to State,					311
Front street, Grinnell to South,					367
Grinnell street, Fifth to Bonney,		1079			
Hawthorn street, from end of pipe to 119 feet west of Page street,					180
Kempton street, Ash to Liberty,			1347		
Liberty street, Kempton south,					268
Maxfield street, Thomas to County,				160	
Mill street, County east,				431	
New Point Road, Cove street to 15 feet south of Cove Road,					670
North street, Summer to Cypress,				481	
Old Point Road, New Point Road east,					711
Pleasant street, from south line Pearl, north,					14
Pearl street, Pleasant to State,					327
Penniman street, Purchase to County,					630
Pope street, State to County,					444
Rivet street, County east,			357		
School street, First to Second,					207
Sears street, Washington to Fair,				288	
Second street, Howland to Griffin,			248		
Sixth street, Grinnell street north,				221	
Spruce street, Maxfield to Smith,					595
Spring street, Sixth to Seventh,					254
State street, Willis to Pearl,					263

LOCATION AND SIZE OF PIPE LAID IN 1874.

(Continued.)

STREETS.	CAST IRON.				
	16 in.	12 in.	8 in.	6 in.	4 in.
State street, Pope to 140 feet north of Franklin street,				494	
State street, Merrimack to Hazard,					324
Summer street, from end of pipe south to North street,					227
Summer street, Maxfield to Parker,					1422
Washington street, Bonney to Sears,				438	
Washington street, Sears to Dartmouth,					372
Water street, Rivet to Cove,				1910	
Willis street, from end of pipe, east to Pleasant street,				221	
Willis street, Cedar to 145 feet west of Emerson street,				631	
	920	1126	1952	9731	10804

SUMMARY.

PREVIOUS TO 1874.	24 in.	16 in.	12. in.	10 in.	8 in.	6 in.	4 in.
Cement,			6,179	5,722	7,544	9,389	21,612
Cast Iron,	1,650	9,121	70	4,096	11,150	29,075	42,158
1874.							
Cast Iron,		920	1,126		1,952	9,731	10,804
	1,650	10,041	7,375	9,818	20,646	48,195	74,574

LOCATION OF STOP-GATES, 1874.

STREETS.	SIZE.					
	16in.	12in.	10in.	8in.	6in.	4in.
Allen Street, east side Orchard,					1	
Ash Street, south side Court,	1					
Bonney Street, south side Washington,						1
Bonney Street, south side Grinnell,						1
Bonney Street, north side Grinnell,						1
Campbell Street, west side Cedar,						1
Chancery Street, north side Kempton,						1
Chestnut Street, north side Kempton,						1
Chestnut Street, north side Smith,						1
Clark Street, west side Purchase,						1
Cottage Street, south side Hawthorn,						1
County Street, north side Rivet,					1	
County Street, south side South,					1	
County Street, north side Bush				1		
County Street, south side Middle,			1			
County Street, south side Willis,		1				
Cove Street, east side Water,					1	
Crapo Street, south side Grinnell,					1	
Cypress Street, north side Kempton,						1
Eighth Street, north side Union,						1
Emerson Street, north side Smith,					1	
Fair Street, east side Dartmouth,					1	
Fifth Street, north side Grinnell,					1	
Fifth Street, south side Bedford,					1	
Fourth Street, south side South,						1
Foster Street, south side North,						1
Grinnell Street, east side Bonney,		1				
Hill Street, south side North,						1
Hillman Street, east side Hill,				1		
Kempton Street, west side Ash,				1		
Liberty Street, south side Kempton,						1
Maxfield Street, east side County,					1	
Maxfield Street, east side Cypress,				1		
Middle Street, west side Water,					1	
Mill Street, east side County,					1	
New Point Road, south side Cove Street,						1
Penniman Street, west side Purchase,						1
Pleasant Street, north side Union,						1
Pope Street, east side County,						1
Purchase Street, north side Middle,			1			
Purchase Street, south side Willis,			1			
Ray Street, west side at Locomotive House,						1
Russell Street, east side Sixth,						1
Seventh Street, north side School,						1
Sixth Street, north side Grinnell,					1	
Sixth Street, north side School,						1
Sixth Street, north side Union,						1
South Street, west side Water,					1	
Spruce Street, south side Smith,						1
Summer Street, south side Smith,						1
Summer Street, north side Smith,						1
Summer Street, south side Parker,						1
Sycamore Street, west side State,						1
Washington Street, west side Bonney,					1	
Walnut Street, west side Second,					1	
Water Street, north side South,					1	
Water Street, south side Rivet,					1	
Water Street, north side Division,					1	
Waste, Cottage Street, 19 feet north of Allen,						1
Waste, Kempton Street, at Tripp's Brook,						1
Waste, Grinnell Street, at Fifth,						1
Waste, Willis Street, at Summer,						1
Willis Street, west side Cedar,					1	
	1	2	3	4	20	33

LOCATION OF HYDRANTS.—1874.

Ash Street, northwest corner Arnold.
Campbell Street, south side, east of Emerson 205 feet.
Centre Street, south side, east of Water 85 feet.
Cottage Street, northwest corner Allen.
Chancery Street, southwest cor. Hillman.
Chestnut St., west side, north of Campell 96 feet.
Clark Street, southwest corner State.
County Street, northwest corner Rivet.
County St., S. W. cor. Thompson's Lane.
County Street, northwest cor. Rockland.
Cove St., south side, east of Water 487 ft.
Dartmouth St., south side, S. of Hickory 125 feet.
Emerson St., southwest corner Willis.
Emerson St. southwest cor. Parker.
Fifth Street, northwest corner Grinnell.
Fourth Street, northwest cor. Timothy.
Franklin Street, southwest cor. Pleasant.
Grinnell St., south side, E. of Crapo 103 ft.
Kempton Street, southwest cor. Emerson.
Kempton Street, southwest corner Park.
Kempton St., southwest cor. Liberty.
Mill St., south side, west of Hill 191 feet.
New Point Road, west side, S. Cove Road 14 feet.
Old Point Road, west side, east of New Point Road 650 feet.
Penniman St., south side, west of State 220 feet.
Pope Street, south side, opp. N. Oak St.
State Street, southwest corner Pearl.
State Street, southwest corner Franklin.
State Street, northwest corner Merrimac.
Summer Street northwest corner North.
Summer Street, southwest corner Willis.
Washington St., southwest cor. Orchard.
Washington St., S. E. cor. Dartmouth.
Water Street, southwest cor. Blackmore.
Water Street, southwest corner Delano.
Water St., west side, S. of Division 285 ft.
Water Street, southwest corner Cove.
Willis St., south side, W. of Cedar 200ft.

LOCATION OF FOUNTAINS.

LOCATION.	KIND.	PATTERN.
County Street, corner of Smith,	Horse and Drinking.	Nash.
Dartmouth Street, corner of Allen,	Horse and Drinking.	Nash.
Elm Street, corner of Purchase,	Horse and Drinking.	Nash.
Hillman Street, corner of Water,	Horse.	Wilson.
Kempton Street, corner of Cedar,	Horse.	Wilson.
Kempton Street, corner of Cedar,	Drinking.	Wilson.
Middle Street, corner of Front,	Horse.	Wilson.
Middle Street, corner of Front,	Drinking.	Nash.
Purchase Street, corner of Acushnet Avenue,	Horse.	Wilson.
Purchase Street, corner of Pearl,	Horse and Drinking.	Nash.
School Street, corner of Front,	Horse.	Wilson.
School Street, corner of Front,	Drinking.	Nash.
Square, east of Public Library,	Horse and Drinking.	Nash.
Third Street, corner of Cannon,	Horse and Drinking.	Nash.
Union Street, corner of Bethel,	Horse and Drinking.	Nash.
Washington Square,	Horse.	Wilson.
Water Street, between Grinnell and Howland,	Horse and Drinking.	Nash.

Record of Rainfall kept by Samuel Rodman, Esq.

YEARS.	MONTHS.												TOTALS.
	Jan'y.	Febr'y.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
1814	1.26	7.38	1.92	4.85	3.76	2.02	.88	5.73	2.72	1.54	4.77	1.47	38.30
1815	4.05	2.95	4.46	4.14	3.65	1.97	1.74	3.88	2.23	1.31	3.07	2.80	36.25
1816	1.88	6.06	2.20	4.89	5.47	2.07	.90	1.30	5.38	3.52	4.94	.62	39.23
1817	3.52	4.68	1.57	2.31	1.06	6.22	.78	2.85	3.64	1.06	5.90	4.93	38.52
1818	2.94	.81	2.94	3.50	6.04	3.12	2.95	1.48	4.91	2.52	2.98	2.05	36.24
1819	1.11	2.26	6.49	2.94	1.83	2.95	1.40	5.33	4.28	3.41	1.71	1.55	35.26
1820	1.30	4.46	3.95	1.09	4.81	.41	3.30	3.89	1.79	5.53	3.33	2.87	36.73
1821	2.06	5.30	2.24	5.41	4.82	3.36	2.14	1.98	3.66	4.41	2.61	2.58	40.57
1822	2.92	3.29	2.94	4.23	.51	2.29	4.57	3.12	5.39	2.64	3.22	2.02	37.14
1823	4.30	4.45	7.49	1.62	6.82	2.84	4.12	3.47	1.85	4.50	3.12	8.66	53.24
1824	3.41	4.73	3.21	5.10	2.38	2.79	2.17	5.52	4.34	2.27	3.15	3.01	42.08
1825	2.49	1.96	5.39	1.26	1.88	3.30	1.83	3.13	1.49	2.47	1.61	7.05	33.86
1826	1.95	3.42	3.63	2.59	.65	1.88	2.17	1.664	1.28	6.64	4.00	3.84	48.69
1827	2.79	3.55	4.34	3.08	6.17	3.93	3.87	6.78	5.02	5.94	7.48	2.96	55.91
1828	2.68	2.89	3.83	3.09	3.48	3.59	2.69	1.02	3.23	3.22	4.58	.40	34.70
1829	8.05	5.12	6.25	4.26	7.64	2.60	3.02	6.69	3.10	3.14	6.38	1.89	58.14
1830	3.73	2.73	4.24	2.00	5.89	3.30	1.067	5.53	4.62	3.15	5.49	6.13	57.48
1831	6.64	3.14	4.66	6.56	3.96	3.13	6.45	2.95	5.21	5.37	3.27	3.05	54.39
1832	3.54	4.77	2.68	3.03	5.82	.37	1.50	7.38	2.67	2.35	3.93	5.79	43.83
1833	3.47	2.11	1.71	2.05	3.68	3.78	1.23	2.28	1.67	5.07	4.90	5.94	37.89
1834	2.45	1.43	1.74	2.62	4.21	6.49	3.04	1.61	5.00	4.67	3.76	3.09	40.11
1835	2.98	1.60	5.80	6.07	2.36	2.24	1.39	9.03	.80	2.66	2.64	4.40	41.97
1836	8.47	4.11	3.36	2.47	1.56	4.38	1.69	1.00	1.14	2.29	4.03	3.57	38.07
1837	3.28	3.33	3.97	2.96	5.75	3.93	1.91	3.89	.48	1.19	1.33	2.71	34.73
1838	2.67	2.14	2.58	1.91	2.68	2.53	1.38	2.66	5.96	4.78	3.88	.86	34.03
1839	.68	2.41	2.17	4.29	4.41	2.23	2.45	5.24	3.00	5.21	1.79	5.56	39.44
1840	2.89	2.38	3.55	4.05	5.17	3.28	1.90	2.56	2.73	6.16	6.69	2.72	44.08
1841	4.95	1.56	3.61	8.24	1.48	1.28	2.71	4.49	2.58	4.18	4.71	5.19	44.98
1842	2.19	3.86	2.57	3.35	2.82	6.58	1.19	1.75	1.78	.77	2.72	5.15	34.73
1843	3.50	3.72	3.57	5.50	1.24	1.29	2.94	6.34	1.57	6.10	4.52	4.75	45.04
1844	3.72	1.94	5.91	1.58	2.31	.83	2.74	2.21	3.69	4.05	3.56	3.67	36.21
1845	3.70	2.67	2.70	1.66	3.35	2.08	2.75	3.01	3.99	3.81	8.64	4.36	42.72
1846	2.75	2.28	1.55	1.07	5.69	.88	2.32	2.73	2.20	1.49	3.38	4.34	30.68
1847	2.96	4.06	2.89	1.48	2.35	5.74	2.14	6.36	6.40	.55	1.35	4.53	40.81
1848	3.33	3.75	2.57	1.30	3.45	2.66	3.59	1.03	1.68	4.83	2.93	5.09	36.21
1849	.78	1.84	5.07	1.98	2.16	1.41	1.08	4.34	1.10	5.08	4.58	2.95	32.37
1850	5.22	1.97	5.38	8.22	3.99	1.09	2.01	5.59	1.072	2.33	2.51	6.67	55.70

Record of Rainfall Continued.

YEARS.	MONTHS.												TOTALS.
	Jan'y.	Feb'y.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
1851	1.99	5.51	2.91	4.30	4.25	1.05	8.20	3.10	3.33	4.77	4.23	2.23	45.87
1852	3.48	3.17	4.89	6.99	3.11	1.52	2.27	4.88	1.79	1.80	3.24	3.87	41.01
1853	1.50	4.15	1.14	3.48	3.88	.82	3.51	2.62	3.41	3.13	3.49	3.05	35.08
1854	1.99	5.67	2.15	6.83	3.565	3.025	7.435	.235	8.37	1.485	9.665	3.40	53.820
1855	4.725	2.62	1.95	4.24	3.635	1.835	4.79	1.42	.62	4.655	4.825	5.68	40.995
1856	5.185	1.27	1.64	3.205	3.96	2.115	3.32	2.81	4.555	1.89	3.26	3.88	37.09
1857	6.20	1.845	2.52	5.905	3.69	2.305	4.615	3.94	2.315	2.635	1.845	5.49	43.305
1858	2.465	1.28	2.28	4.39	2.025	5.155	6.75	5.05	3.015	3.205	3.835	4.58	44.030
1859	8.53	4.40	6.64	3.44	5.135	6.155	.955	4.015	3.645	2.07	2.105	4.34	51.430
1860	1.37	3.50	2.825	2.865	2.795	3.26	2.96	5.00	5.245	1.825	3.435	4.65	39.730
1861	4.19	3.25	4.06	5.44	4.42	3.115	1.705	5.00	3.50	4.295	4.58	2.905	46.460
1862	3.27	3.875	2.805	1.665	2.855	8.05	3.065	1.20	3.985	5.625	4.47	2.455	43.320
1863	2.75	4.165	4.265	4.335	3.520	2.49	4.265	2.51	2.50	1.895	7.03	5.37	45.095
1864	4.35	1.51	5.52	3.10	2.93	1.08	1.50	7.675	2.28	2.35	4.185	4.485	40.965
1865	5.51	3.915	4.90	3.235	6.36	1.66	5.15	1.21	.265	4.93	4.47	4.405	46.010
1866	2.30	4.54	3.695	2.06	4.15	4.175	1.855	3.60	5.325	2.635	2.65	3.31	40.295
1867	2.845	5.085	5.58	3.175	3.85	2.36	6.03	5.705	2.435	3.96	1.99	4.095	47.110
1868	6.17	2.43	4.64	5.96	9.42	6.51	3.785	4.495	5.91	1.68	2.985	2.34	56.325
1869	3.97	5.335	6.215	1.42	5.915	4.45	1.625	2.765	2.62	6.75	2.305	6.565	49.935
1870	6.195	4.55	3.46	6.195	3.505	3.62	3.05	1.69	1.28	6.64	3.28	3.70	47.165
1871	3.255	3.28	4.86	3.93	2.675	5.39	1.92	6.35	2.235	6.385	6.985	2.335	49.600
1872	2.645	2.415	5.33	2.27	3.51	2.685	6.395	4.04	4.58	5.79	3.585	4.42	47.665
1873	7.235	4.93	2.89	3.985	4.95	1.435	1.225	4.165	3.17	5.335	6.315	6.06	51.695
1874	4.27	4.27	1.59	8.57	5.11	3.695	3.845	7.66	2.94	.55	3.49	3.345	49.335

REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF STREETS.

To Hon. George B. Richmond, Mayor, and the City Council of the City of New Bedford:

GENTLEMEN,—In submitting my report of work done in the Street Department during the year 1874, I desire to state that in my opinion the streets were never in better condition generally than they now are, and to congratulate you and the citizens at large that the reputation of New Bedford as a city of good streets and sidewalks has been sustained by the needful appropriations.

A brief summary of work done, with the cost, made up in some instances from detailed accounts, and in others carefully estimated, is as follows:

NEW STREETS GRADED.

	Est. cost.
Lindsey street, from Kempton to Court,	$500 00
Chancery street, from Kempton to Court,	600 00
Arch street, from Union to Arnold,	200 00
Willis street, from County to Cedar,	600 00
Locust street, from County to Cedar,	500 00
Chestnut street, from Smith to Parker,	100 00
Summer street, from Smith to Parker,	300 00
Pleasant street, from Linden to Austin,	400 00
Campbell street, from County half way to State,	150 00
Cedar street, from Parker to Locust,	350 00
Fourth street, made passable from Bedford to Rockland,	300 00
Sears street, from Washington to Fair, and Fair street, from Sears to Dartmouth,	400 00
	$4,400 00

MACADAMIZING.

Acushnet avenue, 1387 feet length, 25 feet wide, cost		$6,188 13
"New Road," 1520 feet length, 17 feet wide, cost		4,200 73
County street:		
Bush to Walnut, 400 feet, 24 feet wide,	$750	
Russell to Bedford, 325 feet, Bedford to Wing, 435 feet, and Wing to Sherman, 407 feet, all 24 feet wide,	1,800	
		2,550 00
Linden street, from County to Purchase, 614 feet, 25 feet wide,		1,600 00
Water street, from William to Union, 381 feet, 17 feet wide, repaired,		150 00
Centre street, from Water to Front, 244 feet, 17 feet wide,		560 00
Court street, from County to Orchard, 390 feet, 17 feet wide,		375 00
Cottage street, from Union to Arnold, 610 feet, 19 feet wide,		575 00
Third street, from Bush to "Cannon," 617 feet, 17 feet wide,		986 00
New Bedford Bridge, roadway over Pope's Island, 1600 feet length, 13 feet wide,		777 00
Union street:		
County to Cottage, 750 feet, 23 feet wide,	$2,155	
Fifth to Sixth, 200 feet, 21 feet wide, repaired,	150	
		2,305 00
High street, from Second to contemplated Third, 244 feet, 18 feet wide,		549 00
Ashland and Durfee streets, near Linden, 250 feet length,		300 00
Kempton street, near Beach, 150 feet length,		100 00
Total length, 10,524 feet; estimated cost,		$21,215 86

STREETS REPAVED, IN WHOLE OR IN PART.

	Feet length.
Purchase street, from Union to Pope,	4,008
Water street, from South to Union,	3,509
Union street, from Water to Purchase,	799
Second street, from William to North,	1,314
William street, from County to Eighth,	186
Walnut street, from Water to Third,	567
Middle street, from Second to Front,	603
Foster street, from Middle to High,	205
Sixth street, from Middle to Elm,	185
Ray street, from Pearl to Merrimac,	963

	Feet length.	Est. cost.
Fourth street, from Union to School,	475	
Elm street, from Purchase to Sixth,	485	
Total of above,	13,299	$7,000 00
Front street, from School to Middle,	1,840	4,100 00
Total,	15,139	$11,100 00

Front street is now in excellent condition. It had long needed repairs, which have been thoroughly made, and will not soon need renewal.

STREETS GRAVELLED.

Fourth street, from School to Bedford; Bedford street, from Third to Fifth; School street, from Fourth to Fifth; Second street, from Coffin to Walnut; Walnut street, from Third to Fourth; Wing street, from Sixth to County; County street, from Delano to Rivet; Bush street, from Water to Seventh; Hillman street, from Cedar to County; Walden street, from Maxfield to Sycamore; Maxfield street, from County to Summer. Also a small amount of gravelling on the following streets: Tremont, Arnold, Ray, Dartmouth, Austin, Hazard, Purchase, Washington, Rivet, Division, Third. Estimated cost of all the above gravelling, $4,000.

CURBING AND FLAGGING RELAID.

	Feet length each curbing and flagging.
Third street, from Bush to Russell,	1,234
Third street, south of South street.	300
Union street, from County to Cottage,	1,125
Cottage street, from Morgan to Court,	200
Bush street, from Third to Water,	800
Second street, north of "Cannon,"	150
"Cannon" street, from Second to Third,	200
Fifth street, from Bush to Russell,	1,350
Fifth street, from Spring to Union,	200

Middle street, from Summer to Cedar,	800	
North street, from Cypress to Cedar,	300	
Mill street, from Cypress to Cedar,	300	
Smith street, from Emerson street to Oak Grove Cemetery.	800	
County street, from Campbell to Pearl,	600	
Walden street, from Maxfield to Sycamore,	200	
Total length in feet of each curbing and flagging relaid,	8,559	
Estimated cost,		$4,000 00

NEW FLAGGING.

New flagstone bought and put on the streets, 12,300 square feet.
Cost, $2,613 75

NEW CURBING.

Length of new curbing, 1,170¼ feet.
Cost, $683 49

NEW CROSSING STONES.

Length of new crossing stones, 1,984⅔ feet.
Cost, $1,003 58

CONCRETE SIDEWALKS LAID.

	Square yards.	
Orchard street,	181	
Corner of County and Sycamore streets,	65	
Cottage street,	322	
Cedar street,	97	
North street,	115	
Sycamore street, from State to Pleasant,	222	
Thomas street,	40	
Allen street,	142	
Middle street,	448	
Total,	1,632	
Cost,		$1,138 10

SEWER AND DRAIN WORK.

Willis and Summer streets, sewer extension, 500 feet length, diameter 3½ feet,	$1,997 67
Sycamore street sewer extension east of Purchase street, 175 feet length, diameter 3 feet,	939 19

Hillman street sewer extension, 1000 feet length, diameter 2 feet,	2,374 63
Hawthorn street sewer into Tripp's Brook sewer, 130 feet length, diameter 2 feet,	536 26
Drain on North Second street and lane north of Union, 136 feet 12-in. pipe, 70½ feet 10-in.,	406 49
Drain extending from Bonney to Orchard street, 194 feet 12-in. pipe,	305 45
Drain on Water street, from Coffin street to Morgan row, 226 feet 12-in. pipe,	201 34
Drain on Elm street, near Chancery, 80 feet 12-in. pipe,	77 00
Drain on Parker street into Willis street sewer, 38 feet 12-in. pipe,	34 80
Drain on Oak street, near Dartmouth, 100 feet 6-in. pipe,	36 87
Drain on Purchase street, near Acushnet avenue, 52 feet 12-in. pipe, 54 feet 6 in.,	68 92
Total length, 2,755½ feet; cost,	$6,978 62

These sewers and drains were not built from appropriation for streets and highways, but from special appropriations, and a few of the smallest from incidental appropriation.

NEW BEDFORD BRIDGE.

Total cost of repairs on the New Bedford Bridge, within the limits of the city of New Bedford, including $777 for macadamizing as before stated,	$1,227 86

UNFINISHED JOB OF MAYOR NYE'S ADMINISTRATION.

Cost of widening Purchase street near Acushnet avenue, and moving B. Rodman's wall, including $68 92 as before stated for drain.	$491 17

COUNTRY ROADS.

Cost of repairing country roads, estimated,	$4,000 00

CITY YARD.

Running expenses of the yard during the Winter months, including the keeping of the horses, estimated,	$2,500 00

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

	Est. cost.
Running ash carts and labor,	$4,500 00
Repairing sewer, and cleaning out and repairing sand-catchers,	3,000 00
	$7,500 00

In conclusion, I cannot refrain from expressing my gratification with the courteous treatment I have uniformly received from His Honor the Mayor, and all with whom I have been brought into official relations; and which I have endeavored to reciprocate in kind, as well as by a faithful performance of duty.

Respectfully submitted.

SETH BRYANT,
Superintendent of Streets.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR,

OF THE

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING FEB. 28, 1875.

NEW BEDFORD:
FESSENDEN & BAKER, PRINTERS TO THE CITY.
1875.

In Board of Aldermen,
April 1st, 1875.

Received and ordered to be printed in the City Documents, and sent down for concurrence.

HENRY T. LEONARD, City Clerk.

In Common Council,
April 1st, 1875.

Concurred.

WILLIAM A. CHURCH, Clerk.

REPORT.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD.
OFFICE OF THE OVERSEERS OF THE POOR,
March 1st, 1875.

To the Honorable, the City Council of the City of New Bedford:

GENTLEMEN:—The close of another financial year, reminds us that we are again called upon to present a report of our ministrations for the relief of the poor, for the year ending Feb. 28th, 1875.

The year has been attended with no important change in relation to this department. You are well aware that the past Winter has been uncommonly severe for the poor, which, with the general depression in business of the preceding year, has caused us much anxiety, knowing as we do, that our demands upon you are very heavy, and have been gradually increasing, yet the amount this year, in excess of last year, is less than two thousand dollars, which is more favorable than we feared it would be, being about the average increase for several years past. It is a lamentable and stubborn fact, that pauperism increases, and how to prevent it is the careful study of the principal cities in the State, and also throughout the country. The question is often asked, why it is that we have so many paupers in a city that has the credit of possessing so much wealth. If we are ex-

pected to answer that question, we can only say that those who are so fortunate as to possess a surplus of this world's goods, have their own views in regard to their investments, over which as we have no control, we are not responsible for the results, that perhaps arise from the lack of industrial enterprises by those having the means. The only prevention or cure that we can suggest for pauperism, is employment. In this connection, we would refer you to our report of 1874. The cause of pauperism we are not accountable for, and while in many instances it is a painful duty to relieve those whose distress is the direct result of their own misdeeds, it is not our province to judge, but to relieve them according to our discretion. We are perfectly aware that in many cases, the system of outside relief or partial support, has a tendency to encourage rather than prevent pauperism among the idle and vicious; yet it is almost invariably the case, that this class are more or less connected with those that are innocent and helpless. Our duty brings us in contact with a great variety of circumstances, some of which require and receive our warmest sympathy, and such, it is no less a pleasure than a duty to relieve. On the other hand, our attention is called to the different degrees of poverty, down to the lowest state of degradation and filth, and although the presence of such objects of charity is distasteful and repulsive in the extreme, yet, we are nevertheless obliged to deal with them as in our judgment, the circumstances of the case seem to warrant.

By referring to our last report, you will notice that we expected to be relieved of a portion of our burden, by the

passage of the Local Support Bill, which we had reason to suppose would be presented to our Legislature. The object of said Bill, was to relieve us to a certain extent, of the outside support of State paupers; but instead of which, we find ourselves in possession of a legacy, very considerately bequeathed to us by the Legislature, for which we have no occasion or desire to express our thanks, as the effect of the Act of 1874, Chap. 274, was directly contrary to what we desired, which, instead of relieving us, has actually provided the settlement of one hundred and twenty families, comprising two hundred and thirty-four persons, who have heretofore been State paupers, but now acquire a settlement in this city. Of course we shall not expect so large an addition to our ranks every year, as the most of them are those who have received aid for many years. Perhaps it might be said that the change of settlement made no material difference as to the amount of relief granted, which may be true to a certain extent, but the result is, that sooner or later, this class will require full support, as has already been demonstrated by admissions to our Alms-house, of some whose friends never would have consented to have them removed to the State Alms-house, but have no hesitation to encourage their application for admission to the City Alms-house. You will notice by the statistics, that notwithstanding it requires so large an appropriation for the support of the poor, yet according to the statement, the sum required for the support of those whose settlements are in this city, is comparatively small. The matter of tramps has for the past Winter been very troublesome, and if continued there

will be a necessity for some special action in relation to the method of providing for them. We have generally considered it policy to pay their fare, and allow them to leave the city for the city's good, which plan we think advisable, providing the applications are not too numerous. We have had a great many at our Alms-house this Winter, who, probably in most cases, were those who had honored the Police Station with their presence the allotted time, without subjecting themselves to being arrested for vagrancy. If this class continue their visits, we would recommend that there be a suitable place provided for them in the city, where they can be confined separately and securely for the night, with but little expense. The accommodations at the Alms-house are limited, and we very much doubt if the community desire to have the Institution made a receptacle for that uncertain class. The act just passed by the Legislature, may to some extent, (if enforced) serve as a check, and cannot do any harm, while on the other hand, we do not consider it practicable in a pecuniary point, as it would cost as much to entertain them as would be realized from the benefits derived from their services. Another very good reason why we object to admitting them to the Alms-house at the present time, is from the fear of the small-pox, as many of them come from our neighboring city, where there are a number of cases. We feel it incumbent upon us to use every precaution to keep this dreadful disease from our Alms-house, feeling that any seeming neglect of interest in this direction, would place us in a very unfavorable position, and perhaps justify the community in censuring the board. The Alms-

house still continues to merit the reputation of being a model Institution, of which our citizens have just cause to be proud, and under its present efficient management, will compare favorably with any in the State. The buildings are all in good repair, and will not require much expense for some time.

The board would take this opportunity to call your attention to a very important matter which they have under consideration, viz: the heating apparatus. The boiler now in use has been there twenty-five years, and is placed inside the building, and of course, after having been used so many years there may be sufficient cause for fears as to its safety. The pipes have been in use a longer time, and are liable to give out at any moment. We would recommend that a boiler be placed outside of the building, and some new method of heating be adopted. Within the last thirty years there have been many improvements, and we are informed that one-half of the amount of coal could be saved, which, of itself would be an inducement for the proposed change. In case of an accident to the boiler we should not care to be held responsible, as it would probably be attended with serious consequences. The farm is in a good state of cultivation, with the exception of one lot of 5 acres, on the northeast corner. An attempt was made to clear it, but owing to the want of sufficient help from the inmates of the House, the work was suspended for the present, to be resumed when the circumstances will warrant. With these few remarks, we respectfully submit the report, trusting that you will give it partic-

ular attention, as the subject of charity is one in which we should all be deeply interested.

For and in behalf of the Board.

P. S. MACY, Secy.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

His Honor, ABM. H. HOWLAND, Jr., ex-officio Chairman.

Ward 1—DAVID A. SNELL.
" 2—HENRY R. WILCOX.
" 3—JOB B. SHERMAN.
" 4—ABNER R. TUCKER.
" 5—PELEG S. MACY.
" 6—SIMON S. POLLOCK.

STATISTICAL EXHIBIT.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation,	$20,200 00
Cities and Towns,	2,798 71
Commonwealth,	2,068 33
Products of Farm,	2,099 50
Sundries,	16 68
Special appropriations,	14,138 30
Total,	$41,321 52

EXPENDITURES.

Paupers at Alms-house,	$9,471 92
Farm school,	1,690 70
Workhouse,	1,521 63
City and State Paupers outside,	20,027 47
Cities' and Towns' paupers,	4,992 57
State Charity Paupers,	1,395 14
Lunatics,	2,071 00
State Reform,	151 07
Total,	$41,321 52
Average yearly expense of each inmate at Alms-house,	$160 38
Average monthly expense,	13 37
Average weekly expense,	3 09

Average yearly expense of each family outside of Alms-house:

City,	$27 91
Cities and Towns,	34 71
Commonwealth,	24 95

Average monthly expense of each family outside of Alms-house :

City,	$2 32
Cities and Towns,	2 89
Commonwealth,	2 17

Average weekly expense of each family outside of Alms-house :

City,	54 cents.
Cities and Towns,	67 "
Commonwealth,	48 "
Expense of 408 families belonging to City,	$11,385 53
" " 144 " Cities and Towns,	4,992 59
" " 229 " Commonwealth,	5,713 55

Average yearly expense of each person outside of Alms-house :

City,	11 93
Cities and Towns,	15 54
Commonwealth,	7 33

Average monthly expense of each person outside of Alms-house :

City,	$1 00
Cities and Towns,	1 22
Commonwealth,	62

Average weekly expense of each person outside of Alms-house :

City,	23 cents.
Cities and Towns,	30 "
Commonwealth,	15 "

Expense of medical attendance and medicine outside of Alms-house,	$1,211 98
Average cost of each patient,	9 12
Number of visits by City physician,	1,143
Number of patients,	133

Number of State paupers too sick to be removed to State Alms-house, who have received partial support,	72
Expense of the same,	$981 87
Average expense of each,	13 64
Number of State paupers whose expense will be reimbursed in consequence of their wives having acquired a settlement in this city, by Act of 1874, Chap. 274,	11
Expense of the same,	$135 39
Number of State Paupers buried, a portion of the expense of which will be reimbursed,	34
Expense of the same,	$241 75

Reimbursed by the Commonwealth, as follows:

Adults,	18, *a* $10 00,	$180 00
Children,	8, *a* 5 00,	40 00
Extra allowance by the city,		21 75
		$241 75

The amount of $4,992.59, which is charged to other cities and towns, will be reimbursed in full.

Expense of paupers having settlement in this city, as follows:

Alms-house,	$9,182 07
Outside of Alms-house,	11,385 53
Lunatics in Insane Asylum,	2,071 00
Total,	$22,638 60

Number of inmates at Alms-house at the present time:

Paupers,	70
Farm School,	9
Workhouse,	12
Total,	91

Average number supported at Alms-house:	
Paupers,	56
Farm School,	10
Workhouse,	9
Total,	75
Number of State paupers supported at Alms-house, being too sick to be removed to State Alms-house,	5
Expense of the same, charged to Commonwealth,	$226 00
Number of paupers belonging to other cities and towns, who have been supported at the Alms-house,	3
Expense of the same, which will be reimbursed,	$63 85
Number admitted to the Alms-house during the year:	
Paupers,	72
Farm School,	16
Work-house,	35
Total,	123
Number discharged from the Alms-house during the year:	
Paupers, (7 by death,)	50
Farm School,	19
Work-house,	42
Total,	111
Number of families who have received partial support:	
City,	408
Cities and Towns,	144
Commonwealth,	229
Total,	781
Number of persons who have received partial support:	
City. Females,	607
" Males,	348
Total,	955

Cities and Towns.	Females,	197
" " "	Males,	118
	Total,	315
Commonwealth.	Females,	405
"	Males,	375
	Total,	780

The register of colored persons included in the above, is as follows:

City.	Families,	79
Cities and Towns.	Families,	14
Commonwealth.	"	65
	Total,	158

Number of persons, as follows:

City.	Males,	43	
"	Females,	117	160
Cities and Towns.	Males,	22	
" "	Females,	27	49
Commonwealth.	Males,	41	
"	Females,	78	119
	Total,		328

Number of persons sent to the State Alms-house:

Females,	12
Males,	11
Total,	23

Number of families who have received partial support, residing in other places, who have settlements in this city, 17

Number of persons:

Females,	26
Males,	12
Total,	38

Expense of the same,	$969 43
Average expense of each family,	56 44
Average expense of each person,	26 04
Number of tramps who have been supplied with tickets to other places,	56
Expense of the same,	$61 75
Number of families who have heretofore been State Paupers, but now acquire a settlement in this city, by Act of 1874, Chap. 274,	124
Number of persons:	
Females,	161
Males,	73
Total,	234
Number of families relieved for the first time,	148
Number of persons:	
City. Females,	68
" Males,	44
Cities and Towns. Females,	41
" " " Males,	28
Commonwealth. Females,	112
" Males,	97
Total,	390

PRODUCTS OF FARM.

Beef, 6054 lbs.; pork, 8878 lbs.; veal, 586 lbs.; potatoes, 609 bushels; oats, 150 bushels; beets and carrots, 105 bushels; cabbages, 648 heads; turnips, 257 bushels; squashes and pumpkins, 2,000; milk, 23,415 quarts; hay, 100 tons.

SCHEDULE OF LIVE STOCK AT FARM.

6 horses; 1 yoke of oxen; 10 cows; 1 bull; 21 pigs; 40 hens.

OF THE SETTLEMENT OF PAUPERS.

[Chapter 69 of General Statutes.]

SECTION 1. Legal settlements may be acquired in any city or town, so as to oblige such place to relieve and support the persons acquiring the same, in case they are poor and stand in need of relief, in the manner following, and not otherwise, namely:

First. A married woman shall follow, and have the settlement of her husband, if he has any within the State; otherwise her own at the time of marriage, if she then had any, shall not be lost or suspended by the marriage.

Second. Legitimate children shall follow and have the settlement of their father if he has any within the State, until they gain a settlement of their own; but if he has none, they shall in like manner follow and have the settlement of their mother, if she has any.

Third. Illegitimate children shall follow, and have the settlement of their mother at the time of their birth, if she then has any within the State; but neither legitimate nor illegitimate children shall gain a settlement by birth in the place where they may be born, if neither of their parents then has a settlement therein.

Fourth. Any person of the age of twenty-one years, being a citizen of this or any other of the United States, and having an estate of inheritance or freehold in any place within

the State, and living on the same three years successively, shall thereby gain a settlement in such place.

Fifth. Any person of the age of twenty-one years, being a citizen of this or any other of the United States, and having an estate, the principal of which shall be set at two hundred dollars, or the income at twelve dollars, in the valuation of estates made by assessors, and being assessed for the same, to State, County, city, or town taxes for five years successively in the place where he dwells and has his home, shall thereby gain a settlement therein.

Sixth. Any person being chosen and actually serving one whole year in the office of clerk, treasurer, selectman, overseer of the poor, assessor, constable, or collector of taxes, in any place, shall thereby gain a settlement therein. For this purpose a year shall be considered as including the time between the choice of such officers at one annual meeting and the choice at the next annual meeting, whether more or less than a calendar year.

Seventh. Every settled ordained minister of the gospel shall be deemed to have acquired a legal settlement in the place wherein he is or may be settled as a minister.

Eighth. Any person admitted an inhabitant by any place, at a legal meeting held under a warrant, containing an article for that purpose, shall thereby acquire a legal settlement therein.

Ninth. Any citizen of this or any other of the United States, dwelling and having his home in any unincorporated place at the time it is incorporated into a town, shall thereby acquire a legal settlement therein.

Tenth. Upon the division of a city or town, every person having a legal settlement therein, but being absent at the time of such division, and not having acquired a legal settlement elsewhere, shall have his legal settlement in that place wherein his last dwelling-place or home happens to fall upon such division; and when a new city or town is incorporated, composed of a part of one or more incorporated places, every person legally settled in the places of which such new city or town is so composed, and who actually dwells and has his home within the bounds of such new city or town at the time of its incorporation, shall thereby acquire a legal settlement in such new place: *provided*, that no person residing in that part of a place which upon such division shall be incorporated into a new city or town, having then no legal settlement therein, shall acquire any by force of such incorporation only; nor shall such incorporation prevent his acquiring a settlement therein, within the time and by the means by which he would have gained it there if no such division had been made.

Eleventh. A minor who serves an apprenticeship to a lawful trade for the space of four years in any place, and actually sets up such trade therein within one year after the expiration of said term, being then twenty-one years old, and continues there to carry on the same for five years, shall thereby gain a settlement in such place; but being hired as a journeyman shall not be considered as setting up a trade.

Twelfth. Any person of the age of twenty-one years, being a citizen of this or any other of the United States, who resides in any place within this State for ten years

together, and pays all State, County, city or town taxes, duly assessed on his poll or estate for any five years within said time, shall thereby gain a settlement in such place.

SECT. 2. No person who has begun to acquire a settlement by the laws in force at and before the time when this chapter takes effect, in any of the ways in which any time is prescribed for a residence, or for the continuance or succession of any other act, shall be prevented or delayed by the provisions of this chapter; but he shall acquire a settlement by a continuance or succession of the same residence, or other act in the same time and manner, as if the former laws had continued in force.

SECT. 3. Every legal settlement shall continue till it is lost or defeated, by acquiring a new one within this State; and upon acquiring such new settlement all former settlements shall be defeated and lost.

AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE SETTLEMENT OF PAUPERS.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. Hereafter, any person of the age of twenty-one years, having the other qualifications mentioned in the fourth, fifth, ninth and twelfth clauses of the first section of chapter sixty-nine of the General Statutes, shall be deemed to have thereby gained a settlement as therein provided, although not a citizen of this or any other of the United States.

SECT. 2. If any person actually become chargeable as a pauper to any city or town in which he has a settlement, has a settlement subsequently acquired in any place without this Commonwealth, the overseers of the poor of such city or

town may cause him to be removed to said place of subsequent settlement, by a written order directed to any person therein designated who may execute the same. [Approved June 9, 1868.]

AN ACT CONCERNING THE SETTLEMENT OF PAUPERS.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. R. [Any unmarried woman of the age of twenty-one years who shall hereafter reside in any place within this State for ten years together without receiving relief as a pauper, or being convicted of a crime, shall thereby gain a settlement in such place.]

SECT. 2. All settlements acquired by virtue of any provision of law in force prior to the eleventh day of February, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, except where the existence of such settlement prevented a subsequent acquisition, are hereby declared defeated and lost.

SECT. 3. Any person who shall have been duly enlisted and mustered into the military or naval service of the United States as a part of the quota of any city or town in this Commonwealth, under any call of the President of the United States, during the recent civil war, and who shall have continued in such service for a term not less than one year, or who shall have died, or become disabled from wounds or disease received or contracted while engaged in such service, or while a prisoner in the hands of the enemy, and the wife or widow and minor children of such person, shall be

deemed thereby to have acquired a settlement in such city or town.

SECT. 4. The provisions of the preceding section shall not apply to any person who shall have enlisted and received a bounty for such enlistment in more than one town, unless the second enlistment was made after an honorable discharge from the first term of service, nor to any person who shall have been proved guilty of wilful desertion, or to have left the service otherwise than by reason of disability or an honorable discharge.

SECT. 5. Any person who would otherwise be entitled to a settlement under section three of this act, but who was not a part of the quota of any city or town, shall, if he served as a part of the quota of this Commonwealth, be deemed to have acquired a settlement in the city or town where he actually resided at the time of his enlistment. [Approved June 22, 1870.]

[CHAP. 213.]

AN ACT to increase the compensation for support of Paupers before removal.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

Section fourteen of chapter seventy of the General Statutes is amended by striking out the words "one dollar," and inserting instead thereof the words "two dollars." [Approved April 19, 1873.

[Chap. 274.]

An Act for the more efficient Relief of the Poor.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

Sect. 1. Any person of the age of twenty-one years who resides in any place within this State for five years together and pays all State, County, city or town taxes duly assessed on his poll or estate for any three years within that time shall thereby gain a settlement in such place.

Sect. 2. Any woman of the age of twenty-one years who resides in any place within this State for five years together without receiving relief as a pauper shall thereby gain a settlement in such place. The first section of the three hundred and ninety-second chapter of the acts of eighteen hundred and seventy is hereby repealed.

Sect. 3. No existing settlement shall be changed by any provision of this act unless the entire residence and taxation herein required accrues after its passage; but any unsettled person shall be deemed to have gained a settlement upon the completion of the residence and taxation herein required, though the whole or a part of the same accrues before the passage of this act.

Sect. 4. The provisions of this act shall not apply to any person who at the date of its passage is an inmate of either of the State lunatic hospitals, the asylum for the insane or the State almshouse at Tewksbury, the State workhouse, or the State primary school, until such person has been duly discharged from said institution. [*Approved May* 28, 1874.

CHAPTER 70.

OF THE SUPPORT OF PAUPERS BY CITIES AND TOWNS.

SECTION 1. Towns to support poor. 2. Powers and duties of overseers of the poor. 3. Same subject. 4. Certain kindred to support, &c. 5. Superior Court may assess such kindred. 6. May also assess for future expenses. 7. Costs, how taxed. 8. Court may order with whom pauper shall live. 9. Proceedings on complaints. 10. Other kindred than those named may be summoned. 11. Court may make new orders. 12. Overseers to provide for immediate relief of strangers, &c. 13. Recovery to establish settlement. 14. Liability when pauper removed, &c. 15. Overseers shall support and in case of decease, bury indigent strangers. Compensation therefor. 16. Towns liable to individuals. 17. Paupers may be removed, &c. 18. Process in case of removal: if a removal is not made or objected to by the town notified, then, &c. 19. Effect of notifications, &c., sent by mail. 20. Penalty for leaving paupers where not settled, &c. 21. Overseers of poor may sell estate of deceased paupers, and apply proceeds to reimburse expenses. 22. Overseers may prosecute, &c.

SECTION 1. Every city and town shall relieve and support all poor and indigent persons lawfully settled therein, whenever they stand in need thereof.

SECT. 2. The overseers of the poor shall have the care and oversight of all such poor and indigent persons so long as they remain at the charge of their respective cities or towns, and they shall see that they are suitably relieved, supported and employed, either in the workhouse or almshouse, or in such other manner as the city or town directs, or otherwise at the discretion of said overseers. They may remove to the almshouse such children as are suffering destitution from extreme neglect of dissolute or intemperate parents or guardians.

SECT. 3. The overseers of the poor shall have the same power and authority over persons placed under their care, which directors or masters of workhouses have over persons committed thereto.

SECT. 4. The kindred of such poor persons, in the line or degree of father or grandfather, mother or grandmother, children or grandchildren, by consanguinity, living in this State and of sufficient ability, shall be bound to support such paupers, in proportion to their respective ability.

SECT. 5. The superior court in the county where any one of such kindred to be charged resides, upon complaint of any city, town, or kindred who shall have been at expense for the relief and support of such pauper, may on due hearing, assess and apportion upon such of the kindred as they shall find to be of sufficient ability, and, in proportion thereto, such sum as they shall deem reasonable for or toward the support of the pauper at the time of such assessment; and may enforce payment thereof by execution in common form: *provided*, that such assessment shall not extend to any expense for relief afforded more than six months previous to the filing of the complaint.

SECT. 6. The court may further assess and apportion upon said kindred such weekly sum as they shall deem sufficient for the future support of the pauper, to be paid quarter yearly until further order of court; and upon application from time to time of the city, town, or kindred, to whom the same is ordered to be paid, the clerk of said court shall issue and may renew an execution for the arrears of any preceding quarter.

SECT. 7. When the court adjudges two or more of the kindred of a pauper to be of sufficient ability to contribute to his support, they shall tax no more costs against any one respondent than is occasioned by his default or separate defence.

SECT. 8. The court may further order with whom of such kindred, that may desire it, such pauper shall live and be relieved, and such time with one, and such time with another, as they shall deem proper, having regard to the comfort of the pauper as well as the convenience of the kindred.

SECT. 9. The complaint made as provided in this chapter, shall be filed in the Clerk's office, and a summons shall be thereupon issued requiring the kindred therein named to appear and answer thereto; which summons shall be directed to any officer qualified to serve civil process between the parties, and served like an original summons, fourteen days at least before the sitting of the court to which it is returnable.

SECT. 10. Upon suggestion that there are other kindred of ability, not summoned in the original process, they may be summoned, and after due notice, whether they appear or are defaulted, the court may proceed against them in the same manner as if they had been summoned upon the original complaint.

SECT. 11. The court may take further order from time to time in the premises, upon application of any party interested, and may alter such assessment and apportionment according to circumstances; and upon all such complaints they may award costs to either party as justice requires.

SECT. 12. Said overseers, in their respective places, shall provide for the immediate comfort and relief of all persons residing or found therein, having lawful settlements in other places, when they fall into distress and stand in need of immediate relief, and until they are removed to the place of

their lawful settlements; the expense whereof, incurred within three months next before notice given to the place to be charged, as also of their removal, or burial in case of their decease, may be recovered by the place incurring the same against the place liable therefor, in an action at law, to be instituted within two years after the cause of action arises, but not otherwise.

SECT. 13. A recovery in such action shall bar the place against which it shall be had from disputing the settlement of such pauper with the place so recovering, in any future action brought for his support.

SECT. 14. When a person is supported in a place other than that in which he has his settlement, the place liable for his support shall not be required to pay therefor more than at the rate of one dollar a week; *provided*, that the place so liable shall cause the pauper to be removed within thirty days from the time of receiving legal notice that such support has been furnished.

SECT. 15. The overseers of the poor of each place shall also relieve, support, and employ, all poor persons residing or found therein, having no lawful settlements within this State, until their removal to a State almshouse, and in case of their decease shall decently bury them; the expense whereof may be recovered of their kindred, if they have any chargeable by law for their support, in the manner herein before provided; and if in case of their burial the expense thereof is not paid by such kindred, there shall be paid from the treasury of the commonwealth, ten dollars for the funeral expenses of each pauper over twelve years

of age, and five dollars for the funeral expenses of each pauper under that age.

SECT. 16. Every city and town shall be held to pay any expense necessarily incurred for the relief of a pauper therein by any person who is not liable by law for his support, after notice and request made to the overseers thereof, and until provision is made by them.

SECT. 17. The overseers of any place may send a written notification, stating the facts relating to any person actually become chargeable thereto, to one or more of the overseers of the place where his settlement is supposed to be, and requesting them to remove him, which they may do by a written order directed to any person therein designated, who may execute the same.

SECT. 18. If such removal is not effected by the last mentioned overseers within two months after receiving the notice, they shall within said two months send to one or more of the overseers requesting such removal, a written answer, signed by one or more of them, stating therein their objections to the removal; and if they fail so to do, the overseers who requested the removal may cause the pauper to be removed to the place of his supposed settlement, by a written order directed to any person therein designated, who may execute the same; and the overseers of the place to which the pauper is so sent, shall receive and provide for him; and such place shall be liable for the expenses of his support and removal, to be recovered in an action by the place incurring the same, and shall be barred from contesting the question of settlement with the plaintiffs in such action.

SECT. 19. The notification and answer mentioned in the two preceding sections may be sent by mail; and such notification or answer, directed to the overseers of the poor of the place intended to be notified or answered, postage prepaid, shall be deemed a sufficient notice or answer, and shall be considered as delivered to the overseers to whom it is directed, at the time when it is received in the post office of the place to which it is directed and in which the overseers reside.

SECT. 20. Whoever brings into and leaves any poor and indigent person in any place in this state, wherein such pauper is not lawfully settled, knowing him to be poor and indigent, and with intent to charge such place with his relief or support, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for each offence, to be recovered in an action of tort to the use of such place.

SECT. 21. Upon the death of a pauper who at the time of his disease is actually chargeable to any place within this state, the overseers of the poor of such place may take possession of all his real and personal property; and if administration is not taken upon his estate within thirty days after his decease, the overseers may in their own names sell and convey so much thereof as may be necessary to repay the expenses incurred for the pauper. If any part of such property is withheld from said overseers, they may in their own names sue for and recover possession of the real estate, and shall have the same remedy for the recovery of the personal estate or its value, that an administrator might have in like case.

SECT. 22. In all actions and prosecutions founded on the

preceding provisions of this chapter, the overseers of the poor of any place or any person by writing under their hands appointed shall appear, prosecute, or defend, the same to final judgment and execution, in behalf of such place.

STATUTES 1865. CHAPTER 162.

SICK STATE PAUPER LAW.

SECTION 1. No city or town authorities shall be allowed to send to either of the State almshouses any person infected with small-pox or other disease dangerous to the public health, nor any other sick person whose health would be endangered by removal; but all such persons liable to be maintained by the Commonwealth, shall be supported during such sickness by the city or town in which they are taken sick, and notice of such sickness shall be given to the board of State charities, who shall have authority to examine the case, and order the removal of the patient if they deem expedient.

SECT. 2. The expense incurred by any city or town under the provisions of the first section of this act, after notice shall have been given as therein required, and the bills for said support having been approved by the agent of the board of state charities, shall be reimbursed by the Commonwealth to an amount not exceeding at the rate of the average weekly cost of the support of similar patients at the Rainsford Island Hospital.

SECT. 3. Any mayor or overseer of the poor who shall knowingly offend against the provisions of the first section of this act, shall be subject to a penalty of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars. [*App. April* 27, 1865.

1875—CITY DOCUMENT No. 12.

VALEDICTORY ADDRESS

OF THE

HON. GEORGE B. RICHMOND,

MAYOR,

DELIVERED ON THE EVENING OF

JANUARY 2, 1875.

BEFORE THE CITY COUNCIL IN CONVENTION,

NEW BEDFORD:
FESSENDEN & BAKER, PRINTERS TO THE CITY.
1875.

ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CITY COUNCIL:

At the close of the Municipal year, and about to surrender the trust committed to our charge, it seems to me proper to indulge in a brief and general retrospect of our work.

The year has passed rapidly, but its days have been filled with labor, from which none of us have shrank. To me, the responsibilities have never been onerous, nor the toil irksome; for I frankly confess that I love the varied activities and labors which my position has demanded. I am conscious that I have failed in matters of public improvement to meet the wishes and expectations of all; but I know, that to the best of my ability I have labored to answer the demands of the public, and to a large extent have been successful in my efforts. At times failure has occurred which has been due to causes over which I had no control. If the Mayor had, as I believe he should have, the veto power, not only would he escape much undeserved reproach, but the city might often times be saved from the effects of hasty and ill-considered legislation. During my four years of incumbency of this office, I have received, as you well know, my full share of censure. Such as has come from my efforts to enforce the laws, especially the law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks, has never disturbed my equanimity. I have regarded it as a gratifying testimony to my fidelity to

my official obligations. That which has been caused by any omission or neglect of duty, I have accepted with keen regret for what occasioned it; and where reproach has fallen upon me from a misconception of my intentions or my acts, I am willing to leave my vindication to time; finding ample satisfaction in the consciousness of the purity of my purposes, and the abiding faith that God, who knows the right, will in His own time make it manifest. We were elected to the places we have occupied with the full understanding that our efforts should be directed to the thorough enforcement of the Prohibitory law. This I have done as a matter of clear and imperative duty, and with a full conviction that in this way the best interests of the city would be promoted. I have honestly endeavored, and with your hearty co-operation, to so administer the laws as to drive as much as possible from our borders the temptation to vice and crime, and to stimulate and encourage every department of labor.

Our aim has been,

First—To promote the moral welfare of the citizens by a thorough enforcement of the prohibitory law against the sale of intoxicating drinks, and

Second—To foster every enterprise which would increase our material prosperity.

The forebodings uttered by the opponents of the temperance party five years ago and since, are fresh in your recollections. Fears then were expressed, that the enforcement of the liquor law would tend to lessen our business activity,—that trade would be repelled from a city where prohibition interfered with the social drinking habits of the day,—and that capital would seek a freer field for investment, and some even predicted, that grass would grow in our streets. These prophesies have all signally failed. Our population has been steadily increasing.

The number of assessed polls in the year 1874 was	5,930
The number of assessed polls in the year 1869 was	4,906
Showing an increase of	1,024

While our whaling fleet has been gradually decreasing for the last decade, our industrial interests have been advancing in importance and value. Our city valuation

In the year 1874 was	$25,512,304 95
In the year 1869 was	22,930,000 00

During the year just closed labor has been amply paid. There is no city in the Commonwealth where there is less suffering from poverty. The practical result of the enforcement of the prohibitory law has been of incalculable benefit. Employers of all kinds, know that skilled or unskilled labor is more valuable where intoxicating drinks are not used as a beverage; and no manufacturing or mechanical establishment will tolerate a rum shop near its premises, looking both to its dividends and to the demoralizing influences of the traffic upon its operatives. I firmly believe that a majority of our citizens regard rum as a curse to the individual and to society; and that they look upon the liquor shop as a school for vice and crime, woe and misery; and are satisfied, that in proportion as the law is enforced our city has gained in credit abroad and prosperity at home.

My four years' experience as Chief Magistrate, has deepened my convictions of the great value of the prohibitory statute. While I do not believe it can entirely suppress the traffic in intoxicating drinks, and thereby eradicate the evil of intemperance, I am fully satisfied that the law has accomplished more than any or all other measures in restricting the sale of liquors and lessening the misery which it produces. It is the only really effective mode in which society can protect itself; and of the right of society to protect itself, by

efforts to suppress a traffic which degrades and destroys man, I entertain no doubts.

The most serious obstacle in the enforcement of the law has been in the courts. There has been no lack of vigilance on the part of those charged with the duty of entering complaints. The complaints have not in the courts been disposed of by trial and sentence. During the past five years, several hundred liquor cases have been before the Superior Court from this city, and there they remain cumbering the docket. Offenders, who should have been punished by fines and imprisonment, suffer from nothing but suspense, and are emboldened to continue their violations of law. Were the courts as prompt to enforce this law, as the city and State police have been to do their duty, there is not a rum-seller bold enough in this city to violate the law, without employing every subterfuge to escape justice.

I have gathered the statistics of commitments to the House of Correction and Work House for the years 1869 to 1874, inclusive; also those of violation of the liquor law, and of drunkenness, for the same years, together with the number of cases before the Police Court, and such other facts as will be of interest to you.

NUMBER OF COMMITMENTS.

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
House of Correction,	189	101	93	180	163	169
Work House,	81	40	37	69	75	28
	270	141	130	249	238	197

ARRESTS, PROSECUTIONS, ETC.

1872.

Whole number of arrests in this year, 1872, was		836
Number of prosecutions,	779	
Number of persons let off without trial,	57	

1873.

Whole number of arrests in this year, was		890
Number of prosecutions,	675	
Number of persons let off without trial,	215	

1874.

Whole number of arrests in this year, was		748
Number of prosecutions,	707	
Number of persons let off without trial,	41	

DRUNKENNESS AND VIOLATION OF THE LIQUOR LAW.

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Drunkenness,	292	181	188	415	307	242
Violation of the liquor law,	71	140	100	63	81	173

NUMBER OF CASES BEFORE THE POLICE COURT.

In the year	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Was	603	485	462	779	675	707

ARRESTS BY THE NIGHT WATCH.

In the year	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Was	240	141	155	375	205	196

LODGERS IN THE STATION HOUSES.

In the year	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
	565	506	346	434	712	1124

The increased arrests and prosecutions for the year 1872 was owing to the sale of ale and beer under the law. The large increase of lodgers in 1874, was probably owing to laborers seeking work upon the construction of the Fall River railroad.

Before closing our labors, I desire to call your attention to several departments of the government, especially to that of the finances of the city.

PERMANENT DEBT.

The funded debt of the city is	$995,000 00
Trust funds are	103,315 00
Making a total of	$1,098,315 00

Of the funded debt, there belongs to the construction of the Water Works the sum of	$700,000 00
To city improvements and war expenses,	295,000 00
Total,	$995,000 00
The amount of the funded debt in the year 1863 was for city improvements and war expenses,	$424,150 00
Since then, there has been added, principally for rebuilding the bridge in the year 1870 and for the purchase of the High School lot in 1873, the sum of	107,000 00
Total,	$531,150 00
Less amount paid on the same since 1863,	236,150 00
Showing a balance unpaid of	$295,000 00
During the past year there has been paid on account of the permanent debt,	$21,500 00
For the annual interest due on permanent debt,	60,026 00
Total sum paid,	$81,526 00
The permanent debt has been increased this year by the sale of Water Bonds to the amount of	$100,000 00
Less amount paid on old debt,	21,500 00
Making an increase of permanent debt of	$78,500 00

The Water Bonds for $100,000, at the rate of 7 per cent. interest, sold at a premium of 4⅛ per cent.

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The special appropriations, independent of the Water Works, are as follows:

For House and Land, west of Library Building, for Library purposes,		$6,000 00
Sycamore Street Sewer, east of Purchase street,	$1,000	
Willis Street Sewer, west through Summer street to Parker street,	2,000	
Hillman Street Sewer, west of Cedar street,	2,500	
		5,500 00
Enlargement of Fifth Street Grammar School,		14,100 00

Highways,		20,000 00
Extension of Fourth street, south to Timothy street,		6,307 45
Poor,	$5,000	
Poor, passed January 2d,	5,000	
		10,000 00
Public Property, January 2d,		1,000 00
Incidentals, " "		2,000 00
Highways, " "		1,000 00
Lights, " "		1,000 00
Total,		$66,907 45

Of these expenditures, it will be observed, there was for highways, sewers, public property, lights, incidentals, $30,-500; schools and the Free Public Library extension, $20,-100; support of the poor, $10,000; extension of Fourth street, land damages, $6,307 45.

The special appropriations for the year 1873, not including that for the Water Works, were $51,200, and were provided for as follows: The High School lot appropriation of 12,000, was funded in 1873, and there was raised in the tax levy of 1874, $38,909 65.

Should the City Government of 1875 adopt the same policy of funding the School and Library appropriations as that of 1873, the amount to be raised by taxation in the next levy to meet these appropriations and the increasing demands upon the Treasury must necessarily be increased.

The Poor Department, as I learn from the City Auditor, has expended since March 1st, last, $36,290. Already two special appropriations, amounting to $10,000, have been made to meet its pressing demands.

From a fair estimate, there will still be needed for the Poor Department, $5,000; and for Public Schools and other departments, $5,000.

HIGHWAYS.

There is no department where the expenditures come so

directly to the knowledge of the tax payers. The demands upon this department are constant, and its management is always a subject of criticism.

Those who are annoyed by defective sidewalks or streets, seldom take into account the number of miles of both that must be cared for. A large number of citizens have reason to complain of want of accommodations; but it is a matter of utter impossibility to meet the actual wants of the public in this regard with the usual appropriations. The policy of the government in regard to highways should be liberal. The streets should be kept in good repair. New streets should be opened to accommodate and encourage the growth of the city. I am pleased to speak of the liberal policy of the present government. During the year, eighteen new streets have been accepted. The old county road, also, has been relaid out, and named Mount Pleasant Street. The total number of streets laid out and accepted during the four years of my administration is fifty-one.

During the present year, Fourth street has been extended south to Rockland street, and Third street has been extended north from Union street to Kempton street. Both of these great improvements have met the warm approval of the public; and although they will involve a large expenditure of money, especially that of Third street, it is more economical to open them now than ten years hence.

The Superintendent of Streets for the first time in the history of our city has made a written report and an excellent exhibit of the work of his department.

It is with pleasure I have prepared a summary of the most important part of his labors, and the actual or estimated cost of the same.

Streets Macadamized.—Acushnet Avenue, 1,387 feet in length, 25 feet wide, actual cost, $6,188 13. New County Road, 1,520 feet in length, 17 feet wide, actual cost,

$4,200 73. Twelve other streets, 7,617 feet in length, estimated cost, $10,827 00. Making a total of 10,524 feet, or nearly 2 miles in length, costing $21,215 86.

Streets Repaved.—At the commencement of the year, almost all of our paved streets were in a bad condition. Purchase street in its whole length, North Second and South Water, and Union street from Water to Purchase street required large outlays. Front street, which had been neglected for years, has been thoroughly repaired from Middle street to School street.

The following statistics I have taken from the Superintendent's report: Front street repaved 1,840 feet in length, at a cost of $4,100; 12 other streets, repaved 13,299 feet in length, estimated cost $7,000; making a total of 15,139 feet in length, or 2 4-5 miles, costing $11,100.

There has also been expended,

For Health Department (use of scavenger carts, &c.),		$4,500 00
Repairing and cleaning sewers,		3,000 00
Repairing of county roads,		4,000 00
Making and grading new streets,		4,600 00
Concreting sidewalks, 1,632 square yards,		1,138 10
New flagging stones, 12,300 square feet,		2,613 75
New stone crossings, 1,984 feet in length,		1,003 58
New stone curbings, 1,170 feet in length,		683 49
Drain pipe, 950 feet of various sizes,		1,130 87
Old streets re-graveled,		4,000 00
Old curbing and flagging relaid, 8,559 feet in length,		4,000 00
Unfinished work from Mayor Nye's administration in widening Purchase street, west side, south of Clark street, adjoining Hon. B. Rodman's premises,	$491 17	
Less drain pipe,	78 02	
		422 25
Repairs on the New Bedford bridge,		1,227 86

The annual appropriation for streets and highways this year was,	$42,000 00
Annual appropriation for New Bedford bridge this year was,	2,000 00

Special appropriations (including the $1,000 made this evening),		21,000 00
Making a total for highways of		$65,000 00
The balance to the credit of the Highway Department at the last audit was,	$1,301 83	
There should have been placed to the credit of this department several credits which were omitted by the Auditor,	1,510 01	
Showing an amount to the credit of highways of	$2,811 84	
The net expenditure for highways for the year 1873 was		$48,958 79

SCHOOLS.

The fostering care of the City Government has never been more wisely extended to our public schools than during the present year. For years our school-house accommodations have been entirely inadequate to the wants and demands of our educational interests. In our general depressed financial condition, there has been a shrinking in the past from involving the city in any larger extraordinary expenditure. But the time had arrived, when the crowded condition of our schools demanded immediate action. I am proud of our government, that it has had the *wisdom*, *practical prudence*, and *forethought* and *courage* to establish a new era in this direction. Previous to this year, there has always appeared to be an antagonism between the City Council and the School Committee Board. Both have this year acted in perfect harmony, and grand results have been accomplished for the benefit of the rising generation.

The Fifth Street Grammar School House has been enlarged by raising the roof and adding another story. The addition has been a perfect success, at a cost of about $15,000.

For years the necessity for building a new High School House has been agitated. After much discussion and patient investigation, and with a full concurrence of the School

Board, the City Government has contracted to erect a beautiful structure on Summer street, at a cost of about $86,000. The building will not be ready for use until the year 1876. The contractors have already laid a part of the foundation wall. When it is completed, the building will be a monument for years to come of your good judgment, your liberality in appropriations for educational purposes, and of your readiness to meet the growing wants of the community.

In my annual address at the commencement of the year, I recommended to you, the propriety of placing the Mayor upon the School Board. By an act of the Legislature of last Winter, the Mayor hereafter will act *ex-officio*, as a member and chairman of the Board.

The wisdom of this act will be appreciated hereafter in its tendency to liberalize the general policy of the Committee.

FREE PUBLIC READING ROOM.

I also recommended the establishment of a Free Public Reading Room, as an essential aid in the moral as well as in the intellectual culture of our people. The suggestion of opening such a room on Purchase street was not however adopted. The Trustees of the Free Public Library, by order of the City Council, have provided suitable accommodations in the Library Building, with the understanding that when, as soon must be the case, that building is enlarged to meet the wants of the rapidly growing library, a reading room, easy of access to the public, shall be opened on the first floor.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

By the report of the Chief Engineer, and from my own personal knowledge, I believe the Department is in excellent working order. During the year, there have been but fifteen alarms of fire. The loss by fire in the city proper has been

only $4,455. The loss by fire at Plainville, May 1st, when no alarm was given, was estimated at $20,000.

Amount of appropriations and receipts for the year have been	$25,604 54
Expended,	23,324 71
Balance on hand,	$2,279 83

The year now past, has been remarkable for its immunities from the ravages of fire, and for which every citizen should be grateful.

This year has been peculiarly marked by visits of distinguished men. Lieut.-Gov. Talbot, President Grant and the King of the Hawaiian Islands have each been the honored guests of the city. The visits of the President of the United States and the Hawaiian King, were by special invitation of our City Council. Their reception was warm and enthusiastic, befitting their high position, honorable to them, and creditable to our citizens.

In bringing these remarks to a close, I desire through you, to express my thanks to each and all of those, who are in official position in the City Government for their kindness and courtesy. I believe they all have been honest and faithful men, and have rendered a strict account of every dollar committed to their trust.

I also desire, through you, to acknowledge to my fellow citizens my debt of gratitude to them, for the very many marks of confidence they have reposed in me.

From each of you, gentlemen, I have ever received constant kindness and assistance which I shall always remember with pleasure. Especially do I wish to acknowledge my many obligations to each member of the Board of Aldermen. We have been very intimately connected together, and we have labored as brothers, knowing nothing of jealousy or

discord, and are now more closely bound together by personal friendship than ever before.

I am unwilling to separate without publicly acknowledging how good our Heavenly Father has been to you and to me, and expressing the hope that His rich blessing may always rest upon you, upon your families, and upon our city.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

City of New Bedford,

April, 1875.

The following arrangements have been made in relation to the Audit, Examination and Payment of the claims against the city:

All Bills must be presented to the Auditor, properly certified, on or before the 1st day of each month.

All Rolls of any description must be made up to that date, that being the day on which the month is to close.

All Rolls, properly authenticated, must be placed in the hands of the Auditor on or before the 1st, as above. No Bills or Rolls presented after the 1st will be audited until the following month. This rule will be rigidly enforced.

An exception to these rules is made with regard to the Teachers of the Public Schools, who will be paid as heretofore, at the close of each term.

All claims audited will be paid at the office of the City Treasurer, on or after the 11th day of any month.

The Joint Standing Committee on Accounts will meet on the 6th day of each month.

If either of the above dates comes on Sunday, the day previous is to be considered as the date to which this notice is to apply.

Per order of Committee on Accounts.

HIRAM WEBB, Auditor.